The Cover
University of Virginia
Photograph by Robert Llewellyn

FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics

Population; age distribution;
racial and ethnic distribution;
educational attainment of adults;
use of English language at home;
per-capita personal income;
poverty rate of children and adults;
new high-school graduates, 1992-93 and 2001-02;
new GED diploma recipients;
high-school dropout rate

★

Political Leadership

Governor; governor's higher-education aide;
U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives; legislature

★

Colleges and Universities

Number of institutions by type;
statewide coordinating board;
private-college association;
institutions censured by the AAUP;
institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

Faculty Members

Number of full-time faculty members by rank;
number of full-time faculty members
with tenure;
average pay of full-time professors

★

Students

Enrollment by type of institution,
level of study, and racial and ethnic group;
proportion of female students,
of full-time students,
of minority students, and of foreign students;
minority students by type of institution;
degrees awarded; residence of new students;
test-score averages;
graduation rates at NCAA institutions

★

Money

Average tuition and fees;
expenditures; state funds for operating
expenses and student aid;
salary of chief executive
of largest public four-year campus;
spending on research and development
by universities;
federal spending on research and development;
largest endowment; top fund raisers

Almanac illustrations by Max-Karl Winkler

Copyright © 1992
by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1992 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

Vol. XXXIX, No. 1 ★ August 26, 1992

★ The Nation **3-37**

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States **8**

STUDENTS

Average ACT and SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group **9**
Student Financial Aid **9**
Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986 **9**
Number of Colleges by Enrollment **9**
Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars **10**
Financial Aid to Full-Time Students **10**
Campuses With the Largest Enrollments **10**
College Enrollment by Age of Students **11**
Administrators' Views of Changes in Enrollment and Student Characteristics **11**
College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group **11**
Projections of College Enrollment, Degrees, and High-School Graduates **12**
Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population **12**
Proportion of 18-to-24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College **12**
Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen **13**
Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates **14**
Foreign Students' Countries of Origin **14**
Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students **14**
Earned Degrees Conferred **15**
Universities Awarding the Most Earned Doctorates **15**
Number of Institutions Conferring Degrees **15**
Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group **15**

FACULTY AND STAFF

Full-Time Employees by Race **16**
Median Salaries of Administrators **16**
Faculty Workloads **16**
Changes in the Size of the Full-Time Faculty **28**
Employment Status of Faculty Members **28**
Characteristics of Full-Time College Professors **28**
Average Faculty Salaries **28**
Attitudes and Activities of Full-Time Faculty Members **30**
Average Faculty Salaries by Rank and Field **32**
Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers **32**
Employment Policies and Perquisites for College Presidents **32**

RESOURCES

Top Fund Raisers **34**
Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education **34**
College Revenues and Expenditures **34**
Average College Costs **34**
Range of Tuition at 4-Year Institutions **34**
Defense Department Contracts **34**
Total Return on College Endowments **35**
College and University Endowments Over $65-Million **35**
Largest Endowments per Student **35**
Holdings of University Research Libraries **36**
Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending **36**

INSTITUTIONS

Administrators' Views of Campus Issues **37**
Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges **37**
Campus Responses to Financial Pressures **37**
Changes in Campus Operating Budgets **37**
Leading Research Universities **37**

★ Maps **4-8**

Proportion of Adults With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher **4**
Projected Change in the Number of Public High-School Graduates **4**
High-School Dropout Rates **5**
Number of Colleges and Universities **5**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members **6**
Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full Time **6**
Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled in Their Home States **7**
States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment **7**
Percentage Change in College Enrollment **8**
Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education **8**

★ The 50 States & D.C. **39-111**

★ Sources & Notes **112**

THE NATION

CONCERNS ABOUT MONEY—where to find more and how to spend what's available—are likely to dominate higher education's agenda in academic 1992-93.

After months of bad news about budget shortfalls, layoffs, and program cuts, the nation's 3,500 colleges and universities are approaching their new year warily.

Many institutions hope the worst financial pressures in nearly half a century are behind them. Others, such as the public institutions in economically troubled California, fear the worst is yet to come.

The challenge that institutions now face is how to insure student access and academic quality at a time when state appropriations, tuition revenues, and federal student aid are not likely to grow significantly.

"We're in for some very tough times for a fair number of years ahead," says Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education. "State fiscal problems will continue. To the extent that the states address those problems through tax increases, the line of competitors for those dollars is very long—and we're not necessarily at the front of it."

Such fiscal realities are driving what may be the most profound review of institutional priorities that many colleges have seen in a long time. Some will look inward, considering how they can be better by becoming smaller. They will continue to review basic questions about their campuses: How many students can we afford to educate? How many doctoral and undergraduate programs can we afford to offer?

Some critics, however, say institutions are not going far enough in their efforts to cut costs and restructure their operations. They are calling for fundamental changes and are challenging such sacred cows as how faculty workloads are determined.

Many in academe say the problem is not faculty productivity but a rigid faculty-reward system that values research over teaching and service. On individual campuses the debate is likely to intensify this year over ways to reform the system of hiring and promoting faculty members.

Academics will be reassessing the way they do business on a variety of fronts. Accreditation is expected to receive heightened scrutiny. More and more people, from the U.S. Education Department to the campuses, are raising questions about the value of accreditation.

Concerns about the quality of undergraduate education are expected to receive renewed attention. Reformers have called for smaller classes and more contact between tenured professors and students. Some campuses have announced plans to improve undergraduate education, but whether such efforts will be gutted by budget problems remains to be seen.

In this era of economic uncertainty, community colleges are taking on an increasingly important role in higher education. State cutbacks will bring lower enrollment at many four-year public institutions. Two-year colleges, which are already under stress as they deal with large numbers of "underprepared" and non-English-speaking students, will become the only option available to many people.

The outlook for significant increases in the federal government's student-aid programs is bleak. In reauthorizing the Higher Education Act, Congress agreed to increase the maximum Pell Grant that students can receive in 1993-94—if more funds become available. This year, however, the maximum size of grants will remain at $2,400 a year.

A lack of money is the common thread running through other issues affecting higher education at the federal level. Competition for scarce government dollars will continue to heat up this year among scientists. Some in Congress are trying to kill the $8.25-billion Superconducting Supercollider. Critics fear that spending billions of dollars on "big science" projects like the supercollider will siphon away money from smaller science programs.

TWO RECENT Supreme Court decisions will resonate deeply on college campuses this academic year.

The court set the stage for renewed political and judicial battles over desegregation in 19 Southern and border states when it ruled that Mississippi's public colleges were still illegally segregated. Educators and civil-rights leaders say the decision may force predominantly white institutions to take more steps to attract black students and faculty members. As for public black colleges, legal experts differ on whether the language in the decision will lead states to close some of these institutions or give them more financial support.

Meanwhile, a decision by the Supreme Court on "fighting words" will give rise to new debates about whether limits can and should be set on what people may say on college campuses. The Court ruled that it was unconstitutional for public entities to ban specific kinds of fighting words, defined as forms of speech that inflict injury or incite immediate violence. Many colleges have adopted "hate speech" codes in recent years following racial incidents on their campuses. College officials are just beginning to consider whether they need to rewrite their codes to comply with the Court's decision.

College sports programs face a different set of legal issues: how to comply with a law requiring them to provide equitable treatment for female athletes. The National Collegiate Athletic Association has created a special panel to determine what the NCAA and its member institutions should do to improve sports opportunities for women.

The dim fiscal outlook across academe will continue to put pressure on campus fund-raising staffs. At many colleges, the recession has affected the gifts of alumni to their annual funds. Such gifts have grown little, if at all. No similar dropoff has been seen in major gifts from wealthy donors.

The 1990's have proved a dynamic time for curricular and scholarly innovations. Multiculturalism will continue to influence scholars in the humanities and social sciences. The academic and publishing worlds are also seeing a surge of interest in the field of gay and lesbian studies.

Among scientists, debate is raging over genetic research that makes connections between biology and aspects of human behavior, such as intelligence.

Despite some intriguing debates in both the humanities and the sciences, many administrators fear that sustaining faculty interest and vitality at a time of retrenchment will be a major challenge in 1992-93.

"Even if we've reached the trough nationally, there's no indication there's going to be any significant upswing," says Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities, "unless there are some large resources hidden somewhere that nobody knows about."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 252,177,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 44	32.6%
45 and older	31.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	2.9%
Black	12.1%
White	80.3%
Other and unknown	3.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.4%
Some high school, no diploma	14.4%
High-school diploma	30.0%
Some college, no degree	18.7%
Associate degree	6.2%
Bachelor's degree	13.1%
Graduate or professional degree	7.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 13.8%

Per-capita personal income: $19,082

Poverty rate:

All	13.1%
Under age 18	18.3%
Age 18 and older	11.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	2,215,070
2001-02 (estimate)	2,583,990

New GED diploma recipients: 461,849

High-school dropout rate: 11.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President:
George Bush (R), term ends 1993

Vice-President:
Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

Secretary of Education:
Lamar Alexander

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	595
Public 2-year institutions	972
Private 4-year institutions	1,546
Private 2-year institutions	446
Total	3,559

Vocational institutions: 6,455

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	114,315
Associate professor	90,593
Assistant professor	90,841
Instructor	22,739
Lecturer	7,790
No rank	53,095
Total	379,373

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	161,765
Women	50,207
Total	211,972

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$56,658
Associate professor	$42,732
Assistant professor	$35,511
Instructor	$26,129
No rank	$32,307
Total	$44,497

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$45,412
Associate professor	$38,040
Assistant professor	$32,671
Instructor	$28,637
No rank	$37,086
Total	$37,064

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$56,107
Associate professor	$40,064
Assistant professor	$33,208
Instructor	$25,095
No rank	$31,140
Total	$42,183

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,802,877
At public 2-year institutions	4,937,663
At private 4-year institutions	2,726,255
At private 2-year institutions	243,355
Undergraduate	11,862,910
Graduate	1,573,637
Professional	273,603
American Indian	102,618
Asian	554,803
Black	1,223,303
Hispanic	758,054
White	10,674,784
Foreign	396,588
Total	13,710,150

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	56.7%
Minority	19.8%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.3%
At public 2-year institutions	22.5%
At private 4-year institutions	15.4%
At private 2-year institutions	26.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	454,679
Bachelor's	1,049,657
Master's	323,844
Doctorate	38,238
Professional	70,980

Residence of new students: 81% of all freshmen attended colleges in their home states.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.6 on the A.C.T. and 896 on the S.A.T.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: 53%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,888
At public 2-year institutions	$824
At private 4-year institutions	$9,083
At private 2-year institutions	$5,570

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$85,770,530,000
Private institutions	$48,885,041,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $40,066,823,000

Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $1,773,990,000

Non-need-based: $219,954,000

Other: $341,195,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $16,057,003,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.9%
State and local governments	8.1%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	18.6%
Other	7.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $9,031,047,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,774,514,000
National Science Foundation	$1,304,613,000
Department of Defense	$1,196,888,000
Department of Agriculture	$349,121,000
Department of Energy	$512,376,000

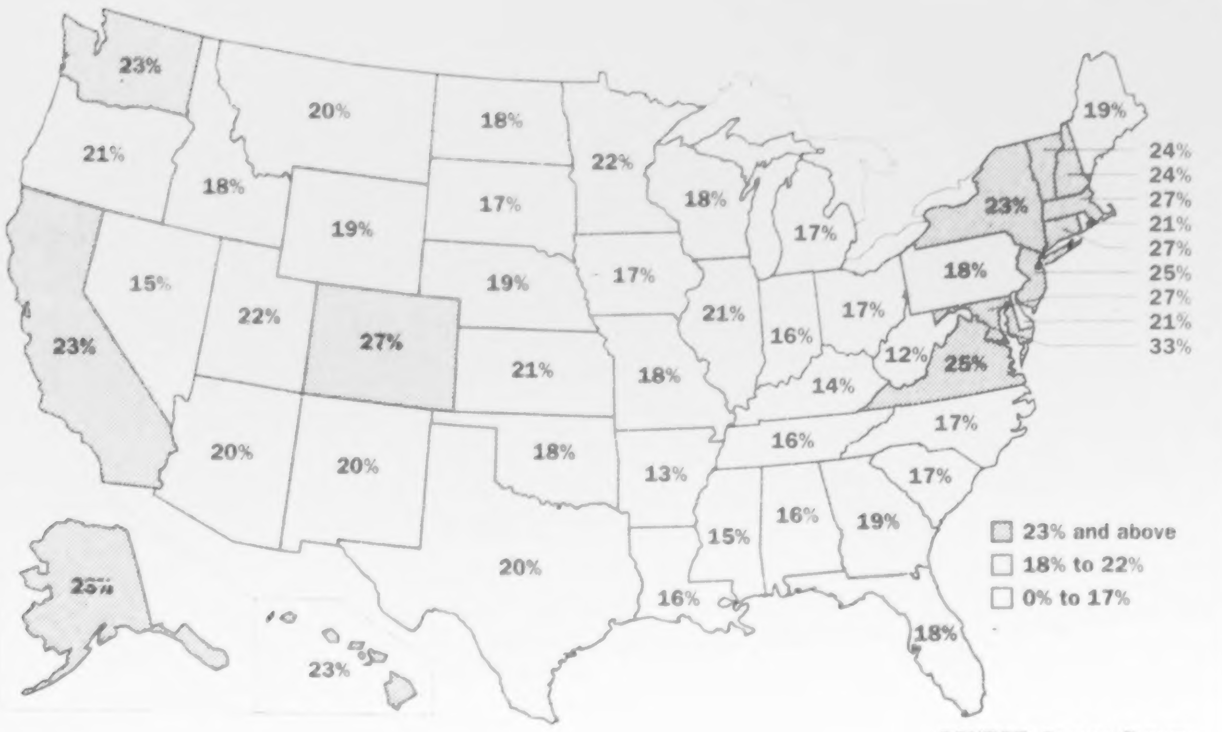
The Nation

- Population
- Educational attainment of adults
- Per-capita income
- Poverty rate
- Public high-school graduates
- High-school dropout rate

	1991 population	Rank	Educational attainment of adults in 1990 (highest level)							1991 per-capita income	1990 poverty rate	1992-93 public high-school graduates	High-school dropout rate in 1990
			9th grade or less	Some high school no diploma	High-school diploma	Some college no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree				
Alabama	4,089,000	22	13.7%	19.4%	29.4%	16.8%	5.0%	10.1%	5.5%	$15,567	18.3%	38,940	12.6%
Alaska	570,000	49	5.1%	8.2%	28.7%	27.6%	7.2%	15.0%	8.0%	$21,932	9.0%	5,260	10.9%
Arizona	3,750,000	23	9.0%	12.3%	26.1%	25.4%	6.8%	13.3%	7.0%	$16,401	15.7%	29,690	14.4%
Arkansas	2,372,000	33	15.2%	18.4%	32.7%	16.6%	3.7%	8.9%	4.5%	$14,753	19.1%	25,500	11.4%
California	30,380,000	1	11.2%	12.6%	22.3%	22.6%	7.9%	15.3%	8.1%	$20,952	12.5%	243,550	14.2%
Colorado	3,377,000	26	5.6%	10.0%	26.5%	24.0%	6.9%	18.0%	9.0%	$19,440	11.7%	31,400	9.8%
Connecticut	3,291,000	27	8.4%	12.4%	29.5%	15.9%	6.6%	16.2%	11.0%	$25,881	6.8%	25,670	9.0%
Delaware	680,000	46	7.2%	15.3%	32.7%	16.9%	6.5%	13.7%	7.7%	$20,349	8.7%	5,440	10.4%
District of Columbia	598,000	48	9.6%	17.3%	21.2%	15.6%	3.1%	16.1%	17.2%	$24,439	16.9%	2,790	13.9%
Florida	13,277,000	4	9.5%	16.1%	30.1%	19.4%	6.6%	12.0%	6.3%	$18,880	12.7%	78,640	14.3%
Georgia	6,623,000	11	12.0%	17.1%	29.6%	17.0%	5.0%	12.9%	6.4%	$17,364	14.7%	58,580	14.1%
Hawaii	1,135,000	40	10.1%	9.8%	28.7%	20.1%	8.3%	15.8%	7.1%	$21,306	8.3%	9,490	7.5%
Idaho	1,039,000	42	7.4%	12.9%	30.4%	24.2%	7.5%	12.4%	5.3%	$15,401	13.3%	12,280	10.4%
Illinois	11,543,000	6	10.3%	13.5%	30.0%	19.4%	5.8%	13.6%	7.5%	$20,824	11.9%	102,330	10.6%
Indiana	5,610,000	14	8.5%	15.8%	38.2%	16.6%	5.3%	9.2%	6.4%	$17,217	10.7%	56,790	11.4%
Iowa	2,795,000	30	9.2%	10.7%	38.5%	17.0%	7.7%	11.7%	5.2%	$17,505	11.5%	30,890	6.6%
Kansas	2,495,000	32	7.7%	11.0%	32.8%	21.9%	5.4%	14.1%	7.0%	$18,511	11.5%	25,160	8.7%
Kentucky	3,713,000	24	19.0%	16.4%	31.8%	15.2%	4.1%	8.1%	5.5%	$15,539	19.0%	34,080	13.3%
Louisiana	4,252,000	21	14.7%	17.0%	31.7%	17.2%	3.3%	10.5%	5.6%	$15,143	23.6%	33,600	12.5%
Maine	1,235,000	39	8.8%	12.4%	37.1%	16.1%	6.9%	12.7%	6.1%	$17,306	10.8%	12,280	8.3%
Maryland	4,860,000	19	7.9%	13.7%	28.1%	18.6%	5.2%	15.6%	10.9%	$22,080	8.3%	38,690	10.9%
Massachusetts	5,996,000	13	8.0%	12.0%	29.7%	15.8%	7.2%	16.6%	10.6%	$22,897	8.9%	46,260	8.5%
Michigan	9,368,000	8	7.8%	15.5%	32.3%	20.4%	6.7%	10.9%	6.4%	$18,679	13.1%	85,960	10.0%
Minnesota	4,432,000	20	8.6%	9.0%	33.0%	19.0%	8.6%	15.6%	6.3%	$19,107	10.2%	48,530	6.4%
Mississippi	2,592,000	31	15.6%	20.1%	27.5%	16.9%	5.2%	9.7%	5.1%	$13,343	25.2%	23,180	11.8%
Missouri	5,158,000	15	11.6%	14.5%	33.1%	18.4%	4.5%	11.7%	6.1%	$17,842	13.3%	46,930	11.4%
Montana	808,000	44	8.1%	10.9%	33.5%	22.1%	5.6%	14.1%	5.7%	$16,043	16.1%	9,220	8.1%
Nebraska	1,593,000	36	8.0%	10.2%	34.7%	21.1%	7.1%	13.1%	5.9%	$17,852	11.1%	17,390	7.0%
Nevada	1,284,000	38	6.0%	15.2%	31.5%	25.8%	6.2%	10.1%	5.2%	$19,175	10.2%	9,890	15.2%
New Hampshire	1,105,000	41	6.7%	11.2%	31.7%	18.0%	8.1%	16.4%	7.9%	$20,951	6.4%	9,440	9.4%
New Jersey	7,760,000	9	9.4%	13.9%	31.1%	15.5%	5.2%	16.0%	8.8%	$25,372	7.6%	62,070	9.6%
New Mexico	1,548,000	37	11.4%	13.5%	28.7%	20.9%	5.0%	12.1%	8.3%	$14,844	20.6%	15,400	11.7%
New York	18,058,000	2	10.2%	15.0%	29.5%	15.7%	6.5%	13.2%	9.9%	$22,456	13.0%	131,610	9.9%
North Carolina	6,737,000	10	12.7%	17.3%	29.0%	16.8%	6.8%	12.0%	5.4%	$16,642	13.0%	60,720	12.5%
North Dakota	635,000	47	15.0%	8.3%	28.0%	20.5%	10.0%	13.5%	4.5%	$16,088	14.4%	7,470	4.6%
Ohio	10,939,000	7	7.9%	16.4%	36.3%	17.0%	5.3%	11.1%	5.9%	$17,916	12.5%	107,060	8.9%
Oklahoma	3,175,000	28	9.8%	15.6%	30.5%	21.3%	5.0%	11.8%	6.0%	$15,827	16.7%	30,300	10.4%
Oregon	2,922,000	29	6.2%	12.3%	28.9%	25.0%	6.9%	13.6%	7.0%	$17,592	12.4%	25,530	11.8%
Pennsylvania	11,961,000	5	9.4%	15.9%	38.6%	12.9%	5.2%	11.3%	6.6%	$19,128	11.1%	101,700	9.1%
Rhode Island	1,004,000	43	11.1%	16.9%	29.5%	15.0%	6.3%	13.5%	7.8%	$18,840	9.6%	7,280	11.1%
South Carolina	3,560,000	25	13.6%	18.1%	29.5%	15.8%	6.3%	11.2%	5.4%	$15,420	15.4%	33,130	11.7%
South Dakota	703,000	45	13.4%	9.5%	33.7%	18.8%	7.4%	12.3%	4.9%	$16,392	15.9%	7,700	7.7%
Tennessee	4,953,000	18	16.0%	17.0%	30.0%	16.9%	4.2%	10.5%	5.4%	$16,325	15.7%	43,710	13.4%
Texas	17,349,000	3	13.5%	14.4%	25.6%	21.1%	5.2%	13.9%	6.5%	$17,305	18.1%	174,660	12.9%
Utah	1,770,000	35	3.4%	11.5%	27.2%	27.9%	7.8%	15.4%	6.8%	$14,529	11.4%	24,860	8.7%
Vermont	567,000	50	8.7%	10.6%	34.6%	14.7%	7.2%	15.4%	8.9%	$17,747	9.9%	5,180	8.0%
Virginia	6,286,000	12	11.2%	13.7%	26.6%	18.5%	5.5%	15.4%	9.1%	$19,976	10.2%	56,520	10.0%
Washington	5,018,000	16	5.5%	10.7%	27.9%	25.0%	7.9%	15.9%	7.0%	$19,442	10.9%	46,340	10.6%
West Virginia	1,801,000	34	16.8%	17.3%	36.6%	13.2%	3.8%	7.5%	4.8%	$14,174	19.7%	20,340	10.9%
Wisconsin	4,955,000	17	9.5%	11.9%	37.1%	16.7%	7.1%	12.1%	5.6%	$18,046	10.7%	49,970	7.1%
Wyoming	460,000	51	5.7%	11.2%	33.2%	24.2%	6.9%	13.1%	5.7%	$17,118	11.9%	5,670	6.9%
U. S.	**252,177,000**		**10.4%**	**14.4%**	**30.0%**	**18.7%**	**6.2%**	**13.1%**	**7.2%**	**$19,082**	**13.1%**	**2,215,070**	**11.2%**

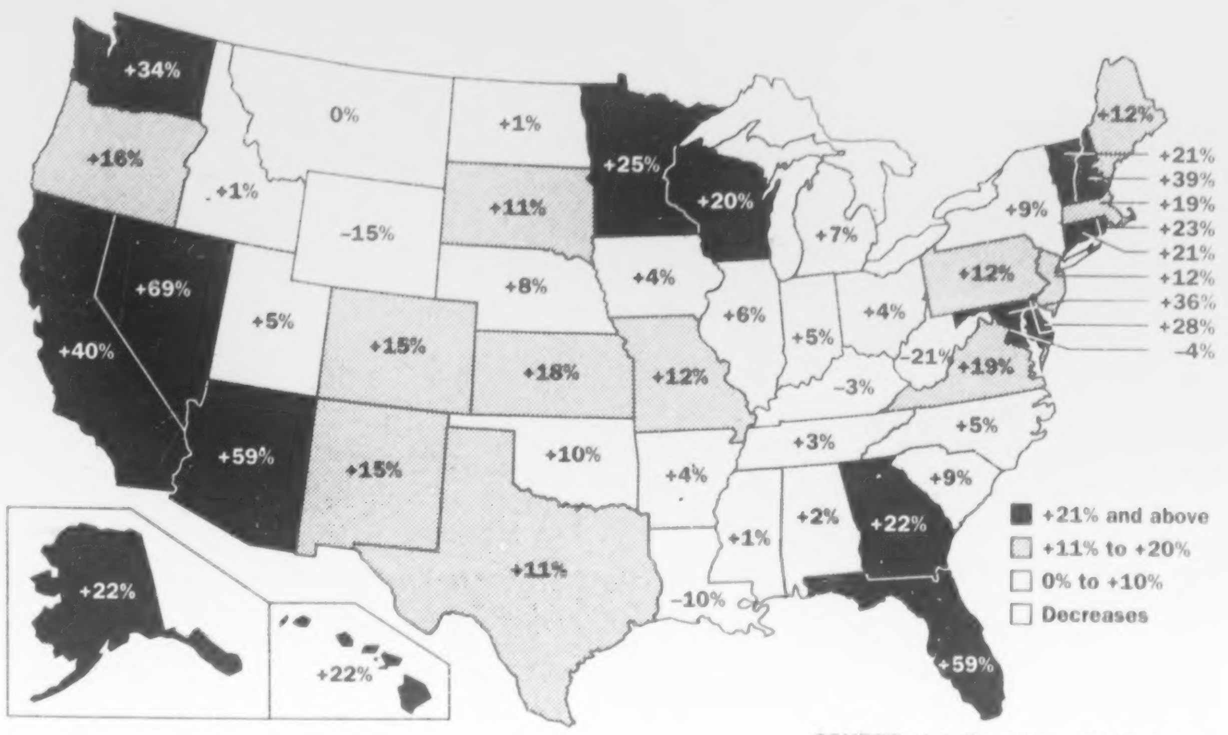
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112.

Proportion of Adults With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 1990



SOURCE: Census Bureau

Projected Change in the Number of Public High-School Graduates, 1992-93 to 2001-02



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

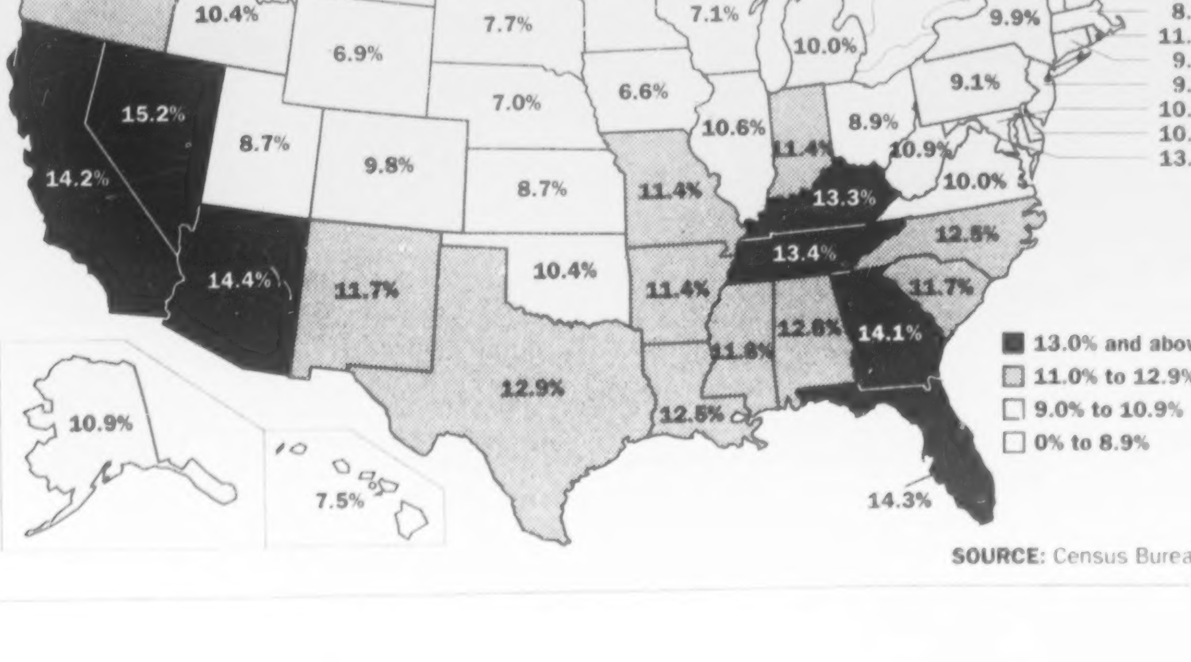
The Nation

- Number of institutions
- Number of full-time faculty members
- Average pay of full-time faculty members
- Degrees awarded

	Number of institutions, 1990-91					Full-time faculty members, 1990-91	Average pay of full-time faculty members, 1990-91			Degrees awarded, 1989-90				
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Total		Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Professional
Alabama	18	37	18	14	87	5,942	$38,481	$33,240	$30,947	6,254	17,059	4,510	354	832
Alaska	3	0	3	1	7	757	$44,567	n/a	$29,948	603	1,043	324	8	0
Arizona	3	17	14	4	38	4,823	$45,918	$40,478	$32,438	6,361	14,265	5,178	545	408
Arkansas	10	10	10	5	35	2,957	$34,960	$26,811	$31,410	2,606	7,475	1,691	135	324
California	31	107	142	30	310	37,763	$55,380	$47,122	$48,804	48,353	98,157	34,529	4,747	7,814
Colorado	13	15	20	9	57	5,391	$43,262	$29,606	$42,974	6,144	16,435	5,099	718	794
Connecticut	7	17	20	3	47	5,594	$51,222	$43,335	$49,717	4,721	14,179	6,285	572	956
Delaware	2	3	5	0	10	1,288	$44,231	$37,175	$40,069	1,288	3,539	791	114	329
District of Columbia	2	0	15	0	17	3,352	$45,057	n/a	$48,393	403	7,449	5,122	535	2,467
Florida	9	28	47	17	101	13,038	$43,855	$32,294	$35,881	33,718	35,494	10,802	1,251	2,138
Georgia	20	29	30	16	95	7,648	$39,909	$31,709	$36,501	7,389	21,402	6,427	800	1,835
Hawaii	3	6	6	0	15	1,829	$47,053	$38,436	$26,068	2,103	3,720	1,007	114	113
Idaho	4	2	3	2	11	1,517	$36,649	$30,532	$27,890	2,979	3,169	790	90	124
Illinois	12	47	93	18	170	17,811	$42,447	$40,239	$44,388	23,327	49,757	19,288	2,409	4,412
Indiana	14	14	41	11	80	8,985	$41,975	$27,169	$40,268	8,947	27,625	7,407	1,040	1,443
Iowa	3	15	35	5	58	5,255	$47,944	$30,745	$34,196	7,888	16,129	3,006	604	1,427
Kansas	8	21	21	3	53	4,659	$39,869	$31,337	$25,263	5,547	12,428	3,309	346	566
Kentucky	8	14	25	15	62	5,249	$38,818	$28,463	$30,086	5,387	12,225	3,681	320	1,127
Louisiana	14	6	12	4	36	6,006	$36,705	$29,878	$41,362	2,642	15,905	3,993	405	1,459
Maine	8	6	12	5	31	1,923	$40,122	$31,775	$39,463	1,859	4,944	731	34	162
Maryland	14	19	21	3	57	6,613	$46,028	$40,313	$42,484	7,429	18,493	6,469	824	1,122
Massachusetts	14	17	71	14	116	15,571	$46,965	$35,873	$51,004	13,316	43,559	17,827	2,122	3,657
Michigan	15	29	50	3	97	14,193	$46,407	$32,793	$34,078	21,156	42,428	13,297	1,313	2,418
Minnesota	10	26	34	8	78	7,286	$44,975	$39,536	$37,351	7,674	22,881	4,366	750	1,561
Mississippi	9	20	12	5	46	3,920	$33,717	$28,195	$34,888	4,995	8,808	2,370	293	477
Missouri	13	14	55	11	93	7,215	$39,031	$34,915	$36,860	6,909	24,628	8,607	619	2,283
Montana	6	8	3	2	19	1,342	$34,404	$24,641	$26,680	782	3,862	709	71	71
Nebraska	7	11	15	1	34	2,767	$41,233	$27,393	$32,879	2,678	8,677	1,713	230	658
Nevada	2	4	1	2	9	1,128	$43,777	$36,434	$31,445	949	2,235	543	38	49
New Hampshire	5	7	12	4	28	1,918	$41,977	$30,582	$42,839	2,512	6,745	1,944	83	165
New Jersey	14	19	22	4	59	8,485	$50,329	$42,030	$47,557	9,935	22,859	7,246	855	1,763
New Mexico	6	16	5	1	28	2,222	$39,437	$27,768	$30,949	2,455	5,022	1,838	223	179
New York	42	48	186	48	324	34,459	$50,914	$43,373	$46,120	48,814	89,067	37,150	3,805	7,145
North Carolina	16	58	37	14	125	9,675	$43,035	$26,141	$35,798	10,647	27,288	6,015	861	1,597
North Dakota	6	9	4	1	20	1,381	$34,391	$29,438	$26,250	1,875	4,202	620	71	109
Ohio	25	36	65	28	154	15,569	$47,142	$34,951	$36,832	17,547	47,017	13,051	1,696	3,071
Oklahoma	14	15	13	6	48	4,460	$37,921	$30,342	$37,535	6,204	13,601	3,943	408	923
Oregon	8	13	24	1	46	4,652	$37,147	$33,724	$35,983	4,769	12,586	3,276	452	928
Pennsylvania	43	20	101	56	220	20,665	$44,618	$38,392	$43,805	17,760	60,495	14,821	2,036	3,462
Rhode Island	2	1	9	0	12	2,697	$46,351	$37,706	$49,161	3,495	8,789	1,795	190	82
South Carolina	12	21	20	11	64	5,520	$40,541	$27,649	$31,510	5,202	13,215	3,828	342	587
South Dakota	7	1	10	1	19	1,135	$33,607	$18,628	$27,442	791	3,617	769	44	102
Tennessee	10	14	42	21	87	7,270	$41,089	$30,509	$35,883	5,642	17,577	4,839	626	1,289
Texas	40	65	57	10	172	22,095	$41,351	$33,439	$40,273	22,828	60,472	18,047	2,268	4,109
Utah	4	5	2	4	15	3,337	$38,483	$28,606	$41,157	3,750	10,907	2,479	361	380
Vermont	4	2	13	3	22	1,504	$42,272	$27,546	$36,154	1,262	4,517	1,002	59	87
Virginia	15	24	33	11	83	9,974	$47,650	$35,361	$36,269	8,378	27,119	7,159	839	1,732
Washington	6	27	20	4	57	6,847	$43,780	$33,156	$36,647	14,319	18,359	5,284	632	852
West Virginia	12	4	9	3	28	2,552	$35,610	$27,610	$28,904	2,841	7,414	1,740	128	302
Wisconsin	13	17	28	3	61	10,112	$43,894	$37,699	$36,320	8,549	25,888	5,599	784	1,023
Wyoming	1	7	0	1	9	1,022	$42,133	$28,930	n/a	1,629	1,646	361	58	67
U. S.	**595**	**972**	**1,546**	**446**	**3,559**	**379,373**	**$44,497**	**$37,064**	**$42,183**	**454,679**	**1,049,657**	**323,844**	**38,238**	**70,980**

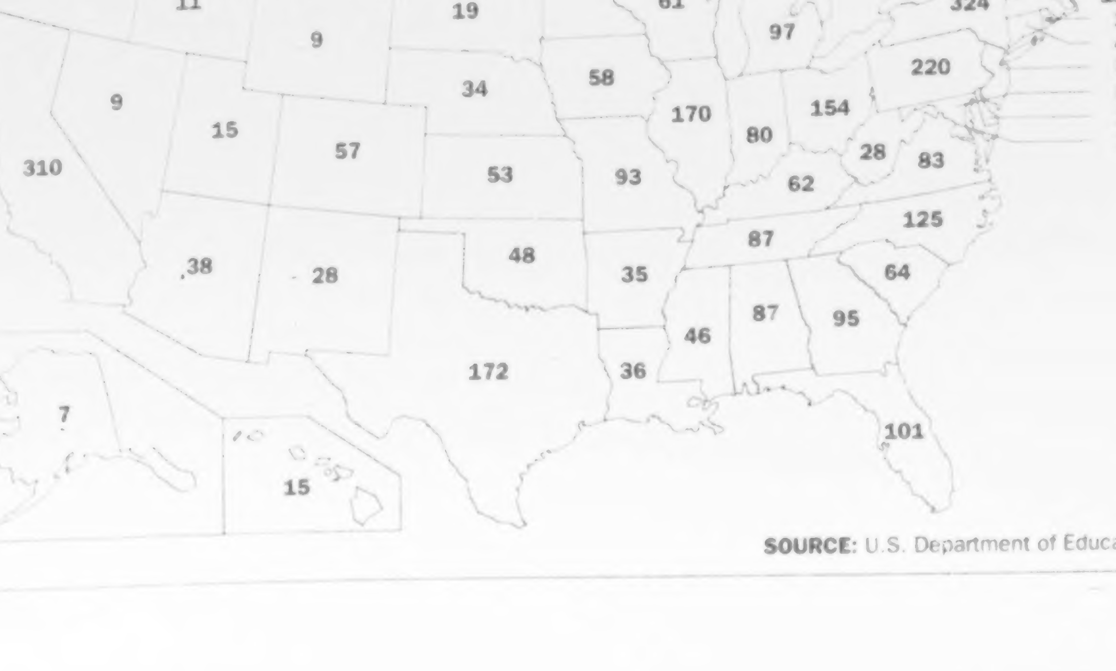
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112

High-School Dropout Rates, 1990



SOURCE: Census Bureau

Number of Colleges and Universities, 1990-91



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

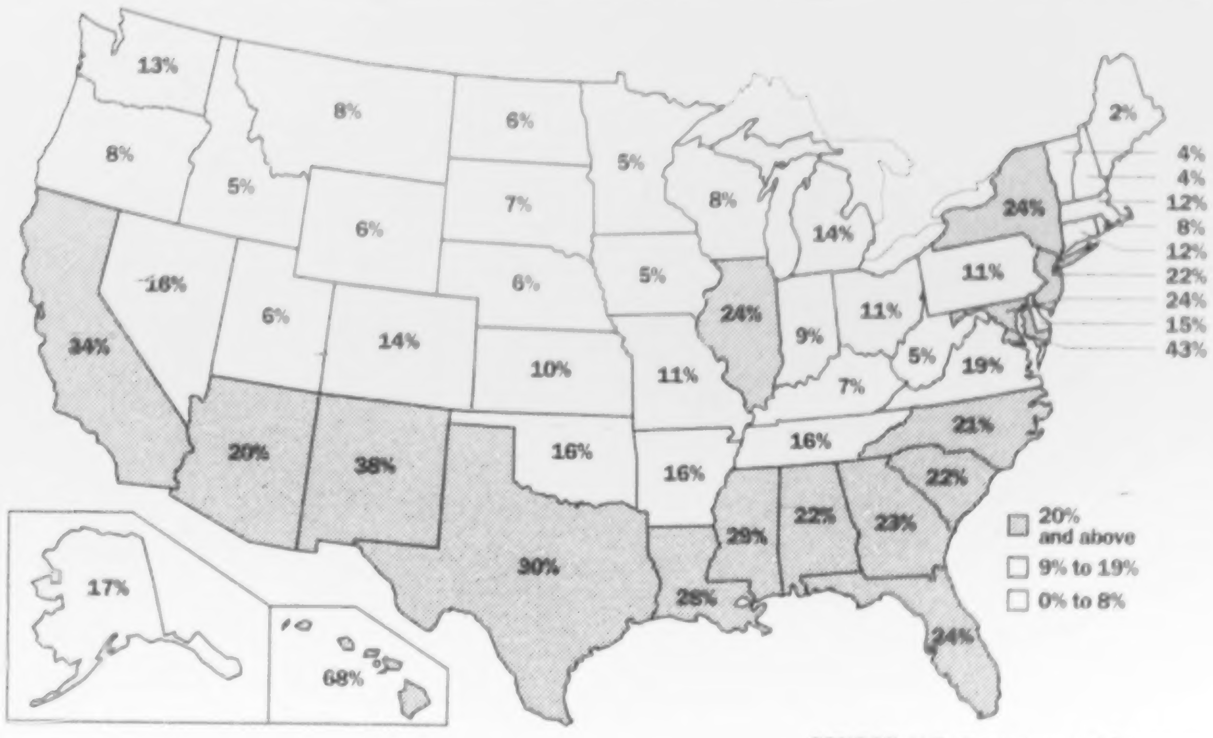
The Nation

- Enrollment
- Enrollment of minority students
- Test scores

	Enrollment, fall 1990								Minority enrollment, fall 1990				Test scores, 1991	
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Undergraduate	Graduate	Professional	Total	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Test taken	Score
Alabama	123,848	72,091	17,799	3,812	194,269	20,225	3,056	217,550	18.6%	19.9%	45.5%	46.7%	A.C.T.	19.8
Alaska	27,792	0	1,647	394	28,593	1,240	0	29,833	16.9%	n/a	20.7%	39.1%	S.A.T.	920
Arizona	95,657	153,143	13,980	1,955	236,505	26,792	1,438	264,735	15.1%	23.1%	21.5%	28.7%	A.C.T.	20.9
Arkansas	61,408	17,237	9,799	1,981	82,506	6,364	1,555	90,425	15.6%	14.4%	12.5%	37.3%	A.C.T.	19.9
California	496,757	1,057,921	203,820	11,499	1,569,383	169,074	31,540	1,769,997	34.5%	34.7%	25.0%	46.9%	S.A.T.	897
Colorado	128,616	72,037	21,719	4,759	191,300	32,806	3,025	227,131	12.4%	16.9%	12.4%	22.3%	A.C.T.	21.3
Connecticut	64,920	44,562	57,470	1,578	133,442	31,878	3,210	168,530	9.4%	16.7%	12.3%	12.5%	S.A.T.	897
Delaware	23,424	10,828	7,752	0	36,822	3,309	1,873	42,004	13.9%	18.6%	11.8%	n/a	S.A.T.	892
District of Columbia	12,595	0	68,074	0	49,860	22,525	8,284	80,669	91.6%	n/a	33.4%	n/a	S.A.T.	840
Florida	176,989	262,829	91,939	6,632	478,315	52,508	7,566	538,389	23.0%	23.3%	26.1%	35.0%	S.A.T.	882
Georgia	141,106	55,307	46,368	9,029	214,413	29,605	7,792	251,810	18.4%	22.1%	36.7%	32.1%	S.A.T.	844
Hawaii	23,085	19,979	10,708	0	46,920	6,408	444	53,772	71.0%	74.3%	46.0%	n/a	S.A.T.	883
Idaho	35,709	5,606	2,338	8,228	44,683	6,692	506	51,881	5.4%	4.1%	5.0%	3.2%	A.C.T.	21.1
Illinois	198,464	352,869	168,953	8,960	623,525	88,688	17,033	729,246	20.3%	28.1%	19.3%	44.4%	A.C.T.	20.8
Indiana	186,318	36,611	56,441	3,645	246,902	30,770	5,343	283,015	8.6%	9.7%	8.8%	12.2%	S.A.T.	865
Iowa	67,957	49,877	50,352	2,329	144,984	19,452	6,079	170,515	5.9%	4.2%	5.3%	4.8%	A.C.T.	21.7
Kansas	90,164	58,953	13,280	978	142,003	19,209	2,163	163,375	8.4%	10.4%	10.7%	37.5%	A.C.T.	21.1
Kentucky	106,421	40,674	24,982	5,775	155,271	18,093	4,488	177,852	7.7%	7.4%	4.7%	15.0%	A.C.T.	20.0
Louisiana	136,635	21,655	26,067	2,242	160,555	20,271	5,773	186,599	27.3%	30.9%	31.6%	34.9%	A.C.T.	19.4
Maine	34,616	6,884	14,262	1,424	51,787	4,771	628	57,186	1.7%	2.7%	3.7%	0.8%	S.A.T.	879
Maryland	110,830	109,953	38,174	743	219,707	36,207	3,786	259,700	27.9%	24.2%	14.4%	16.3%	S.A.T.	904
Massachusetts	110,031	74,641	220,711	13,491	333,956	72,005	12,913	418,874	8.0%	13.4%	13.4%	17.4%	S.A.T.	896
Michigan	259,879	227,480	79,599	2,845	500,739	58,624	10,440	569,803	13.0%	14.6%	18.2%	18.9%	A.C.T.	n/a
Minnesota	133,622	65,589	50,224	4,354	222,683	25,361	5,745	253,789	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%	6.9%	A.C.T.	21.4
Mississippi	58,781	50,257	10,640	3,205	110,333	10,415	2,135	122,883	30.8%	25.8%	31.4%	44.7%	A.C.T.	18.6
Missouri	125,270	74,823	85,310	4,004	245,658	34,368	9,381	289,407	9.6%	13.2%	11.7%	24.2%	A.C.T.	21.0
Montana	28,015	3,850	3,046	965	32,187	3,479	210	35,876	4.4%	22.2%	5.7%	74.9%	A.C.T.	21.6
Nebraska	60,692	33,922	17,885	332	97,878	12,210	2,743	112,831	4.9%	6.0%	7.1%	11.8%	A.C.T.	21.2
Nevada	29,424	31,818	313	173	56,215	5,333	180	61,728	13.4%	19.2%	1.0%	15.8%	A.C.T.	20.9
New Hampshire	23,799	8,364	24,546	2,801	50,942	7,885	683	59,510	1.9%	2.1%	5.7%	5.2%	S.A.T.	921
New Jersey	137,691	123,910	58,672	3,674	276,320	41,464	6,163	323,947	22.7%	23.7%	18.1%	35.3%	S.A.T.	886
New Mexico	48,013	35,486	1,917	180	74,853	10,133	610	85,596	33.2%	43.6%	29.4%	44.7%	A.C.T.	20.1
New York	359,381	248,392	399,282	28,268	842,045	167,024	26,254	1,035,323	30.0%	21.8%	19.2%	41.5%	S.A.T.	881
North Carolina	148,698	136,559	61,522	5,211	316,240	29,686	6,064	351,990	21.4%	20.1%	21.2%	35.1%	S.A.T.	844
North Dakota	27,277	7,413	2,980	208	35,214	2,169	495	37,878	3.5%	14.2%	5.5%	100.0%	A.C.T.	20.7
Ohio	288,809	136,787	111,493	17,698	480,616	62,155	12,016	554,787	10.0%	11.8%	11.1%	19.7%	A.C.T.	20.9
Oklahoma	92,945	58,128	17,758	4,390	149,148	20,741	3,332	173,221	15.9%	15.9%	14.4%	28.1%	A.C.T.	20.1
Oregon	68,500	76,827	21,080	234	146,982	15,970	3,689	166,641	9.0%	7.6%	8.5%	6.8%	S.A.T.	922
Pennsylvania	235,271	108,207	214,417	46,165	514,387	75,979	13,694	604,060	10.1%	13.2%	8.5%	24.7%	S.A.T.	876
Rhode Island	25,730	16,620	35,923	0	68,499	9,467	307	78,273	5.7%	9.9%	9.3%	n/a	S.A.T.	880
South Carolina	81,303	49,831	23,787	4,381	139,982	16,829	2,491	159,302	17.6%	24.4%	25.3%	43.9%	S.A.T.	832
South Dakota	26,451	145	7,363	249	30,197	3,564	447	34,208	5.6%	85.5%	12.0%	0.4%	A.C.T.	21.0
Tennessee	109,944	65,105	46,032	5,157	198,709	22,285	5,244	226,238	15.1%	15.4%	17.4%	26.4%	A.C.T.	20.1
Texas	417,777	384,537	94,305	4,818	788,613	96,926	15,898	901,437	27.7%	33.1%	22.6%	42.5%	S.A.T.	874
Utah	57,529	28,579	33,687	1,508	110,637	9,464	1,202	121,303	5.9%	8.8%	2.0%	9.7%	A.C.T.	21.0
Vermont	16,075	4,835	13,462	2,026	31,646	4,137	615	36,398	3.8%	1.1%	6.2%	1.6%	S.A.T.	890
Virginia	160,200	131,086	57,899	4,257	302,072	45,177	6,193	353,442	19.4%	18.0%	19.3%	42.7%	S.A.T.	890
Washington	81,433	146,199	33,503	2,143	240,208	19,922	3,148	263,278	13.9%	12.3%	11.4%	15.4%	S.A.T.	913
West Virginia	63,362	10,746	7,880	2,802	74,660	8,839	1,291	84,790	5.4%	3.6%	5.7%	7.3%	A.C.T.	19.8
Wisconsin	152,691	100,838	45,095	1,150	266,775	29,452	3,547	299,774	6.1%	9.6%	8.4%	2.3%	A.C.T.	21.7
Wyoming	12,517	18,106	0	703	28,212	2,894	220	31,326	5.5%	6.1%	n/a	6.6%	A.C.T.	21.2
U. S.	**5,802,877**	**4,937,663**	**2,726,255**	**243,355**	**11,862,910**	**1,573,637**	**273,603**	**13,710,150**	**17.3%**	**22.5%**	**15.4%**	**26.6%**	**A.C.T./S.A.T.**	**20.6/896**

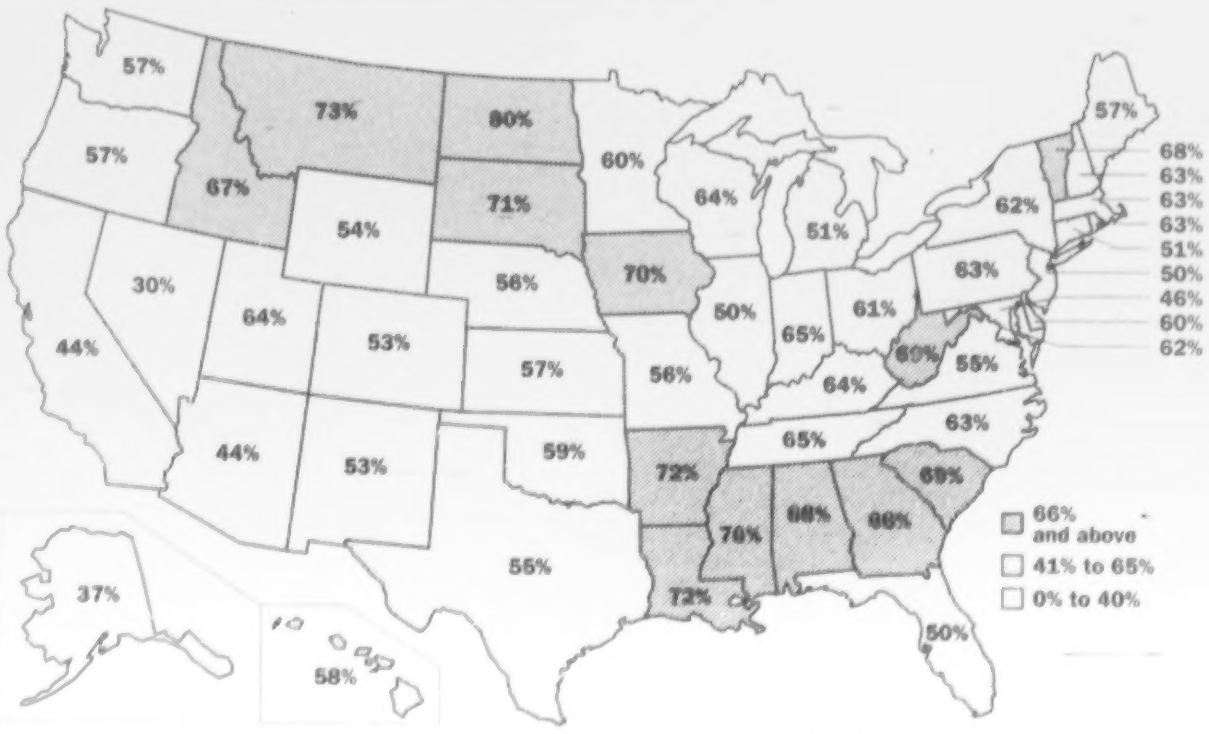
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112.

Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members, Fall 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full Time, Fall 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

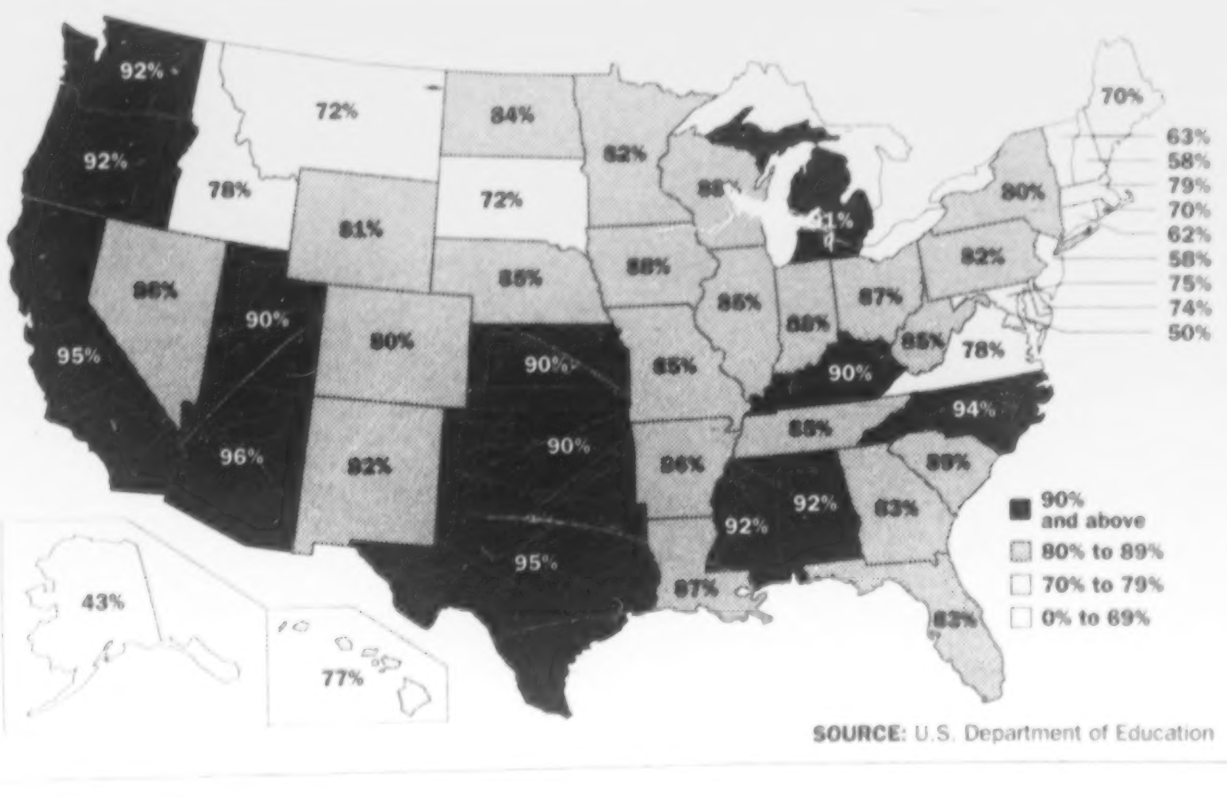
The Nation

- Average tuition and fees
- Expenditures
- State appropriations
- State spending on student aid
- Research spending by universities
- Federal funds for college- and university-based research

	Average tuition and fees, 1990-91				Expenditures, 1989-90		State appropriations 1991-92	State spending on student aid, 1991-92	Research spending by universities fiscal 1990	Federal funds for college- and university-based research, fiscal 1990
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Public institutions	Private institutions				
Alabama	$1,593	$689	$5,942	$4,148	$1,831,657,000	$229,369,000	$791,638,000	$13,191,000	$239,556,000	$129,701,000
Alaska	$1,382	n/a	$5,842	$10,400	$268,057,000	$20,050,000	$179,981,000	$2,630,000	$65,571,000	$25,060,000
Arizona	$1,478	$579	$4,660	$8,977	$1,446,388,000	$90,409,000	$607,819,000	$3,328,000	$260,187,000	$115,683,000
Arkansas	$1,418	$648	$4,464	$2,482	$751,336,000	$108,888,000	$383,560,000	$8,031,000	$48,861,000	$23,586,000
California	$1,220	$114	$10,863	$7,942	$11,230,941,000	$5,077,597,000	$5,662,752,000	$221,368,000	$2,007,361,000	$1,317,370,000
Colorado	$1,919	$943	$9,516	$6,731	$1,374,188,000	$250,811,000	$523,785,000	$26,294,000	$249,958,000	$168,905,000
Connecticut	$2,313	$972	$12,315	$8,586	$811,282,000	$1,193,877,000	$503,748,000	$35,842,000	$298,076,000	$189,462,000
Delaware	$2,910	$936	$5,831	n/a	$342,119,000	$43,184,000	$121,011,000	$1,669,000	$40,119,000	$17,922,000
District of Columbia	$664	n/a	$11,939	n/a	$111,468,000	$1,873,297,000	n/a	$1,010,000	$112,146,000	$78,658,000
Florida	$1,337	$788	$7,992	$4,751	$2,766,267,000	$1,162,843,000	$1,486,480,000	$72,674,000	$433,413,000	$181,474,000
Georgia	$1,680	$946	$7,542	$4,457	$1,769,744,000	$1,099,658,000	$874,320,000	$21,913,000	$445,011,000	$175,024,000
Hawaii	$1,290	$413	$4,448	n/a	$424,473,000	$35,223,000	$321,201,000	$661,000	$76,525,000	$48,276,000
Idaho	$1,189	$802	$7,203	$1,609	$314,398,000	$69,032,000	$195,881,000	$759,000	$36,570,000	$10,381,000
Illinois	$2,465	$906	$8,853	$5,279	$3,310,763,000	$3,544,542,000	$1,734,761,000	$209,489,000	$647,863,000	$351,598,000
Indiana	$2,067	$1,423	$8,451	$6,756	$2,186,604,000	$773,866,000	$899,643,000	$50,963,000	$240,696,000	$138,349,000
Iowa	$1,880	$1,298	$8,703	$5,119	$1,617,626,000	$490,214,000	$563,570,000	$61,877,000	$232,147,000	$106,735,000
Kansas	$1,569	$748	$5,997	$4,135	$1,131,558,000	$135,958,000	$446,517,000	$6,613,000	$114,651,000	$44,005,000
Kentucky	$1,444	$771	$5,200	$4,662	$1,236,680,000	$251,329,000	$641,251,000	$27,519,000	$90,880,000	$38,185,000
Louisiana	$1,791	$852	$9,783	$5,671	$1,286,648,000	$531,135,000	$574,336,000	$15,214,000	$207,038,000	$69,265,000
Maine	$2,263	$1,497	$10,928	$3,899	$334,435,000	$186,175,000	$186,665,000	$5,044,000	$23,605,000	$10,197,000
Maryland	$2,287	$1,244	$10,698	$6,101	$1,576,934,000	$1,356,011,000	$804,886,000	$22,236,000	$977,593,000	$589,856,000
Massachusetts	$2,580	$1,528	$12,446	$7,750	$1,357,588,000	$4,922,923,000	$583,569,000	$39,989,000	$898,808,000	$635,891,000
Michigan	$2,635	$1,124	$6,885	$4,749	$4,076,519,000	$637,349,000	$1,535,999,000	$83,477,000	$527,070,000	$274,276,000
Minnesota	$2,216	$1,578	$9,507	$7,664	$1,802,133,000	$753,255,000	$995,429,000	$79,273,000	$292,046,000	$141,748,000
Mississippi	$1,927	$722	$5,238	$3,721	$922,574,000	$93,959,000	$412,311,000	$1,246,000	$85,229,000	$36,277,000
Missouri	$1,733	$891	$7,487	$5,208	$1,349,451,000	$1,340,923,000	$584,565,000	$19,900,000	$281,133,000	$169,883,000
Montana	$1,553	$964	$5,565	$1,140	$218,231,000	$27,990,000	$131,910,000	$395,000	$34,980,000	$13,041,000
Nebraska	$1,592	$990	$6,893	n/a	$762,480,000	$226,173,000	$340,106,000	$2,352,000	$105,373,000	$29,379,000
Nevada	$1,275	$651	$6,200	n/a	$281,018,000	$3,893,000	$191,773,000	$377,000	$38,301,000	$23,111,000
New Hampshire	$3,110	$1,899	$11,154	$5,547	$259,157,000	$363,330,000	$75,175,000	$1,544,000	$69,731,000	$52,386,000
New Jersey	$2,860	$1,235	$10,281	$5,874	$2,165,562,000	$944,968,000	$1,132,432,000	$119,505,000	$319,797,000	$139,264,000
New Mexico	$1,409	$536	$8,187	$3,594	$828,157,000	$28,022,000	$349,378,000	$13,841,000	$151,927,000	$69,397,000
New York	$1,587	$1,419	$10,340	$5,926	$5,058,750,000	$7,640,442,000	$2,760,719,000	$463,543,000	$1,410,700,000	$851,970,000
North Carolina	$1,112	$334	$7,826	$4,964	$2,420,825,000	$1,599,803,000	$1,445,790,000	$65,325,000	$441,860,000	$305,255,000
North Dakota	$1,930	$1,584	$5,389	n/a	$357,832,000	$25,646,000	$145,535,000	$1,924,000	$29,966,000	$22,429,000
Ohio	$2,622	$1,768	$8,729	$6,093	$3,726,135,000	$1,402,876,000	$1,460,068,000	$85,668,000	$457,189,000	$252,157,000
Oklahoma	$1,340	$864	$5,852	$5,732	$973,213,000	$262,526,000	$542,277,000	$38,828,000	$130,650,000	$35,866,000
Oregon	$1,906	$794	$9,606	$7,570	$1,219,341,000	$256,067,000	$461,155,000	$11,852,000	$171,550,000	$95,772,000
Pennsylvania	$3,401	$1,505	$9,848	$6,314	$3,390,869,000	$4,437,071,000	$1,483,233,000	$159,181,000	$829,518,000	$536,674,000
Rhode Island	$2,311	$1,100	$10,885	n/a	$287,194,000	$486,764,000	$116,128,000	$9,561,000	$82,634,000	$51,828,000
South Carolina	$2,317	$813	$6,434	$5,110	$1,324,647,000	$297,112,000	$634,226,000	$18,224,000	$137,269,000	$42,705,000
South Dakota	$1,854	$1,920	$6,346	$4,515	$184,153,000	$79,252,000	$97,273,000	$570,000	$14,342,000	$5,791,000
Tennessee	$1,518	$848	$6,889	$4,203	$1,519,680,000	$1,005,210,000	$692,402,000	$19,291,000	$232,121,000	$133,724,000
Texas	$986	$495	$6,497	$4,394	$5,604,164,000	$1,397,222,000	$2,821,806,000	$135,966,000	$1,123,816,000	$469,460,000
Utah	$1,524	$1,173	$2,182	$4,319	$914,771,000	$252,753,000	$319,561,000	$11,838,000	$187,076,000	$122,880,000
Vermont	$4,092	$2,424	$10,649	$6,768	$260,371,000	$245,813,000	$55,742,000	$11,302,000	$45,162,000	$31,687,000
Virginia	$2,691	$867	$7,621	$4,852	$2,682,902,000	$609,665,000	$1,030,112,000	$26,620,000	$321,547,000	$166,017,000
Washington	$1,823	$844	$9,463	$6,743	$1,922,673,000	$330,200,000	$898,184,000	$24,359,000	$312,169,000	$240,010,000
West Virginia	$1,543	$930	$8,751	$2,767	$493,825,000	$96,910,000	$277,921,000	$14,723,000	$46,946,000	$22,240,000
Wisconsin	$1,951	$1,234	$8,237	$4,768	$2,307,325,000	$588,850,000	$863,337,000	$45,722,000	$363,364,000	$198,712,000
Wyoming	$1,148	$662	n/a	$7,500	$227,131,000	$4,104,000	$124,902,000	$220,000	$22,831,000	$9,731,000
U. S.	**$1,888**	**$824**	**$9,083**	**$5,570**	**$85,770,530,000**	**$48,885,041,000**	**$40,066,823,000**	**$2,335,139,000**	**$16,057,003,000**	**$9,031,047,000**

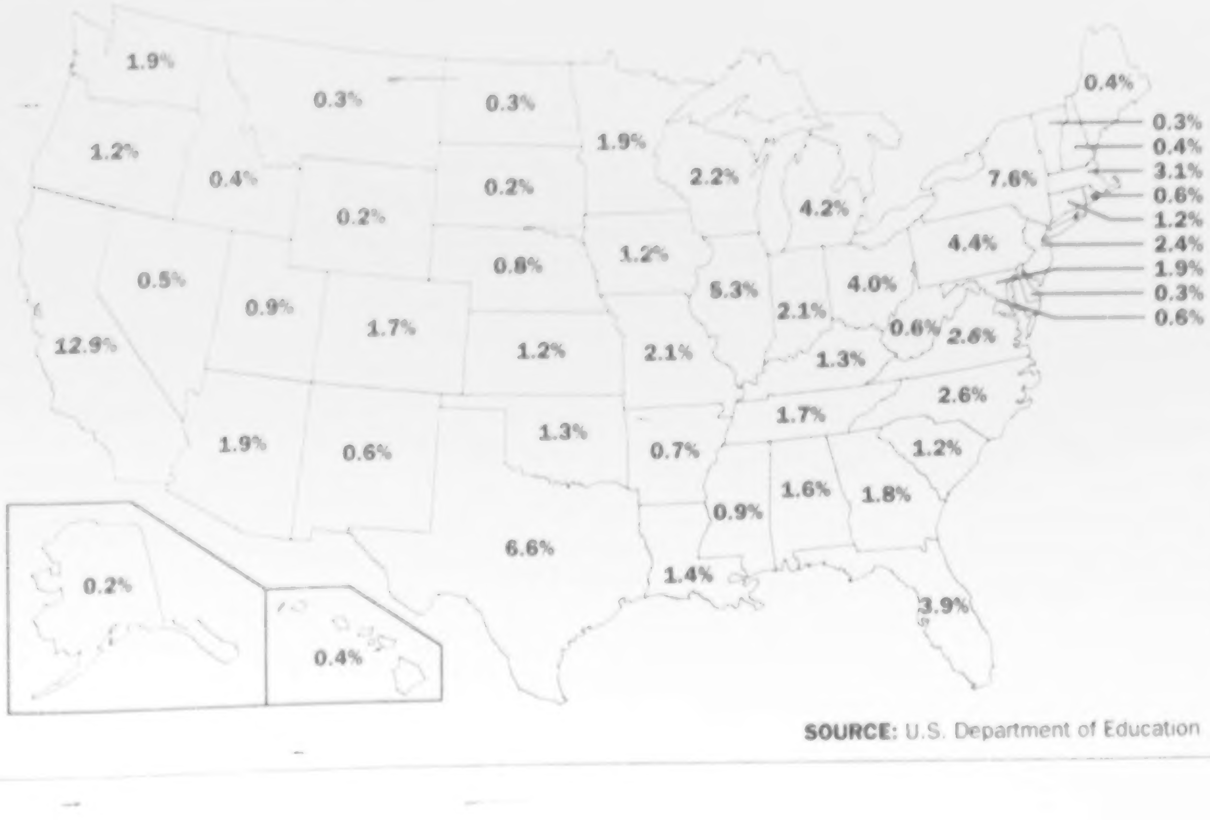
Note: U.S. figures may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 112

Proportion of First-Time College Freshmen Enrolled on Campuses in Their Home States, Fall 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment, Fall 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

The Nation

■ 9 issues affecting higher education:
a roll call of the states

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

Issue 1. Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings. These states have programs to sell tax-exempt bonds to families to help them finance college education.

Issue 2. Prepaid-Tuition Plans. These states offer plans that allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education.

Issue 3. Certification of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants. These states require public colleges and universities to certify that their teaching assistants are competent in English.

Issue 4. Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges. These states limit or tax the business activities of colleges and universities (or, in some instances, all non-profit groups).

Issue 5. Vandalism of Animal-Research Facilities. These states treat vandalism of animal-research facilities as a specific crime.

Issue 6. Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers. These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers without completing a traditional course of study in education.

Issue 7. Non-Education Majors for High-School Teachers. These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education.

Issue 8. Assessment of Students. These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.

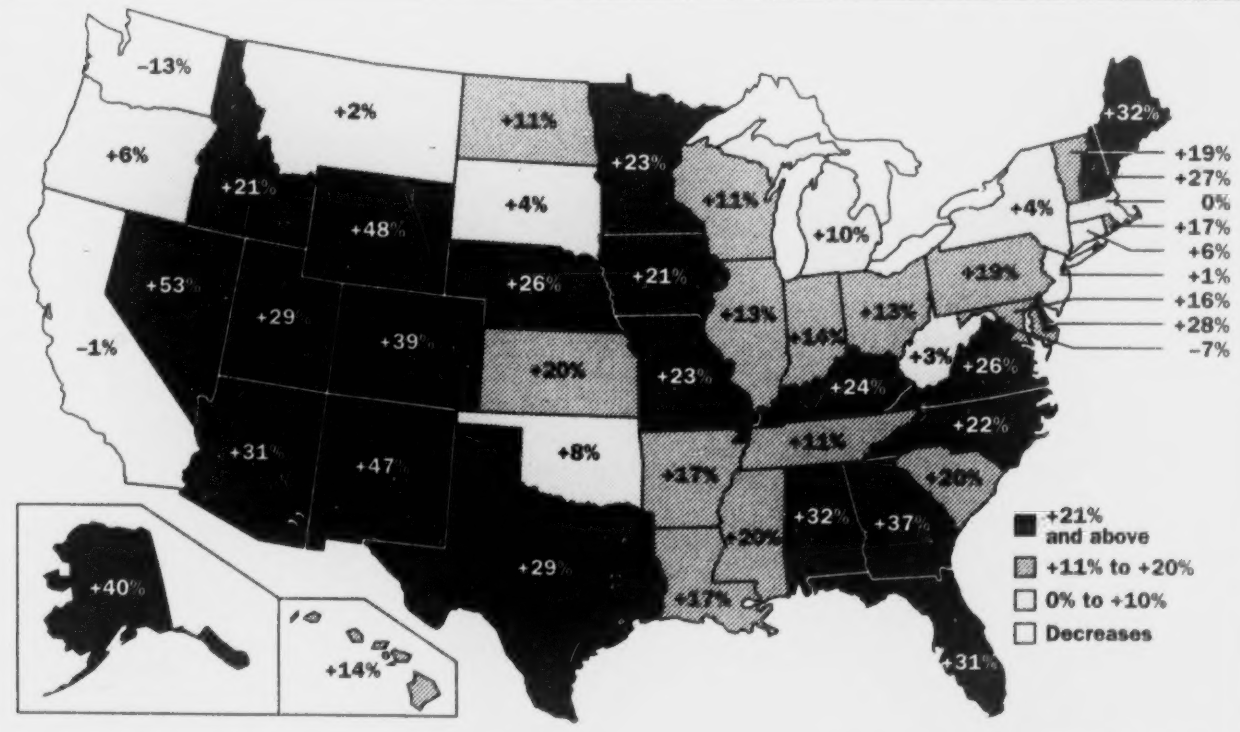
Issue 9. Mid-year budget cuts. These states had their 1991-92 state appropriations cut at some time during the fiscal year.

	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9
Alabama		★				★			
Alaska		★				★			
Arizona			★	★	★	★			★
Arkansas	★			★	★	★	★	★	
California	★							★	★
Colorado						★	★		★
Connecticut	★					★	★		
Delaware	★					★	★		
Florida		★	★			★	★	★	★
Georgia	★	★			★	★		★	★
Hawaii	★			★		★	★	★	
Idaho				★	★	★		★	★
Illinois	★		★	★	★				★
Indiana	★				★				
Iowa	★		★		★			★	★
Kansas			★	★	★				★
Kentucky			★		★	★	★		★
Louisiana	★		★	★	★	★			★
Maine									★
Maryland						★		★	★
Massachusetts	★				★	★	★		
Michigan		★				★	★		
Minnesota					★	★	★		★
Mississippi						★			★
Missouri			★	★		★			★
Montana									★
Nebraska							★	★	
Nevada							★	★	★
New Hampshire	★					★	★		★
New Jersey	★					★	★	★	
New Mexico				★		★			
New York					★	★	★		
North Carolina	★			★	★	★	★		
North Dakota	★		★		★		★		★
Ohio	★	★	★			★	★		★
Oklahoma		★	★		★	★		★	
Oregon	★				★				★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★			★	★		★
Rhode Island	★					★	★		
South Carolina			★			★		★	★
South Dakota	★			★				★	
Tennessee	★		★			★	★	★	
Texas	★		★		★	★	★		
Utah				★	★	★	★	★	
Vermont									★
Virginia					★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★			★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	★					★		★	★
Wisconsin	★		★	★	★		★		
Wyoming		★							

Note: A star indicates an action either by a state legislature or by a statewide coordinating board or governing board, as of August 1, 1992.

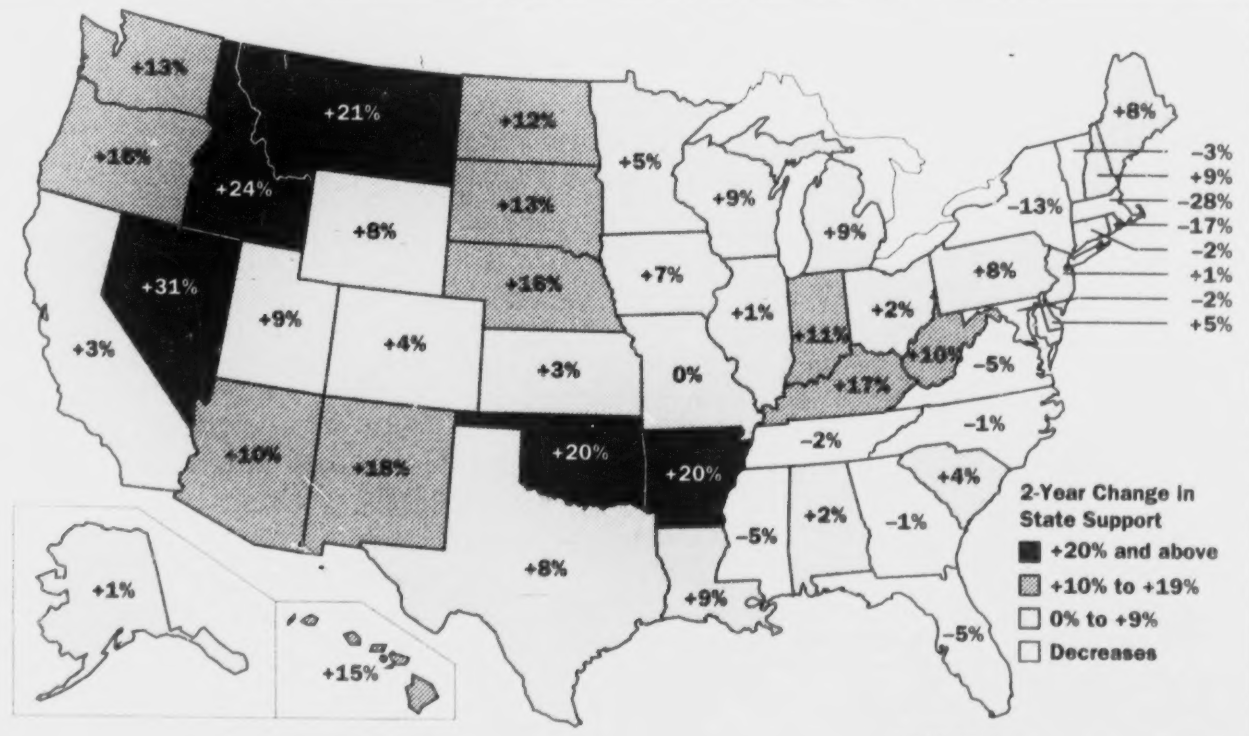
SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Percentage Change in College Enrollment, 1980 to 1990


-13%
+2%
+11%
+6%
+21%
+23%
+32%
+19%
+27%
0%
+17%
+6%
+1%
+16%
+28%
-7%
+48%
+4%
+11%
+10%
+4%
+53%
+26%
+21%
+19%
+29
+39
+13%
+14%
+13%
-1%
+20%
+23%
+3%
+26%
+24%
+22%
+11%
+31
+47
+8%
+17%
+20%
+20%
+32%
+37%
+29
+40%
+17%
+31%
+14%
+21% and above
+11% to +20%
0% to +10%
Decreases

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education, 1989-90 to 1991-92


+13%
+21%
+12%
+8%
+16%
+24%
+5%
+9%
+9%
-13%
-3%
+9%
-28%
-17%
-2%
+1%
-2%
+5%
+8%
+13%
+31%
+9%
+16%
+7%
+1%
+11%
+2%
+8%
+4%
+3%
0%
+17%
+10%
-5%
+3%
+10%
+18%
+20%
+20%
-2%
-1%
+4%
+8%
-5%
+2%
-1%
+9%
-5%
+1%
+15%
2-Year Change in State Support
+20% and above
+10% to +19%
0% to +9%
Decreases

SOURCE: Illinois State University

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Average SAT scores
- Average ACT scores
- Student financial aid
- Educational attainment of 1980 high-school seniors by 1986
- Number of colleges by enrollment

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1991

	Verbal section		Mathematical section	
	Score	1-year change	Score	1-year change
Men	426	− 3	497	− 2
Women	418	− 1	453	− 2
American Indian	393	+ 5	437	0
Asian	411	+ 1	530	+ 2
Black	351	− 1	385	0
Mexican-American	377	− 3	427	− 2
Puerto Rican	361	+ 2	406	+ 1
Other Hispanic	382	− 1	431	− 3
White	441	− 1	489	− 2
Other	411	+ 1	466	− 1
All	422	− 2	474	− 2

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1991

	Score	1-year change
Men	20.9	−0.1
Women	20.4	+0.1
American Indian	18.2	+0.2
Asian	21.6	−0.1
Black	17.0	0.0
Mexican-American	18.4	+0.1
Other Hispanic	19.3	0.0
White	21.3	+0.1
All	20.6	0.0

Note: The American College Testing Program's ACT Assessment is scored on a scale from 1 to 36.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Student Financial Aid, 1990-91

Total spending, by source

Federal programs	
Generally available aid	
Pell Grants	$4,915,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	439,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	59,000,000
College Work-Study	823,000,000
Perkins Loans	860,000,000
Income Contingent Loans	6,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	9,844,000,000
Supplemental Loans for Students	1,630,000,000
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	942,000,000
Subtotal	19,517,000,000
Specially directed aid	
Veterans	701,000,000
Military	378,000,000
Other grants	119,000,000
Other loans	349,000,000
Subtotal	1,547,000,000
Total federal aid	21,065,000,000
State grant programs	1,870,000,000
Institutional and other grants	4,915,000,000
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	$27,850,000,000

Number of recipients and amount of aid per recipient, selected programs

Program	Recipients	Amount
Pell Grants	3,300,000	$1,489
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	678,000	648
College Work-Study	876,000	940
Perkins Loans	804,000	1,070
Stafford Student Loans	3,633,000	2,709
Supplemental Loans for Students	576,000	2,828
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	293,000	3,213
State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,681,000	1,148

Note: Figures are estimates and include assistance to undergraduate and graduate students.
Several of the federal programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal.
Federal spending for State Student Incentive Grants is reported under federal programs; state spending for those grants is reported in the "state grants" category.
Funds for Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant.
Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents.
Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program; Reserve Officers Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy; and tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty.
Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

	No high-school diploma	High-school diploma	License	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Professional/ graduate degree
Sex						
Men	1.0%	64.0%	10.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.9%
Women	0.8	59.6	13.3	7.0	18.8	0.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	—	61.3	18.6	9.3	10.8	—
Asian	—	49.6	12.6	8.7	27.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	69.4	13.9	5.3	9.9	0.2
Hispanic	1.7	70.2	13.8	7.3	6.8	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	60.0	11.5	6.6	20.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status						
Low	1.2	74.1	12.3	5.5	6.6	0.2
Low-middle	0.5	66.7	13.6	8.0	11.1	0.2
High-middle	0.1	58.4	12.9	7.7	20.4	0.6
High	—	45.7	8.7	6.3	37.1	2.2
High-school program						
General	0.8	69.7	12.6	6.5	10.2	0.2
Academic	0.1	45.6	8.8	7.2	36.6	1.8
Vocational	0.6	72.8	16.2	6.9	3.6	0.0
Type of high school						
Public	1.0	63.2	12.1	6.6	16.4	0.7
Catholic	—	47.4	11.9	6.4	32.8	1.6
Other private	—	52.3	7.0	3.9	36.7	0.1
Postsecondary education plans						
No plans	1.4	83.5	12.7	2.1	0.2	—
Attend voc/tech school	0.3	72.5	17.7	8.4	1.1	—
Attend college less than 4 years	0.2	65.5	14.4	13.1	6.8	—
Earn bachelor's degree	—	48.3	8.2	6.9	35.8	0.7
Earn advanced degree	0.1	43.5	7.9	4.9	40.6	3.0
1980 enrollment status						
Part-time 2-year public college	0.7	66.4	17.7	8.8	6.5	—
Part-time 4-year public college	2.7	57.1	15.4	1.6	22.6	0.6
Full-time 2-year public college	—	49.5	11.7	20.7	17.6	0.5
Full-time 4-year public college	—	41.7	7.6	4.5	44.9	1.3
Full-time 4-year private college	—	31.1	8.8	5.1	51.9	3.0
Not a student	1.8	78.2	12.8	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	0.9%	61.8%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	0.7%

Note: Figures are based on data from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who were high-school seniors in 1980. They show students' highest level of education achieved by the spring of 1986.
Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent.
Socioeconomic status was determined by parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Number of Colleges by Enrollment, Fall 1990

	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
Public institutions				
Under 200	11	0	1	10
200 to 499	34	0	11	23
500 to 999	108	0	21	87
1,000 to 2,499	376	0	98	278
2,500 to 4,999	336	0	106	230
5,000 to 9,999	340	6	135	199
10,000 to 19,999	231	27	101	103
20,000 to 29,999	82	39	20	23
30,000 or more	30	22	3	5
All	1,548	94	496	958
Private institutions				
Under 200	402	0	279	123
200 to 499	398	0	232	166
500 to 999	369	0	280	89
1,000 to 2,499	504	0	466	38
2,500 to 4,999	162	5	152	5
5,000 to 9,999	77	25	51	1
10,000 to 19,999	32	24	7	1
20,000 to 29,999	6	5	0	1
30,000 or more	3	3	0	0
All	1,953	62	1,467	424
All institutions				
Under 200	413	0	280	133
200 to 499	432	0	243	189
500 to 999	477	0	301	176
1,000 to 2,499	880	0	564	316
2,500 to 4,999	498	5	258	235
5,000 to 9,999	417	31	186	200
10,000 to 19,999	263	51	108	104
20,000 to 29,999	88	44	20	24
30,000 or more	33	25	3	5
All	3,501	156	1,963	1,382

Note: Figures exclude approximately 50 institutions that did not report enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Colleges with most freshman National Merit Scholars
- Financial aid to full-time students
- Campuses with largest enrollments

Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars, 1991

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	292	0
Rice University	246	162
University of Texas at Austin	210	163
Stanford University	159	0
Texas A&M University	154	118
Yale University	144	0
Princeton University	107	0
Northwestern University	105	71
Ohio State University	102	74
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	100	0
Duke University	100	10
Brigham Young University	100	74
University of Florida	96	79
University of Chicago	96	72
Georgia Institute of Technology	90	72
University of California at Los Angeles	90	70
Carleton College	86	64
University of New Orleans	75	63
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	74	61
University of Oklahoma	73	53
University of Houston	70	61
Michigan State University	67	52
Cornell University	67	0
Brown University	60	0
University of California at Berkeley	58	0
Johns Hopkins University	56	45
University of Michigan	55	0
University of Arizona	54	41
Dartmouth College	53	0
Harvey Mudd College	50	39
University of Kansas	48	40
Iowa State University	48	37
University of Kentucky	48	35
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	48	33
Baylor University	47	35
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	47	0
Washington University (Mo.)	46	31
University of Pennsylvania	46	0
University of California at San Diego	46	39
George Washington University	46	22
Vanderbilt University	45	30
Macalester College	44	37
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	43	30
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	42	0

Note: The table shows the total number of Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. The rankings were determined by The Chronicle from an alphabetical listing appearing in the 1990-91 annual report of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Proportion of Full-Time Students Receiving Financial Aid, Fall 1989

	Any aid	Federal	State	Institutional	Other
Undergraduate students					
Total	56.4%	41.9%	21.1%	23.6%	9.9%
Public					
All	48.3	34.8	19.1	15.9	9.0
4-year	49.9	36.0	19.7	17.3	9.3
2-year	44.5	32.2	18.4	13.5	8.1
Less-than-2-year	56.3	37.5	10.2	10.2	12.1
Private, non-profit					
All	70.4	49.4	30.6	49.7	14.7
4-year	70.5	49.1	31.0	51.3	14.7
2-year	66.9	49.4	26.9	32.6	16.5
Less-than-2-year	79.3	69.2	21.0	17.6	7.1
Private, for-profit					
All	87.0	82.1	12.2	18.2	5.0
2-year and above	87.2	81.7	19.3	15.2	7.2
Less-than-2-year	86.9	82.4	6.4	20.7	3.3
Graduate students					
Total	66.9%	36.8%	6.2%	43.0%	13.5%
Master's					
All	60.7	27.9	4.9	40.1	12.3
Public	58.9	24.9	6.1	41.9	9.3
Private	63.5	32.7	2.8	37.1	17.2
Doctoral					
All	77.6	18.8	6.1	69.6	17.2
Public	76.1	16.7	7.9	68.5	19.4
Private	80.0	22.4	3.2	71.4	13.7
Professional					
All	73.4	62.5	8.8	34.9	14.6
Public	72.9	62.8	11.8	35.2	11.1
Private	73.8	62.3	6.7	34.7	17.0

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 61,000 students enrolled at 1,130 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in 1989-90. Information on graduate students includes those enrolled at both non-profit and for-profit institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Campuses With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 1990

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	57,168
Ohio State University main campus	54,087
University of Texas at Austin	49,617
Michigan State University	44,307
Miami-Dade Community College	43,880
University of Wisconsin at Madison	43,209
Arizona State University	42,936
Texas A&M University	41,171
Pennsylvania State University main campus	38,864
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,163
Purdue University main campus	37,588
Houston Community College	36,437
University of California at Los Angeles	36,420
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	36,391
University of Arizona	35,729
University of Florida	35,477
Indiana University at Bloomington	35,451
Northern Virginia Community College	35,194
University of Maryland at College Park	34,829
San Diego State University	34,155
Wayne State University	33,872
University of Washington	33,854
California State University at Long Beach	33,179
University of Houston–University Park	33,115
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	33,016
St. Louis Community College	32,347
University of South Florida	32,326
Brigham Young University main campus	31,662
Macomb Community College	31,538
University of Cincinnati main campus	31,013
New York University	30,750
University of California at Berkeley	30,634
Northeastern University	30,510
Temple University	29,714
University of Southern California	29,657
Community College of the Air Force	29,567
California State University at Northridge	29,401
College of Du Page	29,185
University of Iowa	28,785
Pima Community College	28,766
University of Colorado at Boulder	28,600
University of Georgia	28,395
Florida State University	28,170
Tarrant County Junior College District	28,161
University of Pittsburgh main campus	28,120
Oakland Community College	28,069
Boston University	27,996
University of Akron main campus	27,818
State University of New York at Buffalo	27,638
Indiana University–Purdue University at Indianapolis	27,517
North Carolina State University	27,199
University of North Texas	27,160
Western Michigan University	26,989
Colorado State University	26,828
San Jose State University	26,456
University of Kansas main campus	26,434
Louisiana State University	26,112
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	26,055
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	26,025
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	26,020
El Camino College	25,789
Iowa State University	25,737
University of South Carolina at Columbia	25,613
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	25,568
University of Connecticut	25,497
Texas Tech University	25,363
University of Missouri at Columbia	25,058
Eastern Michigan University	25,011
University of Illinois at Chicago	24,959
University of Utah	24,922
University of Texas at Arlington	24,782
University of Toledo	24,691
Northern Illinois University	24,509
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	24,453
Kent State University main campus	24,434
City College of San Francisco	24,408
Austin Community College	24,251
San Francisco State University	24,138
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078
University of New Mexico main campus	23,950
University of California at Davis	23,890
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,878
California State University at Sacramento	23,478
San Diego Mesa College	23,410
California State University at Fullerton	23,376
Georgia State University	23,336
University of Louisville	22,979
Harvard University	22,851
Illinois State University	22,662
University of Kentucky	22,538
Florida International University	22,466
Orange Coast College	22,365
Lansing Community College	22,343

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- College enrollment by age of students
- Administrators' views on changes in enrollment and student characteristics
- College enrollment by racial and ethnic group

College Enrollment by Age of Students, Fall 1990

		Undergraduate					
		2-year		4-year		Graduate	
	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
All students							
15 to 17	1.3%	2.4%	0.8%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
18 and 19	22.2	41.0	9.7	34.7	4.3	0.2	0.0
20 and 21	20.3	20.9	14.0	34.1	8.5	2.3	0.1
22 to 24	16.0	11.6	12.3	16.6	17.9	34.2	8.6
25 to 29	14.1	9.7	17.7	6.4	23.6	31.1	23.0
30 to 34	9.1	6.2	15.0	2.7	15.5	16.0	17.8
35 to 39	7.1	3.8	13.1	1.8	12.3	8.0	18.4
40 to 44	4.9	2.0	8.4	1.2	8.3	4.7	15.3
45 to 49	2.6	1.2	3.7	0.4	6.0	1.9	8.2
50 to 54	1.2	0.5	2.9	0.1	2.0	1.3	3.3
55 to 59	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.8
60 to 64	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
65 and older	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8
Number of students	13,621,000	1,953,000	2,012,000	5,644,000	1,499,000	1,100,000	1,413,000
Men							
15 to 17	1.4%	2.4%	0.9%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
18 and 19	23.3	48.4	11.1	32.6	5.9	0.4	0.0
20 and 21	22.0	21.9	18.3	34.7	9.6	2.1	0.0
22 to 24	18.0	11.8	14.3	19.8	19.6	32.3	7.9
25 to 29	14.7	7.5	19.2	6.9	24.2	35.1	25.6
30 to 34	8.1	3.2	14.1	2.0	14.4	16.7	21.1
35 to 39	5.9	3.1	10.1	1.2	12.3	6.0	20.1
40 to 44	3.3	0.7	5.9	0.5	7.3	4.0	11.6
45 to 49	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.2	4.1	1.6	6.9
50 to 54	0.7	0.2	- 1.4	0.0	1.8	1.1	2.0
55 to 59	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7
60 to 64	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
65 and older	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7
Number of students	6,192,000	849,000	775,000	2,779,000	627,000	569,000	593,000
Women							
15 to 17	1.2%	2.4%	0.7%	1.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
18 and 19	21.2	35.3	9.0	36.6	3.3	0.0	0.0
20 and 21	18.9	20.1	11.2	33.6	7.7	2.4	0.2
22 to 24	14.3	11.6	11.0	13.5	16.6	36.0	9.0
25 to 29	13.7	11.3	16.7	5.9	23.2	26.7	21.1
30 to 34	9.9	8.5	15.5	3.4	16.4	15.3	15.5
35 to 39	8.1	4.4	15.0	2.4	12.3	10.2	17.2
40 to 44	6.3	3.1	10.0	1.9	9.1	5.3	17.9
45 to 49	3.3	1.4	4.8	0.6	7.2	2.4	9.1
50 to 54	1.6	0.7	3.9	0.2	2.3	1.5	4.1
55 to 59	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.5
60 to 64	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
65 and older	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8
Number of students	7,429,000	1,103,000	1,237,000	2,864,000	872,000	531,000	820,000

Note: The figures are based on a Census Bureau survey of 60,000 households conducted in October 1990. The statistics may differ from enrollment data compiled by the U.S. Department of Education because of differences in survey methodology. Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Administrators' Views on Changes From 1990-91 to 1991-92 in Enrollment and Student Characteristics

	Total		Public 2-year		Public 4-year		All private	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Proportion reporting change in number of:								
All students	68%	21%	79%	11%	68%	23%	54%	31%
First-time freshmen	53	31	68	17	45	39	40	42
Full-time students	62	24	69	17	64	25	52	33
Part-time students	66	17	75	13	56	28	61	16
American Indian students	24	9	26	7	33	18	17	7
Asian-American students	48	8	42	10	56	6	50	6
Black students	53	9	56	8	55	16	49	7
Hispanic students	45	8	45	11	53	9	40	5
Foreign students	40	12	20	13	50	13	55	10
Transfer students	56	17	55	11	60	19	55	21
Proportion reporting change in number of students who:								
Are from low-income backgrounds	42	4	57	2	26	4	35	6
Are returning adults	68	3	76	3	56	4	67	4
Are out of work	56	2	82	0	49	1	30	4
Require remedial courses	47	5	73	1	32	14	25	5
Require full financial support	61	0	67	0	52	2	59	0
Take a semester off for financial reasons	40	0	37	0	29	3	49	0
Attend part-time for financial reasons	47	3	51	4	38	2	45	3
Take longer to earn degree because of finances	53	1	58	2	49	2	51	0
Graduate and cannot find jobs	33	2	25	4	41	2	37	0

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. The percentages of those reporting "No change" are omitted.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Selected Years

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990
American Indian						
All	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000	103,000
Men	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	43,000
Women	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	60,000
Public	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000	90,000
Private	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
4-year	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	48,000
2-year	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000	54,000
Undergraduate	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000	95,000
Graduate	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Asian						
All	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000	555,000
Men	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000	287,000
Women	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000	268,000
Public	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000	445,000
Private	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000	109,000
4-year	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000	343,000
2-year	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000	212,000
Undergraduate	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000	485,000
Graduate	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000	52,000
Professional	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000	18,000
Black						
All	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000	1,223,000
Men	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000	476,000
Women	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000	747,000
Public	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000	952,000
Private	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000	271,000
4-year	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000	715,000
2-year	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000	509,000
Undergraduate	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000	1,124,000
Graduate	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000	84,000
Professional	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	16,000
Hispanic						
All	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000	758,000
Men	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000	344,000
Women	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000	414,000
Public	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000	648,000
Private	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000	110,000
4-year	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000	344,000
2-year	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000	414,000
Undergraduate	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000	702,000
Graduate	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000	46,000
Professional	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
White						
All	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000	10,675,000
Men	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000	4,841,000
Women	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000	5,834,000
Public	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000	8,340,000
Private	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000	2,335,000
4-year	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000	6,757,000
2-year	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000	3,918,000
Undergraduate	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000	9,231,000
Graduate	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000	1,221,000
Professional	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000	222,000
Foreign						
All	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000	397,000
Men	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000	248,000
Women	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000	149,000
Public	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000	265,000
Private	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000	132,000
4-year	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000	322,000
2-year	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000	75,000
Undergraduate	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000	226,000
Graduate	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000	165,000
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
All						
Total	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000	13,710,000
Men	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000	6,239,000
Women	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000	7,472,000
Public	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000	10,741,000
Private	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000	2,970,000
4-year	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000	8,529,000
2-year	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000	5,181,000
Undergraduate	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000	11,863,000
Graduate	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000	1,574,000
Professional	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000	274,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Projections of college enrollment, degrees, and high-school graduates
- Educational attainment of the U.S. population
- Proportion of 18-to-24-year-olds who are enrolled in college

Projections of College Enrollment, Degrees Conferred, and High-School Graduates, 1992-2002

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
College enrollment											
Total	14,235,000	14,366,000	14,512,000	14,621,000	14,803,000	14,978,000	15,227,000	15,462,000	15,692,000	15,865,000	16,030,000
Men											
Total	6,516,000	6,531,000	6,549,000	6,575,000	6,647,000	6,691,000	6,774,000	6,853,000	6,922,000	6,991,000	7,052,000
Full-time	3,868,000	3,855,000	3,854,000	3,852,000	3,893,000	3,924,000	3,995,000	4,061,000	4,122,000	4,183,000	4,234,000
Part-time	2,648,000	2,676,000	2,695,000	2,723,000	2,754,000	2,767,000	2,779,000	2,792,000	2,800,000	2,808,000	2,818,000
Women											
Total	7,719,000	7,835,000	7,963,000	8,046,000	8,156,000	8,287,000	8,453,000	8,609,000	8,770,000	8,874,000	8,978,000
Full-time	4,003,000	4,040,000	4,095,000	4,136,000	4,202,000	4,288,000	4,413,000	4,527,000	4,648,000	4,723,000	4,801,000
Part-time	3,716,000	3,795,000	3,868,000	3,910,000	3,954,000	3,999,000	4,040,000	4,082,000	4,122,000	4,151,000	4,177,000
Public institutions	11,083,000	11,187,000	11,305,000	11,393,000	11,537,000	11,673,000	11,864,000	12,043,000	12,220,000	12,355,000	12,478,000
Private institutions	3,152,000	3,179,000	3,207,000	3,228,000	3,266,000	3,305,000	3,363,000	3,419,000	3,472,000	3,510,000	3,552,000
Full-time students	7,871,000	7,895,000	7,949,000	7,988,000	8,095,000	8,212,000	8,408,000	8,588,000	8,770,000	8,906,000	9,035,000
Part-time students	6,364,000	6,471,000	6,563,000	6,633,000	6,708,000	6,766,000	6,819,000	6,874,000	6,922,000	6,959,000	6,995,000
Full-time-equivalent *											
Total	10,171,000	10,232,000	10,321,000	10,385,000	10,519,000	10,656,000	10,871,000	11,070,000	11,270,000	11,418,000	11,561,000
Public	7,628,000	7,675,000	7,743,000	7,794,000	7,897,000	7,999,000	8,161,000	8,308,000	8,456,000	8,569,000	8,672,000
Private	2,543,000	2,558,000	2,578,000	2,592,000	2,622,000	2,656,000	2,712,000	2,763,000	2,813,000	2,850,000	2,889,000
Four-year institutions											
Total	8,923,000	8,990,000	9,066,000	9,120,000	9,227,000	9,334,000	9,500,000	9,655,000	9,810,000	9,927,000	10,041,000
Public	6,045,000	6,088,000	6,139,000	6,175,000	6,247,000	6,320,000	6,434,000	6,539,000	6,646,000	6,727,000	6,803,000
Private	2,878,000	2,902,000	2,927,000	2,945,000	2,980,000	3,014,000	3,066,000	3,116,000	3,164,000	3,200,000	3,238,000
Two-year institutions											
Total	5,312,000	5,376,000	5,446,000	5,501,000	5,576,000	5,644,000	5,727,000	5,807,000	5,882,000	5,938,000	5,989,000
Public	5,038,000	5,099,000	5,166,000	5,218,000	5,290,000	5,353,000	5,430,000	5,504,000	5,574,000	5,628,000	5,675,000
Private	274,000	277,000	280,000	283,000	286,000	291,000	297,000	303,000	308,000	310,000	314,000
Undergraduate											
Total	12,165,000	12,247,000	12,356,000	12,449,000	12,610,000	12,768,000	12,998,000	13,216,000	13,436,000	13,598,000	13,748,000
Public	9,818,000	9,892,000	9,987,000	10,065,000	10,196,000	10,322,000	10,501,000	10,670,000	10,841,000	10,969,000	11,084,000
Private	2,347,000	2,355,000	2,369,000	2,384,000	2,414,000	2,446,000	2,497,000	2,546,000	2,595,000	2,629,000	2,664,000
Graduate											
Total	1,752,000	1,793,000	1,826,000	1,842,000	1,859,000	1,872,000	1,888,000	1,901,000	1,908,000	1,915,000	1,926,000
Public	1,134,000	1,160,000	1,182,000	1,192,000	1,204,000	1,212,000	1,223,000	1,231,000	1,236,000	1,241,000	1,248,000
Private	618,000	633,000	644,000	650,000	655,000	660,000	665,000	670,000	672,000	674,000	678,000
Professional											
Total	318,000	326,000	330,000	330,000	334,000	338,000	341,000	345,000	348,000	352,000	356,000
Public	131,000	135,000	136,000	136,000	137,000	139,000	140,000	142,000	143,000	145,000	146,000
Private	187,000	191,000	194,000	194,000	197,000	199,000	201,000	203,000	205,000	207,000	210,000
Degrees											
Associate											
Total	477,000	476,000	478,000	480,000	487,000	491,000	500,000	507,000	519,000	529,000	539,000
Men	205,000	204,000	204,000	203,000	204,000	205,000	208,000	209,000	213,000	216,000	219,000
Women	272,000	272,000	274,000	277,000	283,000	286,000	292,000	298,000	306,000	313,000	320,000
Bachelor's											
Total	1,081,000	1,101,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,098,000	1,100,000	1,102,000	1,114,000	1,129,000	1,164,000	1,189,000
Men	495,000	514,000	511,000	510,000	507,000	505,000	503,000	507,000	509,000	523,000	528,000
Women	586,000	587,000	589,000	590,000	591,000	595,000	599,000	607,000	620,000	641,000	661,000
Master's											
Total	338,000	343,000	350,000	354,000	354,000	355,000	357,000	362,000	368,000	376,000	383,000
Men	157,000	159,000	162,000	165,000	164,000	164,000	165,000	168,000	173,000	179,000	184,000
Women	181,000	184,000	188,000	189,000	190,000	191,000	192,000	194,000	195,000	197,000	199,000
Doctoral											
Total	39,300	39,800	40,000	40,200	40,400	40,600	40,900	41,100	41,200	41,400	41,400
Men	24,300	24,400	24,100	23,800	23,600	23,400	23,300	23,200	22,900	22,700	22,400
Women	15,000	15,400	15,900	16,400	16,800	17,200	17,600	17,900	18,300	18,700	19,000
Professional											
Total	80,100	82,600	85,500	87,800	88,100	88,100	89,100	90,900	92,200	92,900	94,400
Men	49,000	50,400	51,500	52,500	52,800	52,800	53,500	54,600	55,300	56,000	57,000
Women	31,100	32,200	34,000	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,600	36,300	36,900	36,900	37,400
High-school graduates											
Total	2,446,000	2,470,000	2,464,000	2,563,000	2,615,000	2,719,000	2,831,000	2,885,000	2,932,000	2,943,000	2,882,000
Public	2,193,000	2,215,000	2,209,000	2,298,000	2,345,000	2,438,000	2,538,000	2,587,000	2,629,000	2,639,000	2,584,000
Private	253,000	255,000	255,000	265,000	270,000	281,000	293,000	298,000	303,000	304,000	298,000

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
* Estimate based on full-time enrollment plus the full-time equivalent of part-time enrollment as reported by institutions

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1990

Highest level reached	All	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
9th grade or less	10.4%	14.0%	12.9%	13.8%	30.7%	8.9%
Some high school, no diploma	14.4	20.4	9.5	23.2	19.5	13.1
High-school diploma	30.0	29.1	18.5	27.9	21.6	31.0
Some college, no degree	18.7	20.8	14.7	18.5	14.3	19.1
Associate degree	6.2	6.4	7.7	5.3	4.8	6.3
Bachelor's degree	13.1	6.1	22.7	7.5	5.9	13.9
Graduate or professional degree	7.2	3.2	13.9	3.8	3.3	7.7

Note: The figures are based on the 1990 census and cover adults age 25 and older. The total includes those whose racial or ethnic group is not known. Hispanics may be of any race. The figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Proportion of 18-to-24-Year-Olds Enrolled in College, by High-School-Graduation Status and Race

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	All	High-school graduates	All	High-school graduates	All	High-school graduates
1980	26.2%	31.8%	19.2%	27.6%	16.1%	29.8%
1981	26.7	32.5	19.9	28.0	16.7	29.9
1982	27.2	33.1	19.8	28.0	16.8	29.2
1983	27.0	32.9	19.2	27.0	17.2	31.4
1984	28.0	33.7	20.4	27.2	17.9	29.9
1985	28.7	34.4	19.8	26.1	16.9	26.9
1986	28.6	34.5	22.2	29.1	18.2	30.4
1987	30.2	36.6	22.8	30.0	17.6	28.5
1988	31.3	38.1	21.1	28.1	17.0	30.9
1989	31.8	38.8	23.5	30.8	16.1	28.7
1990	32.5	39.4	25.4	33.0	15.8	29.0

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households. The survey defined high-school graduates as those who had completed four years of high school or more. Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

■ Attitudes and characteristics of freshmen

Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen, Fall 1991

	Total	Men	Women
Racial and ethnic background:			
American Indian	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
Asian-American	3.1	3.3	2.8
Black	9.2	8.0	10.3
White	83.4	84.5	82.4
Mexican-American	2.7	2.4	3.0
Puerto Rican-American	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	1.9	1.9	1.8
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $6,000	3.3%	2.6%	3.8%
$6,000-$9,999	3.3	2.7	3.8
$10,000-$14,999	5.3	4.3	6.3
$15,000-$19,999	5.3	4.5	6.0
$20,000-$24,999	6.7	6.2	7.1
$25,000-$29,999	7.2	6.7	7.7
$30,000-$39,999	14.0	14.2	13.9
$40,000-$49,999	13.7	13.9	13.4
$50,000-$59,999	11.9	12.4	11.4
$60,000-$74,999	11.4	12.1	10.8
$75,000-$99,999	8.0	9.2	6.9
$100,000-$149,999	5.0	5.9	4.2
$150,000-$199,999	2.1	2.3	1.9
$200,000 or more	2.8	3.0	2.6
Number of other colleges applied to for admission this year:			
None	37.6%	35.7%	39.2%
One	14.7	14.3	15.2
Two	15.8	15.9	15.8
Three	13.7	14.5	13.0
Four	7.8	8.3	7.4
Five	4.7	5.1	4.3
Six or more	5.6	6.1	5.0
College attended is student's:			
First choice	73.7%	73.1%	74.2%
Second choice	19.6	19.6	19.5
Third choice	4.3	4.4	4.2
Other	2.4	2.8	2.1
Highest degree planned:			
None	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
Vocational certificate	1.8	2.2	1.5
Associate (or equivalent)	7.3	6.5	8.0
Bachelor's	28.2	29.4	27.2
Master's	35.5	35.1	35.7
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.5	12.7	12.3
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	6.9	6.2	7.4
LL.B. or J.D.	4.4	4.1	4.6
B.D. or M.Div.	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other	1.8	1.7	1.9
Political views:			
Far left	2.1%	2.4%	1.7%
Liberal	23.6	21.2	25.8
Middle of the road	54.0	51.4	56.3
Conservative	19.1	23.1	15.6
Far right	1.2	1.8	0.6
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:			
Parents wanted me to go	33.7%	31.9%	35.2%
Could not find job	7.3	6.7	7.9
To get away from home	15.6	15.5	15.7
To be able to get a better job	78.6	77.7	79.4
To gain a general education and appreciation of ideas	60.7	53.5	66.9
To improve reading and study skills	37.4	32.6	41.6
Nothing better to do	2.8	3.4	2.3
To become a more cultured person	37.2	30.5	43.0
To be able to make more money	74.7	77.1	72.6
To learn more about things that interest me	73.2	69.4	76.4
To prepare for graduate or professional school	54.2	48.8	58.9
Reasons noted as very important in selecting college attended:			
Relatives' wishes	9.1%	8.4%	9.8%
Teachers' advice	4.3	4.5	4.1
Good academic reputation	51.6	48.9	53.8
Good social reputation	22.1	22.3	21.9
Offered financial assistance	27.8	23.8	31.3
Offered special education programs	22.2	18.6	25.4
Low tuition	27.7	25.1	30.0
Advice of guidance counselor	8.5	8.1	8.8
Wanted to live near home	21.3	16.3	25.6
Friend's suggestion	9.5	9.0	9.9
Recruited by college	3.9	4.6	3.4
Recruited by athletic department	5.0	7.5	2.8
Graduates go to top graduate schools	22.2	20.5	23.5
Graduates get good jobs	43.5	42.4	44.4
Religious affiliation of college	4.5	3.9	5.0
Size of college	35.0	28.3	40.8
Racial or ethnic makeup of student body	7.4	6.2	8.4
Not accepted anywhere else	2.2	2.7	1.7
Students estimate chances are very good that they will:			
Change major field	11.7%	11.2%	12.2%
Change career choice	11.1	10.0	12.0
Fail one or more courses	1.5	1.9	1.2
Students estimate chances are very good that they will: (continued)			
Graduate with honors	13.6%	14.2%	13.2%
Be elected to student office	3.0	2.9	3.0
Get a job to pay college expenses	37.5	34.2	40.3
Work full-time while attending college	4.8	4.7	4.9
Join a social fraternity or sorority	16.3	14.2	18.0
Play varsity athletics	14.4	19.9	9.7
Be elected to an honor society	7.7	7.5	7.9
Make at least a B average	42.0	41.4	42.5
Need extra time to complete degree	8.5	7.7	9.2
Get tutoring in some courses	14.7	12.3	16.8
Work at outside job	23.2	19.7	26.3
Seek vocational counseling	4.6	4.0	5.0
Seek individual counseling on personal problems	3.7	3.1	4.2
Get bachelor's degree	64.0	62.2	65.6
Participate in student protests or demonstrations	5.9	4.9	6.7
Transfer to another college	13.0	12.7	13.3
Drop out permanently	0.8	1.0	0.6
Drop out temporarily	1.0	1.2	0.8
Be satisfied with college	51.1	45.3	56.0
Find job in preferred field	70.8	66.8	74.2
Marry while in college	6.6	4.5	8.5
Participate in volunteer or community-service work	14.6	10.0	18.6
Activities in the past year:			
Attended a religious service	82.7%	78.9%	86.1%
Was bored in class *	30.0	30.8	29.3
Participated in organized demonstrations	39.0	36.8	40.8
Failed to complete homework on time	65.6	70.9	61.0
Tutored another student	44.7	43.6	45.6
Did extra work or reading for a class *	10.6	8.8	12.1
Studied with other students	84.1	83.0	85.1
Was a guest in teacher's home	27.9	28.1	27.7
Smoked cigarettes *	11.3	10.4	12.1
Drank beer	57.3	63.8	51.6
Drank wine or liquor	56.8	54.8	58.6
Stayed up all night	78.8	79.9	77.9
Felt overwhelmed by all I had to do *	20.2	13.3	26.2
Felt depressed *	8.9	6.1	11.3
Performed volunteer work	64.7	62.1	66.8
Asked a teacher for advice after class *	18.6	16.3	20.6
Voted in a student election	78.0	77.6	78.4
Used a personal computer *	37.5	38.9	36.2
Discussed politics *	20.5	23.9	17.6
Discussed sex *	31.5	35.8	27.9
Demonstrated for change in some military policy	9.2	10.2	8.3
Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
Government is not doing enough to protect the consumer from faulty goods and services	69.1%	65.1%	72.6%
Government is not doing enough to control pollution	85.5	84.4	86.5
Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	25.5	29.3	22.2
There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals	65.3	67.6	63.4
Military spending should be increased	26.0	28.1	24.1
Abortion should be legal	63.0	63.0	63.0
The death penalty should be abolished	21.1	18.8	23.2
It is all right for two people who really like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	50.1	65.0	37.2
Married women's activities are best confined to home and family	26.0	31.9	20.8
Marijuana should be legalized	20.9	24.2	18.0
Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	54.7	54.7	54.8
It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships	42.2	53.4	32.5
The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	71.0	75.2	67.3
Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	80.8	79.1	82.3
The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	66.4	66.3	66.5
Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	87.1	80.4	92.8
The government should do more to control the sale of handguns	78.1	66.8	87.8
A national health-care plan is needed to cover everybody's medical costs	75.8	72.1	79.0
Nuclear disarmament is attainable	63.7	64.8	62.7
Racial discrimination is no longer a major problem in America	20.3	22.8	18.0
The federal government should do more to discourage energy consumption	78.5	78.2	78.8
Realistically, an individual can do little to bring about changes in our society	31.3	35.0	28.0
Objectives considered essential or very important:			
Becoming accomplished in a performing art	10.1%	9.7%	10.5%
Becoming an authority in own field	67.6	69.4	66.1
Obtaining recognition from colleagues for contributions to field	53.2	53.9	52.6
Influencing the political structure	17.9	19.5	16.5
Influencing social values	39.6	33.6	44.7
Raising a family	67.7	66.4	68.9
Having administrative responsibility for the work of others	41.2	41.9	40.6
Being very well-off financially	73.7	77.3	70.5
Helping others who are in difficulty	60.3	50.2	68.9
Making a theoretical contribution to science	15.8	18.5	13.5
Writing original works	12.0	12.0	12.1
Creating artistic work	11.3	11.4	11.2
Becoming successful in own business	42.0	47.3	37.5
Becoming involved in programs to clean up environment	31.3	30.4	32.0
Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	43.2	41.6	44.6
Participating in a community-action program	23.5	19.9	26.6
Helping to promote racial understanding	33.7	29.9	36.8
Keeping up to date with political affairs	37.1	39.9	34.7

Note: The statistics are based on survey responses of 210,739 freshmen entering 431 two-year and four-year institutions in the fall of 1991. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of 1.6 million first-time, full-time freshmen. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

* Frequently only; all other activities frequently or occasionally.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1991," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Characteristics of recipients of doctorates
- Foreign students' countries of origin
- Institutions enrolling the most foreign students

Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates, 1991

	All fields [1]	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Professional fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	37,451	4,094	1,164	6,397	5,212	6,928	6,276	6,127	1,172
Median age at conferral	33.9	35.8	35.4	42.1	31.4	32.4	30.5	34.1	38.3
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	10.4	12.3	12.0	18.4	8.5	9.1	7.8	10.5	15.0
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	7.0	8.4	7.0	8.1	6.1	6.7	6.3	7.5	8.0
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	56.4%	57.7%	35.1%	39.3%	79.0%	54.1%	69.1%	54.2%	26.5%
Sex									
Male	63.2%	53.5%	74.9%	41.9%	91.3%	61.4%	81.6%	50.6%	56.9%
Female	36.8	46.5	25.1	58.1	8.7	38.6	18.4	49.4	43.1
Citizenship									
United States	66.0	77.0	57.5	84.8	37.9	66.8	55.0	73.4	74.4
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.8	5.8	6.7	2.6	7.3	4.8	5.1	4.1	3.1
Non-U.S., temporary visa	23.6	12.5	28.3	7.6	47.4	24.3	35.2	15.7	15.8
Unknown	5.5	4.7	7.6	5.0	7.3	4.0	4.7	6.8	6.7
Racial and ethnic group [3]									
American Indian	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Asian	5.6	2.5	8.0	2.2	17.0	6.5	8.1	3.2	3.9
Black	4.1	3.0	2.9	7.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	4.9	6.8
Hispanic	3.2	4.2	1.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.1	2.3
White	85.2	88.2	86.2	84.9	75.8	86.6	85.6	86.0	85.3
Other, unknown	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	12.6%	4.6%	1.2%	1.7%	6.5%	31.4%	19.3%	10.8%	1.7%
Research associateship	10.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	13.0	18.6	23.6	3.3	1.2
Traineeship	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.4
Other	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	39.7	69.8	75.7	68.2	21.4	18.5	19.6	39.4	57.6
Industry or business	13.6	4.3	7.7	5.0	34.9	8.3	21.0	11.5	6.9
Government	5.8	1.9	1.9	5.7	7.2	6.2	4.4	8.9	4.6
Non-profit organization	3.9	4.1	0.7	4.6	1.2	2.0	1.0	8.5	14.4
Other or unknown	3.6	4.1	1.1	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	5.9	4.0
Postdoctoral status unknown	8.1	8.1	10.5	7.4	10.5	6.2	7.3	9.2	8.4
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	28.5%	8.4%	32.3%	6.1%	64.4%	43.9%	57.7%	22.7%	10.9%
Teaching	32.4	63.0	48.3	32.7	16.0	23.7	23.6	25.7	43.6
Administration	10.9	4.0	2.6	31.9	1.5	7.4	1.5	4.6	11.5
Professional services	12.1	4.5	2.1	10.4	6.2	10.8	4.6	31.2	14.5
Other	2.3	3.4	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.2
Unknown	13.9	16.7	13.3	17.5	9.6	12.0	10.5	13.5	15.4

[1] Includes degree categories not listed separately
[2] Excludes business, which is listed separately
[3] Figures cover only U.S. citizens and those with permanent visas

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Foreign Students' Countries of Origin, 1990-91

	Students
China	39,600
Japan	36,610
Taiwan	33,530
India	28,860
Republic of Korea	23,360
Canada	18,350
Malaysia	13,610
Hong Kong	12,630
Indonesia	9,520
Pakistan	7,730
United Kingdom	7,300
Thailand	7,090
Germany	7,000
Mexico	6,740
Iran	6,260
France	5,630
Singapore	4,500
Greece	4,360
Jordan	4,320
Spain	4,300
Philippines	4,270
Turkey	4,080
Brazil	3,900
Lebanon	3,900
Nigeria	3,710
Saudi Arabia	3,590
Colombia	3,180
Israel	2,980
Venezuela	2,890
Peru	2,800
Bangladesh	2,530
Jamaica	2,450
Italy	2,390
Kenya	2,360
Norway	2,350
Sri Lanka	2,320
Nicaragua	2,290
Trinidad & Tobago	2,240
South Africa	2,170
Netherlands	2,030
Sweden	2,030
Panama	2,010
Ethiopia	2,000
Argentina	1,910
Australia	1,910
Bahamas	1,850
Egypt	1,780
Cyprus	1,710
Kuwait	1,620
Haiti	1,450
Vietnam	1,400
United Arab Emirates	1,350
Switzerland	1,340
Honduras	1,310
Syria	1,280
Ireland	1,240
Poland	1,240
El Salvador	1,210
U.S.S.R.	1,210
Yugoslavia	1,200
Ecuador	1,130
Chile	1,100
Costa Rica	1,100
Ghana	1,100
Cuba	1,080
Morocco	1,070
Cameroon	1,020

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students, 1990-91

Miami-Dade Community College	5,757
University of Southern California	3,886
University of Texas at Austin	3,867
Boston University	3,633
University of Wisconsin at Madison	3,565
University of Pennsylvania	3,122
Columbia University	3,077
Ohio State University main campus	3,021
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2,967
University of California at Los Angeles	2,921
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	2,636
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	2,627
Texas A&M University main campus	2,497
University of Maryland at College Park	2,462
Harvard University	2,409
University of Houston at University Park	2,406
Northeastern University	2,385
George Washington University	2,378
Purdue University main campus	2,317
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,308
Michigan State University	2,281
New York University	2,279
Arizona State University	2,215
University of California at Berkeley	2,200
State University of New York at Buffalo	2,195
Rutgers University	2,192
Cornell University	2,178
Iowa State University	2,171
Indiana University at Bloomington	2,131
California State University at Los Angeles	2,123
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	2,103
Pennsylvania State University main campus	2,095
University of Florida	2,053
University of Hawaii at Manoa	2,017
Stanford University	2,000
University of Arizona	1,997
Temple University	1,960
University of Iowa	1,925
University of Missouri at Columbia	1,873
University of Kansas	1,870

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

- Earned degrees conferred
- Universities awarding the most earned doctorates
- Number of institutions conferring degrees
- Degrees conferred by racial and ethnic group

Earned Degrees Conferred, 1989-90

	Associate degrees			Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctoral degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Agriculture, natural resources	4,832	3,230	1,602	13,070	8,955	4,115	3,373	2,245	1,128	1,272	1,029	243
Architecture, environmental design	2,011	268	1,743	9,261	5,637	3,624	3,492	2,221	1,271	97	69	28
Area and ethnic studies	68	12	56	4,399	1,760	2,639	1,198	656	542	128	68	60
Business and management	106,980	32,751	74,229	249,081	132,704	116,377	77,203	50,983	26,220	1,142	863	279
Communications	1,658	746	912	50,063	19,536	30,527	4,070	1,562	2,508	263	141	122
Communications technologies	2,014	1,347	667	1,220	655	565	299	150	149	6	3	3
Computer, information sciences	7,604	3,820	3,784	27,434	19,178	8,256	9,643	6,968	2,675	623	533	90
Education	8,018	2,311	5,707	104,715	22,980	81,735	86,057	20,834	65,223	6,922	2,931	3,991
Engineering	2,380	2,098	282	64,077	54,249	9,828	23,953	20,691	3,262	4,953	4,519	434
Engineering technologies	51,751	46,872	4,879	18,033	16,558	1,475	895	738	157	12	12	0
Foreign languages	329	78	251	11,326	3,010	8,316	1,995	627	1,368	512	210	302
Health sciences	64,128	7,969	56,159	58,816	9,235	49,581	20,354	4,534	15,820	1,543	697	846
Home economics	10,230	2,746	7,484	14,987	1,480	13,507	2,153	310	1,843	303	89	214
Law	4,547	583	3,964	1,582	510	1,072	1,869	1,311	558	113	90	23
Letters	567	185	382	48,075	15,874	32,201	7,223	2,458	4,765	1,266	566	700
Liberal / general studies	128,721	53,007	75,714	24,956	10,416	14,540	1,594	554	1,040	31	13	18
Library and archival sciences	112	13	99	84	16	68	4,349	960	3,389	41	12	29
Life sciences	1,034	439	595	37,170	18,325	18,845	4,861	2,377	2,484	3,844	2,395	1,449
Mathematics	760	489	271	14,597	7,812	6,785	3,677	2,205	1,472	915	746	169
Military sciences	129	114	15	417	384	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multi / interdisciplinary studies	11,803	5,228	6,575	19,188	8,753	10,435	3,505	2,023	1,482	311	203	108
Parks and recreation	461	279	182	4,404	1,941	2,463	430	179	251	35	18	17
Philosophy and religion	93	59	34	6,848	4,374	2,474	1,326	839	487	432	324	108
Physical sciences	2,135	1,317	818	16,131	11,091	5,040	5,447	4,008	1,439	4,168	3,364	804
Protective services	12,848	9,441	3,407	15,387	9,575	5,812	1,151	796	355	37	24	13
Psychology	1,110	285	825	53,586	15,291	38,295	9,231	2,992	6,239	3,353	1,414	1,939
Public affairs and social work	5,228	2,771	2,457	16,241	5,310	10,931	17,993	6,181	11,812	495	229	266
Social sciences	2,870	1,272	1,598	116,925	65,248	51,677	11,419	6,758	4,661	3,023	2,037	986
Theology	653	389	264	5,162	3,919	1,243	4,686	2,998	1,688	1,298	1,147	151
Visual and performing arts	13,923	8,041	5,882	39,695	15,325	24,370	8,546	3,749	4,797	842	472	370
Not classified by field of study	5,682	2,912	2,770	2,727	1,387	1,340	1,852	736	1,116	258	153	105
All fields	454,679	191,072	263,607	1,049,657	491,488	558,169	323,844	153,643	170,201	38,238	24,371	13,867

	Professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
Chiropractic	2,581	1,906	675
Dentistry	4,093	2,830	1,263
Law	36,437	21,059	15,378
Medicine	15,115	9,977	5,138
Optometry	1,072	646	426
Osteopathic medicine	1,561	1,119	442

	Professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
Pharmacy	1,191	482	709
Podiatry, podiatric medicine	675	493	182
Theological professions	5,851	4,406	1,445
Veterinary medicine	2,160	901	1,259
Other	244	183	61
All fields	70,980	44,002	26,978

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Universities Awarding the Most Earned Doctorates, 1991

University of California at Berkeley	778
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	738
University of Texas at Austin	710
University of Wisconsin at Madison	706
University of Minnesota—Twin Cities	704
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	659
Ohio State University	639
University of California at Los Angeles	572
Stanford University	556
Harvard University	534
Cornell University	500
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	497
Pennsylvania State University	473
University of Washington	459
University of Maryland at College Park	453
University of Pennsylvania	449
Texas A&M University	445
Purdue University	430
New York University	427
University of Southern California	422
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	400
Columbia University	398
Michigan State University	390
University of Arizona	384
University of Florida	368
Indiana University at Bloomington	360
University of Iowa	359
University of California at Davis	347
Yale University	344
University of Pittsburgh	341
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	336
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	336
University of Georgia	332
City University of New York Graduate School and University Center	326
University of Chicago	317
Northwestern University	316
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	304

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Number of Institutions Conferring Degrees, 1989-90

	Number conferring degrees	Number of degrees conferred
Associate		
Public	1,213	375,420
Private	920	79,259
Bachelor's		
Public	546	698,786
Private	1,262	350,871
Master's		
Public	478	185,681
Private	783	138,163
Doctorate		
Public	206	24,529
Private	251	13,709
Professional		
Public	n/a	28,867
Private	n/a	42,113

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Degrees Conferred by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989-90

	U.S citizens and resident aliens						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Non-resident aliens	Race unknown
Associate							
Men	1,436	6,470	13,171	9,810	154,301	2,972	2,912
Women	2,089	6,956	22,107	12,252	214,228	3,205	2,770
Total	3,525	13,426	35,278	22,062	368,529	6,177	5,682
Bachelor's							
Men	1,828	19,617	23,276	14,871	413,469	17,040	1,387
Women	2,510	19,442	37,798	17,815	469,527	9,737	1,340
Total	4,338	39,059	61,074	32,686	882,996	26,777	2,727
Master's							
Men	465	6,070	5,492	3,566	112,976	24,338	736
Women	643	4,576	9,839	4,339	138,542	11,146	1,116
Total	1,108	10,646	15,331	7,905	251,518	35,484	1,852
Doctorate							
Men	52	910	533	417	15,102	7,204	153
Women	50	372	612	366	10,691	1,671	105
Total	102	1,282	1,145	783	25,793	8,875	258
Professional							
Men	138	1,966	1,650	1,454	37,909	702	183
Women	119	1,370	1,739	973	22,382	334	61
Total	257	3,336	3,389	2,427	60,291	1,036	244

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Full-time employees by race
- Median salaries of administrators
- Faculty workloads

Full-Time Employees in Colleges and Universities by Racial and Ethnic Group, 1989-90

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Professional						
Faculty	514,662	1,498	24,252	23,225	10,087	455,600
Executive, administrative, managerial	137,561	491	1,980	11,796	3,183	120,111
Other professionals	343,699	1,398	17,193	29,045	9,510	286,553
Non-professional						
Clerical, secretarial	370,336	1,969	8,928	58,966	18,798	281,675
Technical, paraprofessional	147,569	735	6,657	23,126	7,484	109,567
Skilled crafts	63,728	441	702	7,094	3,410	52,081
Service, maintenance	201,973	1,317	4,348	67,025	16,766	112,517
Total	1,779,528	7,849	64,060	220,277	69,238	1,418,104

Note: Figures are based on reports of 3,156 colleges.

SOURCE: U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

Faculty Workloads, 1989-90

	Proportion reporting number of hours per week								
	0	1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	21-34	35-44	45 +
Teaching	0.3%	7.2%	26.2%	32.0%	17.6%	10.1%	5.9%	0.5%	0.1%
Preparing for teaching	0.3	8.4	22.9	25.2	17.3	13.8	9.4	2.0	0.7
Research and scholarly writing	20.2	27.9	16.4	12.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	1.8	1.0
Advising or counseling students	2.6	56.6	29.5	8.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0
Committee work / meetings	4.6	68.8	20.6	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other administration	36.5	38.6	11.5	5.8	3.0	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.2
Consultation with clients or patients	68.8	20.7	6.3	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1

Note: The figures are based on survey responses of 35,478 faculty members at 392 colleges and universities. The survey was conducted in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and was limited to full-time professors who spent at least part of their time teaching undergraduates. The response rate was 55 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of full-time faculty members. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEACHER: NATIONAL NORMS FOR THE 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Median Salaries of College and University Administrators, 1991-92

Executive

Chief executive of a system	$99,452
Assistant to chief executive of a system	62,676
Chief executive of a single institution	95,500
Assistant to chief executive of a single institution	46,723
Executive vice-president	75,743

Academic

Chief academic officer	$72,676
Chief health-professions officer	105,000
Director, library services	47,064
Circulation librarian	29,165
Acquisitions librarian	33,611
Technical-services librarian	33,817
Public-services librarian	36,000
Reference librarian	31,328
Director, institutional research	48,980
Associate director, institutional research	38,474
Director, educational-media services	35,931
Director, learning-resources center	38,742
Director, international studies	47,947
Director, academic computer center	47,800
Associate director, academic computer center	42,809
Administrator, grants and contracts	47,874
Dean, architecture	90,441
Dean, agriculture	90,168
Dean, arts and letters	61,944
Dean, arts and sciences	72,363
Dean, business	71,658
Dean, communications	56,127
Dean, continuing education	54,471
Dean, dentistry	120,000
Dean, education	70,000
Dean, engineering	90,400
Dean, extension	62,899
Dean, fine arts	65,050
Dean, graduate programs	70,784
Dean, health-related professions	65,000
Dean, home economics	82,000
Dean, humanities	50,992
Dean, instruction	57,854
Dean, law	124,965
Dean, library and information sciences	69,607
Dean, mathematics	51,453
Dean, medicine	173,287
Dean, music	61,542
Dean, nursing	65,000
Dean, pharmacy	99,300
Dean, public health	128,250
Dean, sciences	60,001
Dean, social sciences	51,714
Dean, social work	84,043
Dean, special programs	48,469
Dean, undergraduate programs	59,500
Dean, veterinary medicine	110,250
Dean, vocational education	54,065

Administrative

Chief business officer	$68,500
Chief administration officer	68,712
Chief financial officer	63,268

Administrative, continued

Director, environmental health and safety	$46,897
Director, telecommunications	46,736
Chief planning officer	62,797
Chief budget officer	55,030
Associate budget director	43,460
Chief planning and budget officer	70,200
General counsel	73,826
Staff attorney	55,461
Chief personnel and human resources officer	50,637
Associate director, personnel	40,222
Manager, benefits	33,570
Manager, training and development	36,193
Manager, employee relations	40,803
Manager, labor relations	49,662
Manager, employment	33,413
Manager, wage and salary	37,147
Manager, personnel information systems	36,130
Director, affirmative action and equal employment	51,315
Associate director, affirmative action and equal employment	38,016
Director, personnel and affirmative action	39,557
Chief information systems officer	57,872
Associate director, computer center	45,662
Data base administrator	43,700
Systems analyst, highest level	38,892
Systems analyst, lowest level	32,064
Programmer analyst, highest level	32,684
Programmer analyst, lowest level	26,832
Director, administrative computer center	47,230
Associate director, administrative computer center	41,861
Chief physical-plant officer	49,410
Associate director, physical plant	41,262
Manager, landscape and grounds	31,723
Manager, building maintenance trades	35,097
Manager, technical trades	37,588
Manager, custodial services	30,120
Manager, power plant	39,460
Comptroller	50,000
Manager, payroll	30,531
Director, accounting	41,508
Staff accountant, highest level	30,000
Staff accountant, lowest level	24,228
Bursar	36,630
Associate bursar	30,213
Director, purchasing	38,976
Associate director, purchasing	36,000
Director, bookstore	29,088
Associate director, bookstore	25,750
Director, internal audit	47,706
Director, auxiliary services	51,180
Manager, mail services	23,213
Director, campus security	37,382
Director, risk management and insurance	51,266
Administrator, hospital medical center	136,667

External affairs

Chief development officer	$64,000

External affairs, continued

Director, annual giving	$36,130
Director, corporate and foundation relations	43,343
Coordinator, resource development	30,725
Director, estate planning	48,900
Chief public-relations officer	43,048
Director, governmental relations	65,840
Chief development and public-relations officer	71,000
Director, alumni affairs	36,490
Director, development and alumni affairs	45,000
Director, special and deferred gifts	45,856
Director, church relations	36,000
Director, community services	42,761
Director, publications	36,915
Associate director, publications	29,000
Manager, printing services	30,990
Director, information office	37,745
Director, news bureau	33,168

Student services

Chief student-affairs officer	$60,662
Dean, students	49,945
Chief admissions officer	45,621
Associate director, admissions	32,568
Admissions counselor	21,889
Academic adviser	27,420
Director, admissions and registrar	46,989
Registrar	40,000
Associate registrar	33,790
Assistant registrar	26,502
Director, admissions and financial aid	48,550
Director, student financial aid	39,264
Associate director, student financial aid	29,203
Director, food services	40,728
Associate director, food services	34,042
Director, residence halls	36,000
Associate director, student housing	31,860
Housing officer, administrative operations	32,320
Housing officer, residential life	26,702
Director, foreign students	33,643
Director, student union and student activities	38,070
Director, student union	41,004
Associate director, student union	33,819
Director, student activities	30,500
Director, student placement	36,875
Director, student counseling	42,750
Associate director, student counseling	36,693
Director, student health services, physician	79,615
Director, student health services, nurse	29,510
Director, campus ministries	32,000
Director, athletics	50,500
Men's	49,100
Women's	40,543
Director, sports information	28,000
Director, campus recreation	32,911
Chief, enrollment management	54,372
Director, minority affairs	37,000
Director, conferences	36,225

Note: The figures are based on a survey sent to 3,400 colleges and universities in the fall of 1991. The response rate was 42 per cent. The figures are meant to provide a broad overview of salaries in higher education.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Changes in the size of the full-time faculty
- Employment of faculty members
- Characteristics of full-time professors
- Average faculty salaries

Changes in the Size of the Full-Time Faculty in the Next 5 Years

	Total	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Proportion of institutions expecting to increase faculty hiring	53%	67%	45%	48%	30%	67%	49%	41%
Expected increase:								
1% to 4%	11	8	13	14	30	8	24	10
5% to 9%	19	17	21	20	27	17	19	22
10% to 14%	29	27	46	19	15	27	13	42
15% or more	41	48	21	47	29	48	45	26
Proportion of institutions expecting to decrease the size of their faculty	20	14	15	28	34	14	30	20
Expected decrease:								
1% to 4%	20	29	0	15	34	29	29	4
5% to 9%	43	38	66	38	44	38	42	49
10% to 14%	28	19	17	46	14	19	25	39
15% or more	9	14	17	2	8	14	5	8
Proportion of institutions expecting an increased pace of retirements	69	82	54	71	48	82	69	55
Proportion of faculty expected to retire:								
1% to 4%	6	6	0	11	6	6	7	6
5% to 9%	24	16	53	17	20	16	18	40
10% to 14%	31	27	36	34	37	27	34	36
15% or more	38	50	11	38	37	50	41	18

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Employment Status of Faculty Members, 1987

	All	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other
Number of faculty members	825,000	319,000	218,000	218,000	70,000
Regular full-time	60%	72%	58%	41%	63%
Regular part-time	22	14	21	35	20
Temporary full-time	3	4	3	1	1
Temporary part-time	16	9	19	23	16

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of administrators at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 88 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. "Temporary" faculty members include visiting, acting, and adjunct professors. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Average Faculty Salaries, 1991-92

	All		Public		Private, independent		Church-related	
Doctoral institutions	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Professor	$65,190	3.1%	$61,950	2.5%	$76,890	4.8%	$68,140	5.3%
Associate professor	46,290	3.0	45,090	2.4	51,700	4.8	48,720	5.7
Assistant professor	39,120	3.3	38,030	2.8	43,630	4.6	40,630	4.9
Instructor	27,670	3.2	26,610	2.7	33,220	4.0	34,710	6.5
Lecturer	32,510	—	32,250	—	34,090	—	29,280	—
All	51,080	3.1	48,930	2.6	60,260	4.7	51,820	5.4
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	53,880	3.6	53,750	3.2	54,980	4.3	53,350	5.8
Associate professor	43,010	4.0	43,020	3.6	43,330	4.7	42,620	5.8
Assistant professor	35,720	4.4	35,730	3.9	35,700	5.0	35,690	6.4
Instructor	27,310	4.6	27,210	4.5	27,250	4.5	27,890	5.7
Lecturer	27,410	—	26,990	—	28,890	—	35,460	—
All	43,440	3.9	43,490	3.5	43,670	4.6	42,790	5.9
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	46,860	4.3	47,480	2.8	52,230	4.5	41,980	5.1
Associate professor	37,680	4.4	39,150	2.8	40,220	4.6	34,910	5.2
Assistant professor	31,500	4.8	32,580	3.1	33,370	5.1	29,580	5.5
Instructor	25,830	4.2	26,390	2.8	27,510	5.4	24,680	4.7
Lecturer	28,250	—	27,300	—	34,620	—	22,390	—
All	37,260	4.5	37,890	2.9	40,920	4.7	34,090	5.2
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	47,300	3.8	47,700	3.8	37,180	4.9	32,140	4.5
Associate professor	38,860	3.2	39,300	3.2	29,880	4.3	27,740	5.4
Assistant professor	33,150	3.4	33,550	3.4	26,520	4.3	24,010	3.9
Instructor	27,610	4.2	27,950	4.1	21,100	4.6	22,360	6.1
Lecturer	23,710	—	23,820	—	—	—	—	—
All	37,760	3.6	38,210	3.6	28,400	4.5	26,610	4.8
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	38,060	3.0	38,220	3.0	29,210	5.9	26,150	8.7
All institutions except those without academic ranks								
Professor	58,220	3.4	57,370	2.8	66,060	4.6	49,480	5.3
Associate professor	43,260	3.5	43,420	2.8	45,570	4.7	39,300	5.5
Assistant professor	36,060	3.8	36,330	3.2	37,820	4.8	32,620	5.6
Instructor	27,170	3.9	27,180	3.6	28,470	4.6	25,940	5.5
Lecturer	30,470	—	29,990	—	33,260	—	28,180	—
All	45,360	3.5	45,260	2.9	50,030	4.7	39,020	5.5

— No data reported

Note: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff except those in medical schools. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month work year. The salary figures are based on 2,072 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,944 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Characteristics of Full-Time College Professors, 1987

		Research		Doctoral		Comprehensive		Liberal arts	2-year			
	All	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	All	Public	Private	Medical	Other
Total	489,000	96,000	39,000	36,000	15,000	93,000	35,000	39,000	91,000	4,000	25,000	15,000
Sex												
Men	72.7%	79.3%	80.5%	74.5%	77.3%	71.1%	72.5%	70.9%	62.1%	64.2%	75.7%	78.7%
Women	27.3	20.7	19.5	25.5	22.7	28.9	27.5	29.1	37.9	35.8	24.3	21.3
Racial and ethnic group												
American Indian	0.7	0.7	—	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	—	1.4	—
Asian	4.2	4.8	3.5	4.5	5.9	5.8	4.4	2.7	1.6	0.5	10.3	1.0
Black, non-Hispanic	3.2	1.6	6.1	1.8	0.1	3.5	1.7	8.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.3
Hispanic	2.3	2.4	5.0	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	3.5	2.3	—	1.6
White, non-Hispanic	89.5	90.4	85.4	92.0	91.3	88.0	91.2	86.9	91.0	94.1	85.3	95.1
Age												
Under 30	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	9.5	0.7	1.2
30 to 34	8.3	7.1	11.5	10.2	4.5	7.9	6.2	8.5	5.6	6.7	22.1	5.7
35 to 39	14.7	16.5	21.4	14.8	17.9	12.5	16.3	14.4	12.2	4.6	10.7	17.0
40 to 44	16.7	15.2	17.6	14.0	11.4	15.7	18.4	19.8	18.1	36.3	16.9	17.0
45 to 49	18.9	18.5	15.1	18.7	17.3	21.2	18.0	19.9	21.2	3.3	13.5	18.2
50 to 54	15.1	14.8	12.3	15.9	18.4	15.3	16.9	9.9	18.2	19.8	10.5	15.6
55 to 59	12.0	12.1	8.6	13.2	10.7	13.2	10.2	13.6	13.5	12.8	8.6	9.1
60 and older	12.7	14.7	12.8	11.5	18.5	12.6	11.9	11.7	9.3	6.8	17.0	16.3
Highest academic degree												
Doctorate	54.7	72.1	69.1	73.0	74.4	62.7	64.0	60.3	17.5	13.8	25.9	40.6
Professional	12.7	18.3	23.9	5.4	14.9	6.2	8.1	1.8	1.5	3.2	62.7	27.8
Master's	27.9	8.5	6.2	19.2	10.7	29.9	24.3	34.6	64.9	58.1	9.8	26.5
Graduate work, no degree	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	—	0.6	1.2	2.0	4.8	6.1	—	1.8
Bachelor's	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	—	0.6	1.8	1.3	7.7	10.9	—	2.9
Less than bachelor's	0.9	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.6	—	3.7	8.0	1.5	0.5
Academic rank												
Professor	33.1	45.3	39.2	35.6	35.4	37.2	30.8	29.4	15.6	12.5	31.6	34.3
Associate professor	23.7	28.1	25.3	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	23.0	9.5	4.6	26.9	22.4
Assistant professor	22.8	21.2	29.1	25.9	28.3	23.4	32.7	31.2	10.9	21.9	29.0	16.3
Instructor	11.5	2.7	3.1	6.7	2.0	8.7	6.1	9.3	33.3	25.0	11.8	9.1
Lecturer	1.6	2.7	2.4	1.4	—	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	—	—
Other	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	—	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	3.2
No rank	6.5	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	5.9	28.3	34.9	—	14.6

Note: The figures are based on a 1988 survey of 11,013 faculty members at 480 colleges and universities. The response rate was 76 per cent. The category of "Other" institutions includes such specialized institutions as theological seminaries. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

■ Attitudes and activities of full-time faculty members

Attitudes and Activities of Full-Time Faculty Members, 1989-90

	All institutions			Universities		Other 4-year colleges		2-year colleges
	Total	Men	Women	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Political orientation:								
Far left	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	6.5%	8.2%	4.3%	5.3%	2.3%
Liberal	36.8	35.6	39.7	42.1	48.0	35.7	37.0	27.1
Moderate	40.2	39.8	40.9	37.9	30.8	42.1	39.2	45.0
Conservative	17.8	19.2	14.2	13.1	12.5	17.5	18.3	25.2
Far right	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Professional writings accepted for publication or published in last two years:								
None	45.3%	40.9%	56.3%	21.6%	15.8%	42.8%	51.9%	81.9%
1-2	25.7	26.1	24.5	27.6	26.1	31.2	29.5	13.9
3-4	15.8	17.4	11.7	25.1	28.4	15.8	12.1	2.8
5-10	10.8	12.4	6.7	21.0	23.9	8.5	5.4	0.9
11-20	1.9	2.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	1.4	0.7	0.2
21-50	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional goals noted as essential or very important:								
Engage in research	58.5%	61.1%	52.3%	78.6%	85.2%	61.0%	54.2%	25.1%
Engage in outside activities	52.5	49.8	59.1	48.7	48.3	54.4	53.9	54.9
Provide services to the community	43.4	39.9	52.0	35.8	33.6	45.7	44.8	52.4
Participate in committee or other administrative work	29.2	25.7	37.9	23.0	19.3	30.7	32.1	36.3
Be a good colleague	80.0	77.4	86.4	75.9	74.8	79.7	83.4	84.5
Be a good teacher	98.2	98.1	98.4	97.6	95.5	98.3	99.0	99.2
Aspects of job noted as very satisfactory or satisfactory:								
Salary and fringe benefits	44.5%	44.3%	44.9%	44.3%	51.3%	39.0%	40.2%	52.1%
Opportunity for scholarly pursuits	45.4	48.4	37.8	53.3	62.4	38.1	38.8	43.6
Teaching load	50.3	51.3	47.7	58.3	63.5	42.2	45.2	49.3
Quality of students	37.5	35.5	42.5	38.0	58.6	32.2	43.3	30.2
Working conditions	64.6	65.7	62.0	66.4	74.8	58.9	66.2	63.9
Autonomy and independence	82.9	83.3	81.9	85.0	89.1	80.0	83.8	80.6
Relationships with other faculty	75.1	74.5	76.5	69.0	74.3	73.9	79.7	80.0
Competency of colleagues	68.4	68.1	69.0	64.6	75.0	63.3	74.4	71.2
Visibility for jobs at other institutions and organizations	43.1	43.7	41.7	45.5	58.8	38.3	39.5	42.0
Job security	74.6	77.7	66.9	73.5	73.8	75.4	69.9	79.4
Undergraduate course assignments	77.5	77.8	76.8	76.8	79.5	75.4	79.7	78.2
Graduate course assignments	72.3	73.9	66.0	75.1	78.0	71.0	68.2	41.3
Relationship with administration	51.8	50.7	54.4	48.4	53.1	49.0	58.2	52.8
Overall job satisfaction	69.2	69.0	69.8	65.6	74.8	64.9	71.4	74.4
Attributes noted as being very descriptive of own institution:								
It is easy for students to see faculty outside of regular office hours	33.6%	33.6%	33.7%	20.6%	27.6%	30.5%	53.6%	38.2%
There is a great deal of conformity among students	24.6	25.1	23.3	26.2	24.9	22.7	35.7	15.8
Most students are very bright	8.9	9.0	8.6	7.0	35.5	4.0	13.6	2.3
The administration is open about its policies	11.9	11.5	13.0	7.9	8.8	10.1	17.3	15.8
There is keen competition among most students for high grades	20.1	20.5	19.0	25.4	48.9	13.9	20.6	9.4
Faculty are rewarded for their advising skills	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.6	4.1	1.4
The faculty are typically at odds with the campus administration	18.6	19.1	17.5	19.8	14.9	21.0	14.7	19.1
Intercollegiate sports are overemphasized	16.1	17.1	13.5	33.0	6.8	15.6	10.0	5.5
Faculty here respect each other	31.7	30.1	35.7	23.3	35.0	24.4	44.1	38.2
Most students are treated like "numbers in a book"	5.9	6.3	4.8	12.1	4.5	6.2	1.5	2.8
There is little or no contact between students and faculty	5.1	5.5	4.3	7.5	5.9	5.9	2.0	3.9
The student body is apathetic and has little "school spirit"	17.0	18.3	13.7	12.9	7.6	21.4	8.6	27.3
Faculty are rewarded for being good teachers	9.8	9.6	10.2	6.2	10.8	8.1	19.2	8.0
Student services are well supported	18.8	18.6	19.4	15.9	18.1	15.4	25.9	20.5
Agree strongly or somewhat that at own institution:								
Faculty here are interested in students' personal problems	73.8%	71.9%	78.5%	58.4%	60.8%	72.7%	89.3%	84.9%
Most faculty are sensitive to the issues of minorities	69.1	69.5	68.0	64.8	67.0	67.6	73.4	73.0
The curriculum has suffered from faculty overspecialization	28.3	29.8	24.5	42.3	37.4	27.2	21.0	16.1
Faculty are committed to the welfare of institution	76.1	75.2	78.2	67.5	76.3	71.9	87.1	81.5
Many courses include minority-group perspectives	36.0	34.6	39.6	33.2	29.7	37.3	37.3	40.0
Administrators consider student concerns when making policy	59.7	59.3	61.0	51.7	55.9	58.2	71.2	62.6
Faculty here are strongly interested in the academic problems of undergraduates	76.4	75.3	79.0	61.6	67.6	77.2	90.4	84.2
There is a lot of campus racial conflict	11.8	11.0	13.8	20.8	11.1	10.4	9.4	5.4
Students of different racial or ethnic origins communicate well with one another	59.0	59.3	58.4	50.2	51.4	58.4	62.2	69.7
Campus administrators care little about what happens to students	23.8	24.8	21.4	30.8	21.2	26.5	13.2	22.5
There is little trust between minority-student groups and campus administrators	27.5	28.2	25.7	41.0	34.7	26.6	19.3	17.5
Many courses include feminist perspectives	28.8	29.8	26.3	28.4	30.1	25.0	32.4	31.1
There are many opportunities for faculty and students to socialize with one another	38.4	39.3	36.1	28.0	39.6	34.7	58.6	36.8
Administrators consider faculty concerns when making policy	50.0	50.3	49.1	45.9	52.7	45.7	61.5	49.5
Faculty feel that students are well prepared academically	27.4	26.6	29.5	23.7	50.5	22.1	37.7	20.3
Institutional demands for doing research interfere with my effectiveness as a teacher	26.7	26.9	26.2	44.4	34.7	31.9	15.7	6.1
Issues noted as being of highest or high priority at own institution:								
Promoting the intellectual development of students	76.1%	75.5%	77.6%	70.6%	83.7%	72.4%	85.5%	75.8%
Helping students examine and understand their personal values	47.4	45.6	51.7	32.3	47.2	43.0	71.9	48.8
Increasing the representation of minorities in the faculty and administration	46.9	46.1	49.0	52.3	40.5	52.2	39.0	44.4
Developing a sense of community among students and faculty	41.0	38.7	46.5	25.5	34.8	38.4	60.6	47.9
Developing leadership ability among students	37.6	35.5	43.0	25.8	32.0	37.6	53.9	39.7
Conducting basic and applied research	44.5	47.0	38.4	80.5	74.0	41.9	24.4	10.9
Raising money for the institution	58.3	57.2	61.2	63.7	77.7	53.1	71.5	39.1
Developing leadership ability among faculty	24.0	22.0	28.9	20.2	20.6	23.1	25.9	29.0
Increasing the representation of women in the faculty and administration	39.2	40.9	34.8	45.2	36.7	42.1	35.2	33.6
Facilitating student involvement in community-service projects	23.3	21.2	28.4	13.3	25.1	21.6	40.0	22.6
Helping students learn how to bring about change in American society	21.1	19.4	25.3	14.7	15.7	21.5	31.0	22.2
Helping solve major social and environmental problems	26.3	25.9	27.2	26.4	25.8	25.1	31.1	24.2
Maintaining a campus climate where differences of opinion can be aired openly	52.0	53.4	48.5	53.0	54.9	48.1	56.5	51.1
Increasing or maintaining institutional prestige	75.3	75.0	76.2	80.4	87.0	71.0	77.9	67.6
Developing among students and faculty an appreciation for a multicultural society	46.5	44.5	51.5	45.6	40.0	46.6	54.3	44.2
Hiring faculty "stars"	26.8	26.9	26.4	49.8	47.4	20.5	12.7	10.8
Economizing and cutting costs	54.5	53.0	58.3	58.9	57.4	53.9	50.1	52.4
Recruiting more minority students	46.9	45.8	49.7	50.7	44.0	52.1	43.7	40.5
Enhancing the institution's national image	61.7	62.6	59.6	78.0	84.9	56.7	64.3	37.2
Creating a positive undergraduate experience	69.2	68.0	72.1	52.3	71.8	69.1	85.7	73.9
Creating a diverse multicultural environment on campus	40.0	38.2	44.3	38.9	35.0	42.4	43.4	37.9
Enhancing the out-of-class experiences of students	28.8	27.2	32.6	17.2	27.2	28.5	43.8	30.4

Note: The figures are based on survey responses of 35,478 faculty members at 392 colleges and universities. The survey was conducted in the fall and winter of 1989-90 and was limited to full-time professors who spent at least part of their time teaching undergraduates. The response rate was 55 per cent. The figures were statistically adjusted to represent the total population of full-time faculty members. Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent. The total includes figures for private two-year colleges, which are not shown separately.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TEACHER: NATIONAL NORMS FOR THE 1989-90 H.E.R.I. FACULTY SURVEY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Faculty salaries by rank and field
- Median salaries of chief executive and academic officers
- Employment policies and perquisites for presidents

Average Faculty Salaries by Rank in Selected Fields at 4-Year Institutions, 1991-92

	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor*	New assistant professor	Instructor	All ranks
Accounting						
Public	$62,262	$51,784	$46,097	$51,749	$30,024	$50,714
Private	59,767	39,880	40,457	41,843	32,280	42,009
Agribusiness and agricultural production						
Public	51,116	39,480	33,416	34,067	22,844	43,035
Private	—	—	31,830	—	—	36,921
Anthropology						
Public	53,304	40,661	31,907	30,666	28,834	43,665
Private	53,514	40,869	33,333	—	—	43,590
Architecture and environmental design						
Public	54,920	42,434	34,595	32,563	—	44,769
Private	60,423	44,673	36,090	33,376	31,762	45,713
Business and management						
Public	60,741	50,470	46,399	49,607	30,133	50,443
Private	71,688	50,635	43,324	41,264	29,948	51,647
Chemistry, general						
Public	53,452	40,489	33,232	32,471	25,611	45,073
Private	52,600	38,905	32,352	30,168	26,502	43,910
Communications						
Public	51,019	40,221	32,285	31,466	26,471	38,084
Private	46,698	38,540	31,171	30,772	24,603	35,380
Computer and information science						
Public	59,466	48,590	42,045	44,263	28,037	47,345
Private	58,410	44,378	38,470	36,887	30,814	43,504
Economics						
Public	57,682	45,192	38,535	38,950	30,267	47,491
Private	66,262	43,305	38,158	36,851	32,003	48,905
Education						
Public	50,666	40,561	33,186	32,802	24,836	41,207
Private	48,776	37,969	31,623	31,390	24,399	37,986
Engineering						
Public	60,028	48,658	42,343	43,261	31,236	50,158
Private	71,292	52,577	45,989	43,244	28,792	59,027
Foreign languages						
Public	51,637	39,705	31,447	30,276	24,692	38,889
Private	49,480	39,301	31,729	29,884	25,737	38,412
Geography						
Public	52,146	40,707	33,170	32,644	27,959	43,015
Private	49,668	39,133	32,502	—	—	41,236
History						
Public	51,432	39,904	31,350	30,265	27,429	43,619
Private	50,016	39,308	31,501	29,613	26,395	41,724
Letters						
Public	50,198	39,167	31,224	30,504	23,866	38,550
Private	48,819	37,809	30,630	29,100	25,493	38,672
Library and archival sciences						
Public	52,285	41,266	33,882	—	27,064	39,903
Private	48,574	37,571	31,024	—	25,946	34,463
Life sciences						
Public	51,051	41,058	33,287	31,209	24,802	43,364
Private	49,412	38,068	31,887	30,309	23,411	41,266
Mathematics						
Public	53,438	41,304	34,271	33,562	25,219	41,163
Private	53,789	40,429	33,043	31,759	25,269	41,184
Nursing, general						
Public	51,127	40,774	33,179	32,027	27,972	36,029
Private	44,914	36,591	31,518	29,611	28,021	33,489
Philosophy and religion						
Public	52,590	40,221	31,927	30,496	27,608	43,281
Private	47,154	38,162	31,009	29,682	24,798	39,640
Physical sciences						
Public	53,627	40,002	33,636	33,322	26,230	43,647
Private	51,347	38,164	32,541	29,242	—	41,363
Physics, general						
Public	55,088	42,070	34,862	33,406	24,872	47,095
Private	58,620	42,311	35,138	31,232	26,197	48,466
Political science and government						
Public	53,069	40,642	32,203	31,563	27,102	43,009
Private	53,967	40,445	32,503	30,882	29,060	42,961
Psychology						
Public	53,207	41,221	33,838	31,318	27,544	44,147
Private	50,840	39,006	32,063	31,186	24,192	41,238
Social sciences						
Public	50,997	39,359	30,688	30,621	26,475	40,135
Private	51,780	37,934	31,488	29,905	24,468	40,740
Social work, general						
Public	53,235	42,694	33,845	32,589	29,924	41,326
Private	47,137	38,768	31,676	31,020	26,940	36,438
Sociology						
Public	51,692	40,819	32,786	31,530	27,347	42,638
Private	48,766	38,416	31,936	30,240	26,953	39,805
Special education, general						
Public	51,712	40,844	33,362	32,002	28,458	42,287
Private	49,219	40,641	30,330	—	—	39,382
Teacher education, general programs						
Public	49,893	41,114	33,333	32,651	27,963	40,525
Private	42,838	35,744	30,153	29,485	24,209	34,758
Visual and performing arts						
Public	48,456	38,109	30,593	29,290	26,567	38,491
Private	46,636	37,503	30,664	29,313	25,900	37,006

Note: The figures are based on reports from 290 public institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and from 517 private colleges and universities.

* Includes data for new assistant professors

— Indicates fewer than 10 positions in a rank

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1991-92

Type of institution by full-time-equivalent enrollment	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Public		
Up to 2,012	$78,960	$58,227
2,013 to 4,498	89,444	70,103
4,499 to 10,743	98,000	82,272
10,744 or more	121,850	103,000
All	93,547	76,425
Private, independent		
Up to 653	$87,365	$57,963
654 to 1,316	98,950	69,833
1,317 to 2,784	122,500	84,254
2,785 or more	150,206	107,646
All	114,114	78,440
Private, religious		
Up to 648	$62,601	$46,800
649 to 1,106	80,000	55,740
1,107 to 1,933	94,580	62,672
1,934 or more	117,353	82,888
All	88,391	60,000

Note: The figures are based on reports of 1,438 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Employment Policies and Perquisites for College Presidents, 1990-91

Housing	
Residence provided on campus	47.7%
Allowances for housing provided by institution:	
Maintenance	91.5
Utilities	91.0
Household staff	70.0
Remodeling	54.8
Assistance where residence not provided:	
Home-purchase allowance	59.8
Mortgage-interest subsidy	24.5
Property-tax allowance	8.8
Rental allowance	33.3
Rent paid in full	5.9

Relocation	
Household moving expenses:	
Paid in full	79.9%
Paid in part	12.0
Travel expenses for family:	
Paid in full	50.1
Paid in part	10.7

Car	
Personal car provided	67.4%
Pool car:	
Assigned to chief executive	18.6
Available as needed	6.9
Operating expenses:	
Paid	65.3
Allowance provided	12.1
Option to purchase car	3.0
Driver provided as needed	11.3
No provision	14.8

Business travel, entertainment	
Reimbursement	89.4%
Per-diem allowance	25.9
Unrestricted expense account	10.6
Reimbursement for spouse's expenses	27.1
Airline V.I.P. club	8.3
First-class air travel	4.8
Use of institution-owned aircraft	3.5

Club memberships provided	
Country club membership	26.7%
Luncheon club membership	29.0
Athletic club membership	6.9

Local entertainment	
Reimbursement	76.1%
Fixed allowance	23.8
Unrestricted expense account	13.3
Use of campus facilities	57.3
Use of institution staff	53.8
No provision	15.0

Tuition assistance for children	
Full tuition at own institution	77.8%
Full tuition at other institution	48.0
50% or more at own institution	19.9
50% or more at other institution	29.5
Up to 50% at own institution	2.3
Up to 50% at other institution	11.6

Assistance to spouse	
Staff and facilities for entertaining	17.5%
Secretarial staff	8.8
Remuneration for involvement at institution	3.4
No provision	78.8

Academic rank and tenure	
Academic rank conferred	51.6%
Hired from tenured position	31.9
Currently tenured	31.3
Eligible for tenure	9.1
Assured tenure following resignation	28.6
Salary reversion to faculty scale	55.2

Employment contracts	
Provided	76.9%
Formal written contract	57.6
Letter of agreement	33.8
Oral agreement	5.4
Term of agreement specified	63.4
Time period:	
One year	31.3
Two years	10.4
Three years	31.8
Four years	10.4
Five years	11.6
Six or more years	2.7

Performance review	
Formal performance review	77.9%
Frequency of review:	
End of contract term	5.1
Annually	69.1
Every two years	5.0
Every three years	5.8
Other	12.7
Responsibility for review:	
Chairman of the board	12.7
Committee of the board	28.2
Entire governing board	37.8
Special review committee	7.2
Other	14.1

Involuntary departure	
Involuntary departure policy	25.8%
Departure pay	76.0
Amount:	
Less than 6 months' pay	23.3
6-12 months' pay	35.0
Over 12 months' pay	11.6
Negotiable at time of departure	30.1

Note: The figures are based on the reports of chief executive officers at 874 colleges and universities.

SOURCES: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BOARDS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Top fund raisers
- Sources of voluntary support
- Revenues and expenditures
- Average college costs
- Range of college tuition
- Defense Department contracts

Top Fund Raisers, 1990-91

Institution	Amount	Amount per student
Harvard University	$195,582,616	$7,937
Stanford University	180,922,249	12,662
Cornell University	177,075,032	8,850
University of Pennsylvania	143,384,123	6,546
Yale University	132,416,904	12,213
University of Wisconsin at Madison	128,394,787	2,980
Columbia University	128,241,788	7,030
University of California at Berkeley	117,656,562	3,840
Duke University	113,693,144	10,391
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	110,307,644	11,457
University of Minnesota	109,131,731	1,493
University of Washington	102,831,966	3,066
Johns Hopkins University	100,437,183	7,157
University of Michigan	94,789,039	1,869
University of Southern California	94,303,629	3,324
Indiana University	90,901,034	985
University of Illinois	89,589,324	1,419
Princeton University	88,288,317	13,901
New York University	87,555,158	1,844
University of Chicago	82,185,081	7,405
Ohio State University	74,295,747	1,226
California Institute of Technology	73,155,633	39,310
Northwestern University	70,849,657	5,311
University of Texas at Austin	68,055,605	1,372
Samford University	66,413,849	15,950

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education, 1990-91

	Amount	Per cent	Percentage change	
			1-year	5-year
Alumni	$2,680,000,000	26%	+6%	+47%
Other individuals	2,310,000,000	23	+4	+30
Corporations	2,230,000,000	22	+3	+31
Foundations	2,030,000,000	20	+6	+49
Religious organizations	240,000,000	2	0	+14
Other organizations	710,000,000	7	+1	+37
Total	$10,200,000,000	100%	+4%	+38%

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Revenues and Expenditures of Colleges and Universities, 1989-90

	Public institutions		Private institutions	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
Revenues				
Tuition and fees	$13,820,240,000	15.5%	$20,105,820,000	39.6%
Federal government				
Appropriations	1,636,047,000	1.8	254,000,000	0.5
Grants and contracts	7,320,948,000	8.3	4,805,437,000	9.4
Research-and-development centers	214,493,000	0.2	3,023,949,000	6.0
State governments				
Appropriations	34,858,904,000	39.2	364,270,000	0.7
Grants and contracts	2,193,403,000	2.4	932,663,000	1.8
Local governments				
Appropriations	2,910,444,000	3.3	9,003,000	—
Grants and contracts	353,858,000	0.4	366,597,000	0.7
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	3,368,635,000	3.8	4,412,787,000	8.7
Endowment income	461,701,000	0.5	2,681,995,000	5.3
Sales and services				
Educational activities	2,423,779,000	2.7	1,208,322,000	2.4
Auxiliary enterprises	8,473,282,000	9.5	5,465,187,000	10.8
Hospitals	8,433,369,000	9.5	4,783,295,000	9.4
Other	2,442,330,000	2.7	2,310,720,000	4.6
Total current-fund revenues	$88,911,433,000	100.0%	$50,724,044,000	100.0%
Expenditures				
Instruction	$29,257,209,000	34.1%	$12,888,779,000	26.4%
Research	8,542,235,000	10.0	3,963,726,000	8.1
Public service	3,688,664,000	4.3	1,001,094,000	2.0
Academic support	6,535,076,000	7.6	2,902,568,000	5.9
Student services	4,021,328,000	4.7	2,366,819,000	4.8
Institutional support	7,490,137,000	8.7	5,183,893,000	10.6
Plant operation and maintenance	6,333,582,000	7.4	3,124,680,000	6.4
Scholarships and fellowships	2,386,493,000	2.8	4,269,051,000	8.7
Mandatory transfers	909,234,000	1.1	720,508,000	1.5
Auxiliary enterprises	8,282,332,000	9.7	4,921,653,000	10.1
Hospitals	8,113,989,000	9.5	4,565,297,000	9.3
Federally financed research-and-development centers	210,252,000	0.2	2,976,973,000	6.1
Total current-fund expenditures	$85,770,530,000	100.0%	$48,885,041,000	100.0%

Note: A dash indicates less than 0.1 per cent. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Average College Costs, 1991-92

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$2,137	$2,137	$10,017	$10,017
Books and supplies	485	485	508	508
Room and board*	3,351	1,468	4,386	1,634
Transportation	464	793	470	795
Other	1,147	1,153	911	1,029
Total	$7,584	$6,036	$16,292	$13,983
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	$1,022	$1,022	$5,290	$5,290
Books and supplies	480	480	476	476
Room and board*	—	1,543	3,734	1,529
Transportation	—	902	519	786
Other	—	966	895	925
Total	—	$4,913	$10,914	$9,006

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the charges incurred by the average undergraduate enrolled at each type of institution.

* Room not included for commuter students
— Insufficient data

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Range of Tuition at 4-Year Institutions, 1991-92

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
$15,000 or more	73	$16,141	12.9%
14,000 — 14,999	30	14,404	3.2
13,000 — 13,999	25	13,522	2.8
12,000 — 12,999	44	12,459	4.4
11,000 — 11,999	63	11,431	6.0
10,000 — 10,999	96	10,448	9.2
9,000 — 9,999	120	9,462	13.7
8,000 — 8,999	130	8,438	9.7
7,000 — 7,999	132	7,482	8.7
6,000 — 6,999	129	6,474	9.1
5,000 — 5,999	99	5,449	6.3
4,000 — 4,999	94	4,467	4.4
3,000 — 3,999	90	3,479	3.0
2,000 — 2,999	55	2,512	6.0
1,000 — 1,999	12	1,602	0.3
Less than $1,000	6	440	0.3
Total	1,198	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
$3,000 or more	60	$3,672	11.1%
2,500 — 2,999	54	2,738	10.9
2,000 — 2,499	113	2,283	23.8
1,500 — 1,999	148	1,754	26.6
1,000 — 1,499	128	1,275	25.0
Less than $1,000	18	753	2.6
Total	521	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1991-92 tuition and fees by September 10, 1991

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Defense Department Contracts to Non-Profit Organizations, Fiscal Year 1991

Johns Hopkins University	$403,931,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	400,182,000
Aerospace Corporation	395,136,000
Mitre Corporation	247,857,000
Rand Corporation	76,122,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	73,468,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	59,615,000
Pennsylvania State University	56,360,000
University of Texas System	55,296,000
IIT Research Institute	51,421,000
South Carolina Research Authority	50,658,000
Carnegie Mellon University	47,656,000
Analytic Services	42,733,000
Utah State University	42,197,000
SRI International	37,125,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	35,169,000
University of Southern California	34,560,000
University of California	31,175,000
Logistics Management Institute	26,696,000
Georgia Tech Research Corporation	26,278,000
University of Dayton	22,249,000
University of Pittsburgh	21,612,000
University of Washington	18,586,000
Stanford University	16,968,000
Michigan Department of Public Health	16,860,000

Note: The list includes those colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations that received a total of $15-million or more in contracts from the Department of Defense. The figures cover only contracts of more than $25,000 for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects. Other types of funding are not included in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

- Return on college endowments
- Endowments over $65-million
- Largest endowments per student

Total Return on College Endowments

	Average annual returns for periods ending June 30, 1991			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All investment pools	+7.2%	+10.2%	+9.0%	+12.7%
By size				
$25-million and under	+7.8%	+9.6%	+8.4%	+12.2%
$25-million to $100-million	+7.2	+10.1	+8.8	+12.3
$100-million to $400-million	+7.0	+10.7	+9.3	+13.2
$400-million or more	+6.0	+10.7	+9.6	+13.3
By type of institution				
Public	+7.9%	+10.0%	+8.7%	+12.6%
Private	+7.0	+10.3	+9.1	+12.8
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	+7.4%	+14.7%	+11.9%	+15.5%
Lehman Brothers Government Corporate Bond Index	+10.2	+9.9	+8.3	+13.2
Lehman Brothers Government Bond Index	+10.1	+9.7	+8.1	+12.7
Consumer Price Index	+4.6	+4.8	+4.3	+3.9

Note: The figures represent total-return rates, including changes in market value plus dividends and interest, for the periods ending June 30, 1991, based on data for 395 college and university investment pools.

—SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Largest Endowments per Student, 1991

	Endowment	Enrollment	Amount per student
Private institutions			
Academy of the New Church	$143,825,000	330	$435,833
Princeton University	2,624,082,000	6,349	413,306
Agnes Scott College	158,688,000	547	290,106
California Institute of Technology	534,085,000	1,861	286,988
Rice University	1,140,044,000	4,074	279,834
Harvard University	4,669,683,000	17,057	273,769
Swarthmore College	342,453,000	1,319	259,631
Yale University	2,566,680,000	10,702	239,823
Grinnell College	292,928,000	1,269	230,834
Pomona College	316,196,000	1,390	227,479
Public institutions			
Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation	$54,332,000	1,343	$40,456
University of Virginia	507,002,000	18,036	28,111
University of Delaware	389,523,000	17,192	22,657
Texas A&M University System	1,395,454,000	66,653	20,936
Georgia Institute of Technology	223,153,000	13,558	16,459
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	46,017,000	3,215	14,313
College of William and Mary	93,712,000	6,935	13,513
University of Cincinnati	329,176,000	26,707	12,325
University of Michigan	500,430,000	43,599	11,478
Washington State University	179,067,000	17,503	10,231

Note: Based on market values of endowments as of June 30, 1991, and full-time-equivalent enrollment for fall 1990.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

College and University Endowments Over $65-Million, 1991

	Market value June 30, 1991
Harvard University	$4,669,683,000
University of Texas System	3,374,301,000
Princeton University	2,624,082,000
Yale University	2,566,680,000
Stanford University	2,043,000,000
Columbia University	1,525,904,000
Washington University	1,442,616,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,442,526,000
Texas A&M University System	1,395,454,000
Emory University	1,289,630,000
Rice University	1,140,044,000
University of Chicago	1,080,462,000
Northwestern University	1,046,905,000
Cornell University	953,600,000
University of Pennsylvania	825,601,000
University of Notre Dame	637,234,000
Vanderbilt University	613,207,000
Dartmouth College	594,582,000
New York University	581,921,000
University of Rochester	578,358,000
Johns Hopkins University	561,433,000
Rockefeller University	535,865,000
California Institute of Technology	534,085,000
Duke University	527,635,000
University of Southern California	522,931,000
University of Virginia	507,002,000
University of Michigan	500,430,000
Case Western Reserve University	442,722,000
Brown University	431,444,000
Macalester College	390,024,000
University of Delaware	389,523,000
Wellesley College	388,186,000
Southern Methodist University	366,566,000
Ohio State University	351,238,000
Smith College	343,133,000
Swarthmore College	342,453,000
Loyola University of Chicago	338,382,000
Wake Forest University	336,361,000
University of Cincinnati	329,176,000
Texas Christian University[1]	328,624,000
University of Tulsa[1]	319,492,000
Pomona College	316,196,000
Williams College	315,056,000
Carnegie Mellon University	313,331,000
Boston College[1]	312,000,000
Trinity University[1]	307,195,000
George Washington University	305,047,000
University of Richmond	297,478,000
University of Pittsburgh	296,515,000
Grinnell College	292,928,000
University of Minnesota	291,218,000
Berea College	286,279,000
Wesleyan University	271,903,000
Amherst College	268,411,000
Georgetown University	265,763,000
Baylor University[1]	264,163,000
Lehigh University	$261,534,000
Vassar College	243,166,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	240,458,000
Kansas University Endowment Association	235,107,000
Tulane University	234,066,000
University of Florida Foundation	224,854,000
Oberlin College	224,294,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	223,153,000
Middlebury College	209,182,000
Pennsylvania State University	207,825,000
Saint Louis University	206,389,000
Lafayette College	206,382,000
University of Nebraska	201,153,000
University of Minnesota Foundation	200,803,000
University of Washington	198,343,000
University of Miami[1]	196,112,000
Purdue University	181,659,000
Mount Holyoke College	180,974,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	180,568,000
Washington State University	179,067,000
Thomas Jefferson University	176,665,000
Syracuse University	175,840,000
University of Alabama System[2]	175,000,000
Carleton College	174,132,000
Northeastern University	171,978,000
Tufts University	167,571,000
Boston University	167,097,000
Rochester Institute of Technology	165,659,000
Bryn Mawr College	163,802,000
Bowdoin College	161,556,000
Brandeis University	161,112,000
University of Missouri	160,193,000
Agnes Scott College	158,688,000
Rush University	156,549,000
University of Illinois Foundation	153,353,000
State University of New York at Buffalo and Foundation	151,017,000
Colgate University	146,555,000
University of Wisconsin Foundation	144,780,000
Trinity College (Conn.)	144,321,000
University of Oklahoma	143,966,000
Academy of the New Church	143,825,000
Colorado College	143,622,000
Occidental College	140,391,000
Southwestern University	136,462,000
Wabash College	135,934,000
Virginia Tech Foundation	130,200,000
Earlham College	129,634,000
Rutgers University	125,643,000
Claremont McKenna College	119,728,000
Hamilton College	118,447,000
University of Tennessee System	117,790,000
Santa Clara University	115,366,000
Washington and Lee University	113,638,000
Cranbrook Educational Community	112,322,000
Loyola Marymount University	112,279,000
Samford University[1]	$111,778,000
University of Houston System	109,948,000
Bucknell University	109,470,000
University of Wisconsin System	108,842,000
Cooper Union	108,580,000
Radcliffe College	106,817,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	105,819,000
Union College (N.Y.)	105,806,000
Whitman College	104,877,000
University of Louisville Foundation	103,016,000
University of Georgia and Foundation	102,658,000
Mercer University	102,103,000
De Pauw University	98,838,000
University of the South	98,558,000
Reed College	97,802,000
University of California at Los Angeles Foundation	95,967,000
Marquette University	95,062,000
College of William and Mary	93,712,000
University of Iowa Foundation	92,724,000
Davidson College	92,568,000
Auburn University and Foundation	92,402,000
Franklin and Marshall College	90,357,000
Haverford College	89,059,000
College of the Holy Cross	88,344,000
University of Saint Thomas	87,986,000
Furman University[1]	87,867,000
Denison University	85,894,000
St. Lawrence University	85,718,000
Wheaton College (Ill.)	84,937,000
University of Kentucky	84,790,000
Drew University	84,497,000
Rhodes College	84,444,000
Pepperdine University	80,295,000
University of Colorado Foundation	80,081,000
Hampton University	79,423,000
Colby College	78,144,000
Willamette University[1]	77,846,000
College of Wooster	76,137,000
Berry College	76,039,000
Austin College	75,186,000
University of Vermont	75,020,000
Kansas State University Foundation	73,989,000
Harvey Mudd College	73,700,000
Fordham University	73,071,000
Drexel University	72,997,000
West Virginia University Foundation	70,940,000
Mills College	70,775,000
Lawrence University	70,020,000
Michigan State University	69,658,000
Ithaca College	69,093,000
Bates College	68,740,000
Ohio University	68,494,000
University of New Mexico and Foundation	68,251,000
University of Nevada	67,079,000
Simmons College	65,544,000

Note: Table includes institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers

[1] As of May 31

[2] As of September 30

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Holdings of university research libraries in U.S. and Canada
- Top institutions in research-and-development spending

Holdings of University Research Libraries in U.S. and Canada, 1990-91

	Rank[1]	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures[2]
Harvard University	1	12,169,049	402,984	96,704	1,134	$50,249,192
University of California at Berkeley	2	7,697,027	188,270	87,530	776	32,723,415
Yale University	3	9,013,561	166,244	52,210	689	30,151,200
University of California at Los Angeles	4	6,179,973	179,309	96,723	662	31,926,086
University of Toronto	5	6,091,828	188,691	39,016	692	28,430,815
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	6	7,918,951	170,493	91,017	502	19,482,434
University of Michigan	7	6,579,152	128,783	70,157	619	25,759,418
University of Texas	8	6,505,219	215,341	52,182	596	19,447,403
Stanford University [3]	9	5,987,592	142,689	50,157	536	31,697,862
Columbia University	10	6,142,293	122,219	60,764	633	25,396,688
Cornell University [3]	11	5,344,481	145,157	59,928	570	22,872,682
University of Washington	12	5,065,669	153,014	53,408	511	22,379,841
University of Wisconsin	13	5,133,457	111,900	49,626	521	23,020,227
University of Minnesota	14	4,761,630	117,678	42,304	526	24,386,140
Indiana University	15	5,099,250	156,020	38,782	475	19,931,037
University of Chicago	16	5,328,849	140,573	46,976	389	16,083,176
Princeton University	17	4,839,356	135,239	32,950	390	18,748,412
Pennsylvania State University [3]	18	3,191,245	112,240	33,460	479	18,505,042
Duke University	19	4,016,036	167,705	35,554	331	14,919,597
Rutgers University [3]	20	3,302,416	97,601	28,161	512	22,592,499
Ohio State University	21	4,517,095	99,734	32,151	474	17,020,796
University of North Carolina	22	3,856,378	112,134	39,223	391	15,435,157
University of Arizona	23	3,817,361	128,928	31,919	376	14,708,494
University of Pennsylvania	24	3,756,762	95,568	32,118	388	17,640,959
University of British Columbia	25	3,019,879	108,398	22,729	406	18,607,619
Arizona State University [3]	26	2,712,934	114,349	33,899	415	15,548,558
New York University	27	3,151,486	74,899	28,817	438	19,129,172
University of Florida	28	2,966,891	110,496	27,831	439	15,028,682
University of California at Davis	29	2,441,855	80,495	52,042	327	16,307,264
University of Georgia	30	2,968,339	79,535	54,851	360	12,310,976
Northwestern University	31	3,550,250	85,912	37,054	353	14,262,619
University of Alberta [3]	32	3,179,572	88,920	23,096	377	15,655,603
University of Virginia	33	3,266,649	93,717	25,365	340	15,185,994
University of California at San Diego	34	2,055,113	123,304	23,784	373	16,286,677
Johns Hopkins University	35	2,902,881	75,729	20,677	339	17,866,060
University of Southern California	36	2,685,444	67,119	36,844	358	15,231,319
Wayne State University	37	2,578,970	205,836	24,658	238	11,990,794
University of Pittsburgh	38	2,962,991	94,481	23,045	354	13,483,938
University of Kansas [3]	39	2,960,765	79,583	28,902	330	12,132,493
Michigan State University	40	2,811,363	81,083	28,142	314	12,931,442
McGill University	41	2,570,377	70,614	17,812	324	14,684,399
University of Maryland	42	2,119,523	71,330	22,825	348	15,667,442
University of Iowa	43	3,174,269	77,204	18,514	283	12,653,125
University of Hawaii	44	2,573,224	73,902	38,363	235	10,346,925
State University of New York at Buffalo	45	2,654,744	69,519	23,292	289	12,306,444
University of Connecticut	46	2,323,672	83,526	22,337	231	13,651,521
Vanderbilt University	47	1,981,132	88,821	19,092	301	11,901,787
Washington University	48	2,642,917	70,316	18,931	266	12,316,487
Texas A&M University	49	1,962,346	71,944	25,428	308	11,531,165
Emory University	50	2,101,967	64,039	22,287	263	13,545,980
University of California at Santa Barbara	51	2,043,462	54,576	30,181	250	12,451,601
Georgetown University	52	1,855,343	60,718	23,842	296	12,489,462
University of Western Ontario	53	2,011,123	68,608	17,033	287	12,226,627
University of Colorado	54	2,349,410	64,816	26,563	229	11,372,486
Boston University	55	1,809,437	54,835	29,437	273	10,784,047
University of Laval	56	1,855,291	64,424	15,841	264	12,223,185
University of Notre Dame	57	2,094,598	107,735	20,231	198	$9,039,620
Florida State University	58	1,936,507	116,660	18,751	244	8,891,332
University of Kentucky	59	2,212,083	56,597	27,902	271	9,646,307
University of New Mexico	60	1,760,646	61,238	18,230	347	12,160,872
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	61	2,223,822	55,015	21,577	245	10,513,389
University of Cincinnati	62	1,791,905	56,874	20,554	310	12,475,557
York University (Ontario) [3]	63	1,901,562	59,262	19,917	257	11,953,108
Howard University	64	1,832,793	49,934	26,149	233	10,695,404
Louisiana State University	65	2,874,571	57,360	19,815	251	8,756,965
University of Illinois at Chicago	66	1,695,329	46,695	17,593	294	11,806,890
University of Delaware	67	2,014,431	63,597	23,471	214	9,492,250
Purdue University	68	1,968,656	50,619	18,238	271	10,165,748
Brown University	69	2,503,827	45,798	14,792	274	11,144,301
University of Tennessee	70	1,914,674	46,101	22,972	258	9,113,296
Brigham Young University	71	2,132,747	72,848	18,358	360	10,160,063
University of Missouri	72	2,528,304	47,159	17,395	232	9,100,508
University of Miami	73	1,739,855	51,526	18,349	239	10,478,437
University of California at Irvine	74	1,500,867	52,251	19,522	234	12,074,992
University of South Carolina	75	2,476,527	48,443	20,552	208	8,484,026
University of Nebraska	76	2,059,989	49,193	20,776	211	8,854,221
University of Rochester	77	2,734,373	52,816	13,199	230	8,839,303
State University of New York at Stony Brook	78	1,752,232	52,243	20,841	222	9,542,641
Iowa State University	79	1,914,946	44,848	21,467	227	9,882,345
Syracuse University	80	2,352,547	32,829	16,733	255	9,717,897
Dartmouth College	81	1,873,324	52,880	21,083	185	8,973,917
Temple University [3]	82	2,107,910	48,862	15,414	220	9,794,213
Queen's University (Ontario)	83	1,838,616	44,270	15,866	206	10,155,316
Southern Illinois University	84	2,144,277	50,092	17,831	234	8,472,995
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	85	1,754,830	54,735	16,265	230	9,149,801
McMaster University	86	1,596,911	46,214	15,291	207	9,972,287
Kent State University [3]	87	2,428,223	47,639	14,038	252	8,191,726
University of Oregon	88	1,931,789	48,250	18,776	217	8,948,119
University of Waterloo [3]	89	1,625,111	44,707	15,364	199	9,361,047
Tulane University [3]	90	1,851,203	50,735	17,236	185	8,243,450
Washington State University	91	1,644,342	39,714	23,017	209	8,619,267
University of Saskatchewan	92	1,459,334	65,368	13,700	181	8,631,855
University of Massachusetts	93	2,445,150	47,969	13,807	186	8,053,151
University of Manitoba	94	1,552,507	41,785	12,465	228	9,826,152
University of Alabama	95	1,863,474	53,318	17,945	182	7,759,687
University of Utah	96	1,870,457	58,970	12,144	217	7,833,002
University of Oklahoma	97	2,335,957	44,814	17,440	189	7,558,792
Colorado State University	98	1,372,670	153,978	11,730	137	6,707,827
University of Guelph	99	1,964,118	63,702	13,473	160	6,703,676
Oklahoma State University [3]	100	1,595,257	67,480	18,276	186	7,079,749
North Carolina State University	101	1,407,875	42,710	16,860	219	8,647,259
University of California at Riverside	102	1,916,286	48,897	12,483	170	7,562,642
State University of New York at Albany [3]	103	1,310,993	43,164	17,218	177	8,454,102
Case Western Reserve University	104	1,732,430	36,320	15,311	168	7,481,451
Georgia Institute of Technology	105	1,697,021	49,940	22,227	110	5,520,979
University of Houston	106	1,648,921	27,927	14,862	197	6,914,297
Rice University	107	1,501,162	39,884	12,340	128	6,407,061

Note: Institutions are asked to report figures for their main campuses only, unless a branch campus is indicated. The amounts listed under "volumes in library," "volumes added," and "current serials" may include materials not counted in previous years because of a 1990-91 revision in the method of reporting government documents.

[1] Based on an index developed by the Association of Research Libraries to measure the relative size of university libraries. The index takes into account the number of volumes held, number of volumes added during the previous fiscal year, number of current serials, total operating expenditures, and size of staff, excluding student assistants. It does not measure a library's services, the quality of its collections, or its success in meeting the needs of users.

[2] Figures for Canadian libraries are expressed in U.S. dollars.

[3] Includes branches as well as the main institution.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Top Institutions in Total Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1990

Johns Hopkins University *	$668,915,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	311,767,000
University of Michigan	310,578,000
University of Wisconsin at Madison	309,841,000
Stanford University	305,700,000
Cornell University	300,144,000
University of Minnesota	292,046,000
Texas A&M University	272,800,000
Pennsylvania State University	256,926,000
University of California at Los Angeles	246,795,000
University of Washington	245,313,000
University of California at San Francisco	238,278,000
University of California at San Diego	237,032,000
University of California at Berkeley	231,061,000
University of Texas at Austin	228,203,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	$227,742,000
Harvard University	220,812,000
University of California at Davis	198,075,000
University of Arizona	195,633,000
University of Pennsylvania	189,390,000
Columbia University	182,769,000
Yale University	180,706,000
Ohio State University	178,569,000
University of Southern California	169,102,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	168,193,000
University of Maryland at College Park	166,022,000
University of Georgia	156,742,000
Baylor College of Medicine	155,122,000
University of Colorado	154,723,000
Washington University	151,249,000
Duke University	$140,708,000
University of Florida	139,678,000
Rutgers University	137,985,000
Louisiana State University	135,849,000
Northwestern University	131,979,000
North Carolina State University	131,133,000
Purdue University	130,379,000
University of Rochester	129,011,000
Michigan State University	126,987,000
University of Tennessee System	126,790,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	123,113,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	121,423,000
University of Chicago	117,955,000
University of Pittsburgh	117,716,000
Iowa State University	115,945,000

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

* Includes the Applied Physics Laboratory with $416-million in total research-and-development expenditures.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Nation

INSTITUTIONS

- Administrators' views on campus issues
- Selective liberal-arts colleges
- Campus responses to financial pressures
- Changes in operating budgets
- Leading research universities

Administrators' Views of Most Important Campus Issues, 1991-92

	Total	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Financial issues								
Budget cuts, reduced revenue	39%	54%	23%	29%	46%	54%	52%	16%
Enrollment growth without budget increases	23	21	32	18	16	21	15	28
Capital improvements	19	17	23	21	11	17	9	26
Faculty issues								
Salaries, benefits	34	33	24	44	37	33	41	32
Budget cuts	17	17	12	16	26	17	23	13
Workloads, class size	15	17	17	11	10	17	18	11
Curriculum issues								
General-education requirements	36	22	37	53	46	22	43	46
Multiculturalism	14	13	21	9	18	13	15	16
Assessment	12	23	4	8	2	23	10	3

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. The table lists the top three issues cited by administrators in each category.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College
Albion College
Albright College
Allegheny College
Alma College
Amherst College
Antioch University
Augustana College (Ill.)
Austin College
Barat College
Bard College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Benedictine College
Bennington College
Bethany College (W.Va.)
Birmingham Southern College
Blackburn College
Borromeo College of Ohio
Bowdoin College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Carleton College
Carroll College (Wis.)
Centenary College of Louisiana
Centre College of Kentucky
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Claremont McKenna College
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate University
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Davidson College
De Pauw University
Denison University
Dickinson College
Drew University
Earlham College
Eckerd College
Emmanuel College
Franklin and Marshall College
Furman University
Gettysburg College
Goddard College
Gordon College
Goshen College
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Guilford College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline University
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampshire College
Hanover College
Hartwick College
Haverford College
Hendrix College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hollins College
Hope College
Houghton College
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kenyon College
King College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence University
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis and Clark College
Luther College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Manhattanville College
Marlboro College
Marymount Manhattan College
Middlebury College
Mills College
Millsaps College
Mount Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Neumann College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Oglethorpe University
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Principia College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reed College
Regis College (Mass.)
Rhodes College
Ripon College
Rockford College
St. John's College–Main Campus
St. John's College at Santa Fe
Saint John's University (Minn.)
St. Lawrence University
Saint Olaf College
Salem College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State University of New York College at Purchase
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Thomas More College
Trinity College (Conn.)
Union College (N.Y.)
University of Dallas
University of the South
Ursinus College
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Wabash College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington and Lee University
Washington College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan University
Western Maryland College
Westmont College
Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Whitman College
Willamette University
Williams College

Note: These institutions were classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Campus Responses to Financial Pressures, 1991-92

	Total	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Short-term impact								
Most frequently cited responses:								
Increased student fees	65%	67%	61%	65%	69%	67%	81%	55%
Achieved greater efficiency in some operations	58	55	65	55	62	55	50	66
Postponed spending for buildings and equipment	57	61	45	58	65	61	66	47
Reallocated resources productively	46	48	47	40	51	48	40	47
Reduced library acquisitions	40	36	39	41	56	36	58	34
Increased class size in introductory courses	37	45	24	37	42	45	52	21
Imposed a freeze on hiring in regular faculty positions	35	45	20	32	38	45	48	17
Reduced administrative staff	35	29	35	34	62	29	46	34
Reduced number of courses or sections	33	33	28	37	41	33	49	25
Delayed or reduced salary increases	32	32	31	30	44	32	36	31
Held off on introducing new programs	32	46	10	29	33	46	43	10
Possible long-term impact								
Most frequently cited responses:								
Increased reliance on tuition revenue	50	62	39	42	42	62	59	30
Reallocation of resources among departments	48	57	29	44	61	57	57	31
Labs and equipment will be more dated	47	60	27	43	41	60	55	24
More maintenance will be deferred	46	59	18	49	47	59	58	22
Slower expansion of new technology	44	53	34	39	34	53	45	31
More programs will be revenue-generating	37	39	43	28	39	39	26	42
Slower growth than planned	35	46	27	23	40	46	33	24

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Changes in Campus Operating Budgets, 1990-91 to 1991-92

	Total	2-year	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Doctoral	Public 2-year	Public 4-year	All private
Proportion reporting each change:								
Increase of 11% or more	11%	10%	12%	11%	17%	10%	14%	11%
Increase of 7% to 10%	19	12	38	13	15	12	9	33
Increase of 5% to 6%	20	15	25	25	12	15	11	29
Increase of 1% to 4%	17	20	10	15	25	20	18	12
No change	9	6	14	10	11	6	12	11
Decrease of 11% or more	2	3	0	3	1	3	4	0
Decrease of 7% to 10%	5	9	0	5	4	9	6	1
Decrease of 5% to 6%	7	14	0	4	6	14	7	0
Decrease of 1% to 4%	9	11	2	13	9	11	18	2

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 510 colleges and universities in the winter of 1992. The response rate was 81 per cent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Leading Research Universities

Boston University
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon University
Case Western Reserve University
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Harvard University
Howard University
Indiana University at Bloomington
Johns Hopkins University
Louisiana State University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State University
New Mexico State University
New York University
North Carolina State University
Northwestern University
Ohio State University
Oregon State University
Pennsylvania State University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Rockefeller University
Rutgers University
Stanford University
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Texas A&M University
University of Arizona
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Davis
University of California at Irvine
University of California at Los Angeles
University of California at San Diego
University of California at San Francisco
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado at Boulder
University of Connecticut
University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Hawaii at Manoa
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland at College Park
University of Miami
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities
University of Missouri at Columbia
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of Rochester
University of Southern California
University of Tennessee at Knoxville
University of Texas at Austin
University of Utah
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin at Madison
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University
Vanderbilt University
Washington University
Yale University
Yeshiva University

Note: These institutions were classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each received at least $33.5-million in federal support in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and each awarded at least 50 Ph.D. degrees in 1983-84. The classification was published in 1987 and is based on institutional data covering 1982 through 1985. It is the latest such information available.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE STATES

Alabama

In the last days of 1991, a federal district judge ruled that Alabama's higher-education system was illegally segregated. His decision closed a chapter in a 10-year-old case that began when the U.S. Justice Department sued Alabama for not providing a desegregation plan.

Judge Harold Murphy, who normally hears cases in U.S. Federal District Court in the Northern District of Georgia, ordered Alabama's predominantly white colleges to hire additional black administrators and faculty members and called for an increase in "other race" students at all institutions.

Judge Murphy also ordered the Alabama Commission on Higher Education—the state coordinating board—to change its financing formula to provide more money to the historically black public four-year institutions, Alabama A&M and Alabama State Universities. Those institutions also are to receive $10-million for capital improvements.

The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in June 1992 that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its formerly segregated higher-education system makes it more likely that Judge Murphy's decision will stand.

Many of Judge Murphy's orders will require spending money, and some politicians and educators wonder where the state will find it, given its regressive tax structure. Tax reform has been debated in Alabama for several years, and in late 1991 Republican Gov. Guy Hunt created a special committee to make suggestions for changing the system.

The Governor's Tax Reform Task Force proposed a tax package that would generate nearly $500-million a year in additional revenue. The package was linked with a dozen accountability measures for elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education, including a provision to make it easier for students to transfer between colleges and a requirement that students pass standardized tests before being permitted to take junior-level courses.

Another measure would give the higher-education commission authority to close degree programs in which enrollments and graduation rates are low. Alabama has more colleges and universities per person—and the lowest enrollment per institution—among Southern states, according to the Southern Regional Education Board.

Although the reform package was greeted with enthusiasm by many legislators, it did not win the backing of enough lawmakers to pass. Tax reform is expected to come up again when legislators convene in February 1993.

Legislators did pass a measure that would pay public- or private-college tuition for poor and middle-class students who make good grades. The Legislature's vote allows the commission to design the program, but appropriates no money for the 1992-93 academic year.

Alabama's fiscal year starts on October 1, and the Legislature is reviewing a budget that would spend more than $824-million on public colleges and universities. That amount would restore some of the money that was cut in the course of two budget reductions since 1990, but it falls short of the commission's request for nearly $1-billion.

Alabama's two largest public institutions are the University of Alabama and Auburn University. Alabama also is home to several private colleges, including seven historically black institutions such as Tuskegee University and Stillman College.

In this state where football is king, Auburn has been racked by a former football player's allegations that coaches and boosters broke National Collegiate Athletic Association rules by giving him cash and other assistance. The controversy renewed faculty concerns about interference by trustees in the university's day-to-day governance, and about what many viewed as the failure of the retiring president, James E. Martin, to stand up to the board.

The university's new president, William V. Muse, immediately separated the jobs of athletics director and football coach and forced Pat Dye, the man who had held them both, to relinquish his duties as director. The trustees promised to give Mr. Muse more control over athletics, but the charges against the football program are likely to keep Auburn's program in the public eye.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,089,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	30.7%
45 and older	32.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.5%
Black	25.3%
White	73.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	13.7%
Some high school, no diploma	19.4%
High-school diploma	29.4%
Some college, no degree	16.8%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	10.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,567

Poverty rate:

All	18.3%
Under age 18	24.2%
Age 18 and older	16.2%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	38,940
2001-02 (estimate)	39,540

New GED diploma recipients: 8,022

High-school dropout rate: 12.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Henry J. Hector, One Court Square, Suite 221, Montgomery 36104; (205) 269-2700

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1997; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Glen Browder (D), Sonny Callahan (R), Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr. (D), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Claude Harris (D)

Legislature: Senate, 28 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 23 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 74

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery 36104
(205) 269-2700
Henry J. Hector, executive director

Private-college association:
Council for the Advancement
of Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
James D. Harvey, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Alabama State University,
Auburn University, Talladega College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Auburn University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,146
Associate professor	1,226
Assistant professor	1,582
Instructor	561
Lecturer	42
No rank	1,385
Total	5,942

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,392
Women	1,135
Total	3,527

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$51,324
Associate professor	$39,317
Assistant professor	$33,467
Instructor	$25,699
No rank	n/a
Total	$38,481

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$33,240
Total	$33,240

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$40,648
Associate professor	$31,624
Assistant professor	$27,007
Instructor	$20,126
No rank	n/a
Total	$30,947

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	123,848
At public 2-year institutions	72,091
At private 4-year institutions	17,799
At private 2-year institutions	3,812
Undergraduate	194,269
Graduate	20,225
Professional	3,056
American Indian	591
Asian	1,699
Black	42,916
Hispanic	1,138
White	166,617
Foreign	4,589
Total	217,550

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	68.3%
Minority	21.8%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 32.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.6%
At public 2-year institutions	19.9%
At private 4-year institutions	45.5%
At private 2-year institutions	46.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,254
Bachelor's	17,059
Master's	4,510
Doctorate	354
Professional	832

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Alabama; 92% of all Alabama residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Alabama State University	18%
Auburn University	64%
Samford University	n/a
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	51%
University of Alabama at Birmingham	36%
University of South Alabama	26%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,593
At public 2-year institutions	$689
At private 4-year institutions	$5,942
At private 2-year institutions	$4,148

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,831,657,000
Private institutions	$229,369,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $791,638,000

Two-year change: Up 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,887,000
Non–need-based: $5,413,000
Other: $4,891,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William V. Muse, Auburn University main campus: $157,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $239,556,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.0%
State and local governments	10.7%
Industry	7.8%
The institution itself	21.2%
Other	8.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $129,701,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$72,442,000
National Science Foundation	$6,833,000
Department of Defense	$12,926,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,244,000
Department of Energy	$2,772,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama System	$175,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Samford University	$66,414,000
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	$20,158,000
Auburn University	$15,287,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Alabama at Birmingham operates a toll-free number for people seeking information on diet or nutrition. The service is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Central Time and answers are usually provided within 24 hours. The phone number is (800) 231-DIET.

★ The Alabama Legislature in 1992 passed a law barring groups that support homosexuality from meeting on public-college campuses. The law came after the Auburn University Student Government Association's denial of recognition

Continued on Following Page

Alabama
CONTINUED

Continued From Preceding Page
to the campus Gay and Lesbian Association was overturned by the university's Board of Trustees.

★ Harvey F. Kline, a professor of political science at the University of Alabama, in 1992 raised more than $800 for his department by obtaining sponsors for a 100-mile bike ride.

★ Auburn University students hold the world's record for a two-day blood drive. They donated 4,812 pints in 1967 to support American troops in Vietnam.

★ Sixteen per cent of all United States Air Force brigadier generals have degrees from Troy State University. In addition to its four Alabama campuses, the Troy State University System has teaching sites at 64 United States military bases around the world.

★ Some dispute exists as to which college in Alabama is the oldest. The state's first constitution, in 1819, required the establishment of the University of Alabama; its doors opened in 1831. It had been beaten to the punch, however, by Athens Academy (now Athens State College), whose first class was held in 1822.

Alaska

Alaska's legacy of oil wealth could soon become the bane of the University of Alaska System.

With the revenues from its seemingly limitless oil supplies, Alaska created many programs and services in the late 1970's and early 1980's, including generous student-aid and loan programs, a far-flung network of college campuses that touched the most rural "bush" communities of the vast state, and a trust fund that now pays out nearly $1,000 a year to each resident. The state even abolished its income tax in 1980.

But Alaska's dependence on petroleum—85 per cent of its budget comes from oil royalties—leaves the state vulnerable to fluctuations in the market. In 1987, a sharp drop in oil prices drove the University of Alaska to absorb its community colleges into the system as a money-saving move—one that caused great controversy.

Further declines in prices in 1992 prompted more fears of upheaval, because such popular and expensive programs as the trust-fund dividend have become politically inviolate.

The university system was ultimately spared cutbacks in 1992. It received a $250,000 increase while most other state agencies saw their state appropriations reduced by 2 per cent. But the small increase forced the university to raise tuition by 16 per cent, to about $1,500 a year, provoking student protests.

The fear of cuts also brought some rivalries among campuses to the surface. At one point in the 1992 legislative session, members of the Chambers of Commerce from Fairbanks and Anchorage could be found at the Capitol in Juneau belittling the needs of the campus in each other's city. Such tensions are likely to continue. Although the Fairbanks campus is the oldest and is often considered the flagship of the system, university officials predict most of the enrollment growth will occur at Anchorage and at other campuses in south-central Alaska.

Enrollment has increased by about 6 per cent in each of the last three or four years, in part because Alaska still attracts newcomers from other states.

The university system has been less successful in attracting and graduating Alaska Natives. That has been the source of continued criticism from Eskimo and other native leaders. Legislators and community leaders have also pressed the campus in Anchorage to provide more services to meet the needs of its increasing population of black students.

To improve its services to Alaska Natives in bush communities, the university's president, Jerome Komisar, has reorganized the system's College of Rural Alaska. University officials say the change will give the five campuses in that college greater flexibility to devise programs that meet their communities' needs, such as courses in small-boat repair, without interference from Fairbanks.

A boat-repair course would not be out of place in this system. Since it absorbed the community colleges, the university has carried out an expansive academic mission that ranges from vocational classes in airplane mechanics to doctoral studies in geology.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 570,000 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	31.6%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	38.9%
45 and older	19.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	15.6%
Asian	3.6%
Black	4.1%
White	75.5%
Other and unknown	1.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.1%
Some high school, no degree	8.2%
High-school diploma	28.7%
Some college, no diploma	27.6%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree	15.0%
Graduate or professional degree	8.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 12.1%

Per-capita personal income: $21,932

Poverty rate:

All	9.0%
Under age 18	11.4%
Age 18 and older	7.9%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,260
2001-02 (estimate)	6,410

New GED diploma recipients: 1,623

High-school dropout rate: 10.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Walter J. Hickel (Ind), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide:
Jerry Covey, Department of Education, 801 West 10th Street, Suite 200, Juneau 99801; (907) 465-2800

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representative:
1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	7

Vocational institutions: 34

Statewide coordinating board:
Alaska Commission on
Postsecondary Education
400 Willoughby Avenue
P.O. Box 110505
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Allan Barnes, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	139
Associate professor	231
Assistant professor	231
Instructor	95
Lecturer	0
No rank	61
Total	757

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	247
Women	87
Total	334

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$57,519
Associate professor	$48,895
Assistant professor	$38,606
Instructor	$31,831
No rank	$33,754
Total	$44,567

Public 2-year institutions: n/a

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	$30,950
Assistant professor	$27,994
Instructor	$27,340
No rank	$30,431
Total	$29,948

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,792
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	1,647
At private 2-year institutions	394
Undergraduate	28,593
Graduate	1,240
Professional	0
American Indian	2,648
Asian	740
Black	1,079
Hispanic	634
White	24,264
Foreign	468
Total	29,833

Enrollment highlights:

Women	59.8%
Full-time	36.5%
Minority	17.4%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 40.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	16.9%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	20.7%
At private 2-year institutions	39.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	603
Bachelor's	1,043
Master's	324
Doctorate	8
Professional	0

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 920 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 45% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,382
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$5,842
At private 2-year institutions	$10,400

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$268,057,000
Private institutions	$20,050,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $179,981,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $471,000
Non–need-based: $2,159,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald F. Behrend, University of Alaska at Anchorage: $111,940 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $65,571,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.6%
State and local governments	3.4%
Industry	6.3%
The institution itself	36.0%
Other	5.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $25,060,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$424,000
National Science Foundation	$9,781,000
Department of Defense	$256,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,315,000
Department of Energy	$1,092,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alaska	$16,009,000

Top fund raisers:
data not reported

MISCELLANY

★ To expose students to native Arctic cultures, Sheldon Jackson College offers a three-credit course called "Culture of the Kayak." Students learn about the Inuit of Greenland by building their own kayaks.

★ A gallery at the University of Alaska at Anchorage was the site of an unusual exhibit in 1992 designed to give local artists the opportunity to express their most X-rated visions. For the adults-only exhibit, entitled "Eros Censored," artists were asked what they would create if they did not have to fear censorship.

★ The name of the northernmost campus in the country, formerly the North Slope Higher Education Center, was changed in September 1990 by local officials, who preferred an Eskimo name. It is now Arctic Sivunmum Ilisagvik College.

★ The University of Alaska at Anchorage offers as part of its continuing-education program a course called Glacier School, in which students learn how to traverse Alaskan glaciers safely.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

In 1991, Republican Gov. Fife Symington, newly elected, began his term by pressing for the elimination of the Arizona Board of Regents, which governs the state's three public universities, in favor of a separate board for each institution.

By the time the Legislature met in 1992, he had retreated. But the Board of Regents is still under pressure—from the Governor and legislators—to evaluate the functions of its central office. Politicians say the board spends too little time on long-term planning and too much on routine matters. They want the regents to delegate more responsibilities to each university, an idea that is welcomed by university officials because it would give them the fiscal autonomy they say is essential in a tight economy.

The board is also considering reform measures. One would allow high-school students who are capable of doing college-level work to enroll in college free. Additionally, the board is studying the creation of branch campuses and is offering bachelor's-degree programs at some community colleges to provide space for Arizona's growing student population. The board also reached an agreement for a student-exchange program between Arizona's universities and those in Sonora, Mexico.

The universities have still had to cope with less money for higher education than educators say is needed. Like most states, Arizona is struggling to meet increased demands with less money. All three state universities were forced to shrink their administrative and support staffs through layoffs and attrition. Although a committee of educators and legislators is studying the financing of education, no action has been taken.

In response to the enrollment growth, a legislative study released in June 1992 concluded that Arizona should consider creating a four-year-college system. Enrollment at the universities, now about 95,000, is expected nearly to double over the next 30 years. Supporters of a new system say it could focus on undergraduate education and therefore be more economical than universities.

The tougher economic climate has, of necessity, helped to smooth the rivalries that have long existed among the three universities. In 1992 the university presidents traveled together around the state to tell the public about the budget crisis in higher education. Alumni of the three institutions also waged a joint campaign to lobby legislators.

Tuition rates for students from outside the state continue to be an issue, as Arizona moves toward a policy that would have those who are not state residents pay for 100 per cent of the cost of their education. About 25 per cent of the students enrolled in state universities are not Arizonans. Currently, they bear 90 per cent of their educational costs.

While the state studies cost-saving measures, improving efficiency has also become an issue. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee is developing criteria to do the state's first-ever study of faculty teaching loads, an effort that evolved out of the public's perception that professors were spending too little time in the classroom.

Arizona is also pushing to become more of a national center for science. After several years of research, scientists at the University of Arizona are preparing to construct what will be the largest telescope mirror ever built in America. The 6.5-meter mirror won't be ready until 1994, but scientists say it is the kind that will be used in a new generation of compact, yet powerful, ground-based telescopes.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,750,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 44	31.9%
45 and older	30.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.6%
Asian	1.5%
Black	3.0%
White	80.8%
Other and unknown	9.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	18.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.0%
Some high school, no diploma	12.3%
High-school diploma	26.1%
Some college, no degree	25.4%
Associate degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	13.3%
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 20.8%

Per-capita personal income: $16,401

Poverty rate:

All	15.7%
Under age 18	22.0%
Age 18 and older	13.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	29,690
2001-02 (estimate)	47,120

New GED diploma recipients: 9,978

High-school dropout rate: 14.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Fife Symington (R), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide: Nancy Mendoza, 1700 West Washington Street, Phoenix 85007; (602) 542-4331

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1995; John S. McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon Kyl (R), Ed Pastor (D), John J. Rhodes, III (R), Bob Stump (R)

Legislature: Senate, 17 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 33 Republicans

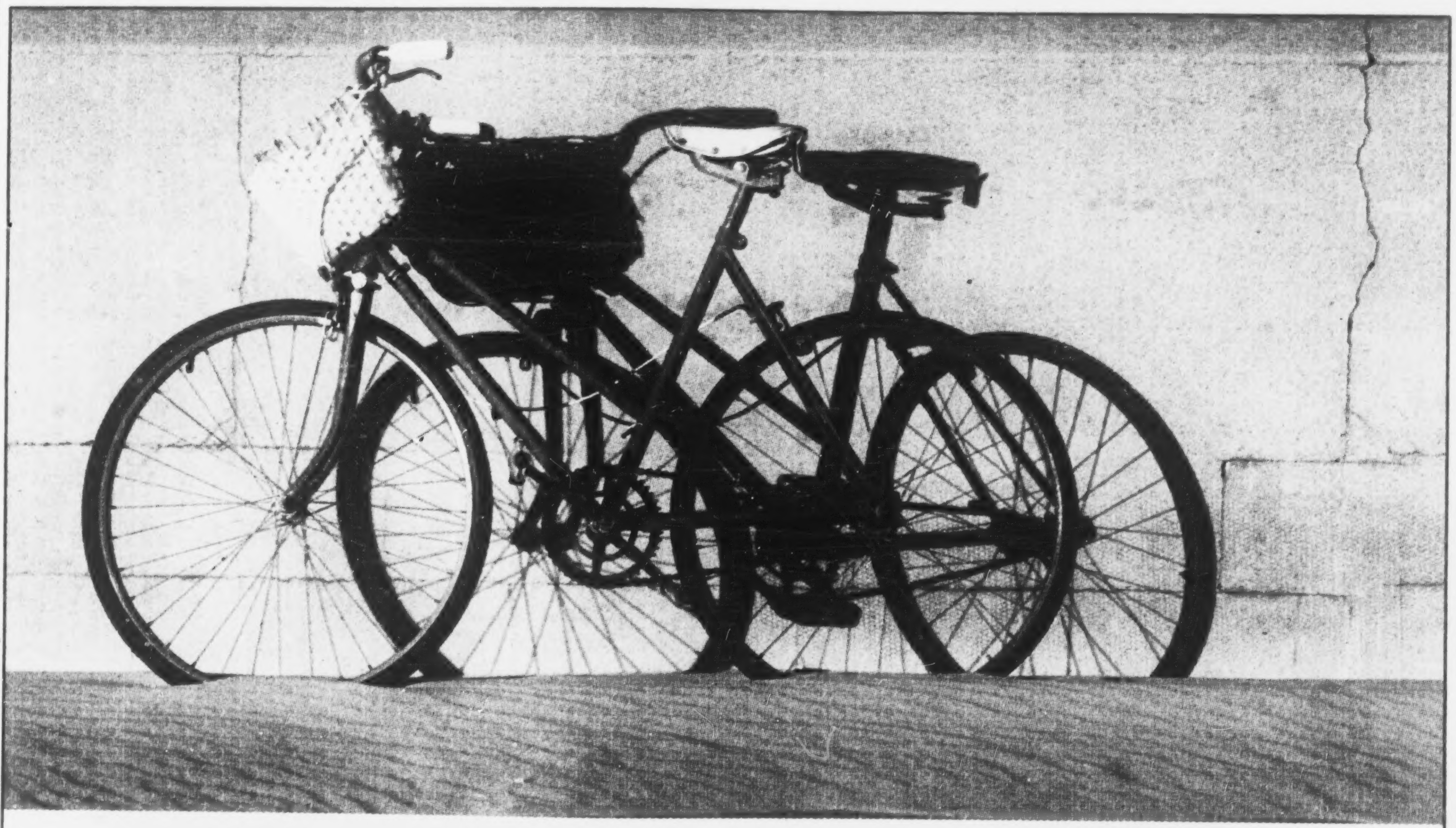
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	38

Vocational institutions: 155

Continued on Following Page



INVENTING THE WE'LL

Inventing the we'll means redefining customer service. And beyond. It means working in sync with our clients. Establishing a partnership through product development and support that's second to none. At Datatel, your goals are our goals. We'll means *we will.*

We'll use our expertise to meet your unique needs.
We'll be there with you when you realize your goals.
We will consistently exceed your expectations.
Whatever it takes. Without exception.

The "we'll" guarantees that you've selected the best partner, whether you choose **Colleague**, our fully-integrated higher education administrative software, or **Benefactor**, our fund-raising information management software.

As an Authorized Digital Solution Provider we'll give you the best of two worlds: computer hardware from one of the industry leaders, and tailored software and services from an application specialist.

Call us in Virginia at (703) 968-9000 or in San Francisco at (415) 957-9002. While we're perfecting the we'll, we'll learn your business and we'll earn the right to keep it.

///DATATEL

Authorized Solution Provider

Arizona
CONTINUED

Statewide coordinating board:
Arizona Board of Regents
2020 North Central Avenue
Suite 230
Phoenix 85004
(602) 229-2500
Frank Besnette, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,061
Associate professor	931
Assistant professor	828
Instructor	133
Lecturer	158
No rank	1,712
Total	4,823

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,736
Women	461
Total	2,197

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$59,957
Associate professor	$44,293
Assistant professor	$38,030
Instructor	$24,399
No rank	$23,426
Total	$45,918

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$40,478
Total	$40,478

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$40,733
Associate professor	$35,791
Assistant professor	$27,783
Instructor	$20,635
No rank	$20,160
Total	$32,438

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	95,657
At public 2-year institutions	153,143
At private 4-year institutions	13,980
At private 2-year institutions	1,955
Undergraduate	236,505
Graduate	26,792
Professional	1,438
American Indian	8,845
Asian	6,116
Black	7,585
Hispanic	29,618
White	205,676
Foreign	6,895
Total	264,735

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	43.8%
Minority	20.2%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.1%
At public 2-year institutions	23.1%
At private 4-year institutions	21.5%
At private 2-year institutions	28.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,361
Bachelor's	14,265
Master's	5,178
Doctorate	545
Professional	408

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Arizona; 96% of all Arizona residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 31% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Arizona State University	44%
Northern Arizona University	33%
University of Arizona	45%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,478
At public 2-year institutions	$579
At private 4-year institutions	$4,660
At private 2-year institutions	$8,977

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,446,388,000
Private institutions	$90,409,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $607,819,000

Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,328,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Lattie F. Coor, Arizona State University: $150,003 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $260,187,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.0%
State and local governments	2.8%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	37.3%
Other	6.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $115,683,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,968,000
National Science Foundation	$24,963,000
Department of Defense	$11,293,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,100,000
Department of Energy	$3,772,000

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	$59,702,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	$44,631,000
Arizona State University	$22,504,000
Maricopa County Community College	$3,670,000

MISCELLANY

★ Over some objections on the campus and in its community, the University of Arizona in 1992 decided to name a building after the family of Kemper Marley, a donor suspected of having been involved in a murder 16 years before.

★ Arizona State University is home of the largest university meteorite collection in the world, housing 1,300 of the objects, most of which are about 4.5 billion years old. Only the British Museum and the Smithsonian Institution have larger collections.

★ Arizona State University climatology students, working with the National Weather Service, have for the past four summers played a key role in alerting the public to thunderstorms. Known as "Storm Chasers," the students travel to the edge of the Phoenix metropolitan area when it seems likely that a thunderstorm is on the way. There they monitor the storm to determine its intensity and report their findings to the National Weather Service and to local radio stations.

★ A cartoonist at Walt Disney Studios drew the original "Sun Devil," Arizona State University's athletic mascot, as a favor to a former classmate. The logo made its first appearance at the university in November 1947, when it replaced a bulldog that had long adorned the masthead of the student newspaper.

★ For the past 20 years, the University of Arizona Garbage Project has been sifting and classifying garbage—all told, more than a quarter of a million pounds of the stuff.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Arizona, founded in 1885.

Arkansas

EVEN if Gov. Bill Clinton's long list of accomplishments in Arkansas education doesn't win him the Presidency, it has earned him widespread respect in his home state—except from people who say he took too long to address higher education's needs and chose the wrong way to finance them.

Mr. Clinton, a Democrat who has been Governor since 1978 (excluding a break from 1981 to 1983) has made education the keystone of his efforts to promote economic development and raise the state from poverty.

Under Governor Clinton, Arkansas has strengthened elementary and secondary education with new standards that insure teachers are well prepared and that schools offer the kinds of mathematics, science, and foreign-language courses that students need for postsecondary education.

Higher-education officials say those reforms, in turn, have helped the state increase its college-going rate and attract better-prepared students to the 21 public colleges and universities.

More than one-third of all Arkansas students still require remedial courses when they enter college, but state officials say the high proportion reflects the state's comprehensive program to assess students' readiness for college. Arkansas has been praised by independent education groups for its forthright approach to remedial education. A 1987 law requires colleges to assess entering students and report back to high schools on how their graduates fared in college.

Arkansas recently acted to improve the quality and availability of postsecondary technical education, which had been described by many of the state's leading business groups as antiquated and ill suited to train workers.

In 1991 the General Assembly and Mr. Clinton enacted a law to upgrade 14 of the state's 24 vocational-technical schools to colleges. By 1997 the 14 schools will be required to offer college-level courses and associate degrees. The goal of the law was to put high-quality technical education within driving distance of all prospective students.

As part of the change, oversight of the schools was given to the state's Board of Higher Education, the coordinating board for all postsecondary education. The board is made up of two bodies: the College Panel, which oversees programs and budgets of the technical and community colleges; and the University Panel, which handles the same duties for the state's 10 four-year public institutions. The director of higher education works for the board, but is appointed by the Governor.

Money to finance the technical-college reforms is coming from an unlikely source—a half-per-cent increase in the corporate income tax that also was approved in 1991.

Business groups, which have strong influence in the legislature, had previously defeated attempts by Governor Clinton to increase the corporate income tax. But the groups backed the 1991 tax after extracting an agreement from Mr. Clinton that the proceeds would be earmarked for the technical colleges.

Otherwise, most of Mr. Clinton's reforms have been financed with sales-tax increases—one cent in 1983 and an additional half-cent in 1991. The Governor's reliance on sales tax has angered some tax-fairness groups, who say he is too fearful of alienating influential corporate and natural-gas interests by pushing other levies, such as a tax on natural gas sold outside the state.

Public-school teachers benefited most from the sales-tax increases, but higher education has always received a share of the revenue. Most institutions used the money from the 1991 tax to buy new equipment and raise faculty salaries. The state has increased its spending on financial aid.

Arkansas has three private, historically black institutions and one public one, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, which has been plagued in the past year by athletic and management scandals.

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,372,000 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	29.3%
45 and older	34.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.5%
Black	15.9%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	15.2%
Some high school, no diploma	18.4%
High-school diploma	32.7%
Some college, no degree	16.6%
Associate degree	3.7%
Bachelor's degree	8.9%
Graduate or professional degree	4.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,753

Poverty rate:

All	19.1%
Under age 18	25.3%
Age 18 and older	16.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,500
2001-02 (estimate)	26,450

New GED diploma recipients: 7,891

High-school dropout rate: 11.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Rob DeGostin, State Capitol, Little Rock 72201; (501) 682-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 1 Republican
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Ray Thornton (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 91 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	35

Vocational institutions: 100

Statewide coordinating board:
State Board of Higher Education
114 East Capitol
Little Rock 72201
(501) 324-9300
Diane S. Gilleland, director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
One Riverfront Place, Suite 610
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
E. Kearney Dietz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Phillips County Community College, Southern Arkansas University, University of the Ozarks (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	729
Associate professor	694
Assistant professor	786
Instructor	392
Lecturer	23
No rank	333
Total	2,957

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,065
Women	340
Total	1,405

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$45,727
Associate professor	$36,333
Assistant professor	$31,151
Instructor	$23,812
No rank	$25,442
Total	$34,960

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$32,756
Associate professor	$26,331
Assistant professor	$25,813
Instructor	$21,258
No rank	$27,042
Total	$26,811

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$36,468
Associate professor	$31,455
Assistant professor	$27,333
Instructor	$22,545
No rank	n/a
Total	$31,410

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	61,408
At public 2-year institutions	17,237
At private 4-year institutions	9,799
At private 2-year institutions	1,981
Undergraduate	82,506
Graduate	6,364
Professional	1,555
American Indian	438
Asian	740
Black	12,188
Hispanic	431
White	75,157
Foreign	1,471
Total	90,425

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.2%
Full-time	71.9%
Minority	15.5%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.6%
At public 2-year institutions	14.4%
At private 4-year institutions	12.5%
At private 2-year institutions	37.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,606
Bachelor's	7,475
Master's	1,691
Doctorate	135
Professional	324

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Arkansas; 86% of all Arkansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Arkansas State University	31%
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	36%
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,418
At public 2-year institutions	$648
At private 4-year institutions	$4,464
At private 2-year institutions	$2,482

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$751,336,000
Private institutions	$108,888,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $383,560,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,083,000
Non–need-based: $768,000
Other: $180,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Daniel E. Ferritor, University of Arkansas main campus: $126,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $48,861,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.8%
State and local governments	24.2%
Industry	8.3%
The institution itself	25.5%
Other	6.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $23,586,000

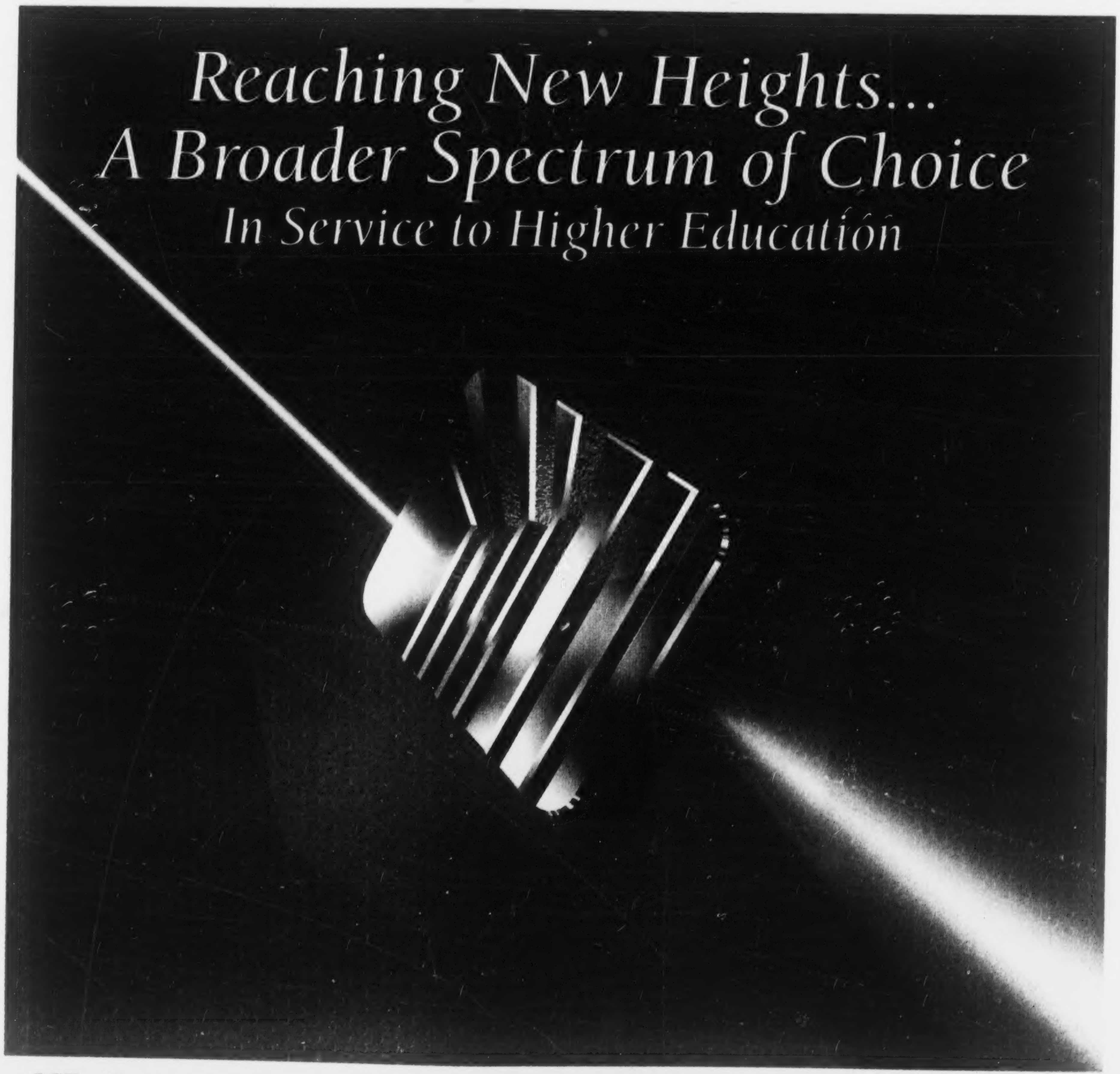
Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$7,673,000
National Science Foundation	$1,727,000
Department of Defense	$729,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,014,000
Department of Energy	$1,125,000

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	$57,331,000

Continued on Following Page


Reaching New Heights...
A Broader Spectrum of Choice
In Service to Higher Education

SCT... No company is more committed to you.

To prove our commitment, we have combined the products, the services, the strategies and the synergies of IA and SCT. We can now provide you with a full spectrum of service solutions and product solutions that help you conquer your most urgent challenges.

Through our combined companies, we have more skilled people who understand higher education...who understand you. They are unified by common strategies that support you. No other supplier can match this commitment.

If you are already a member of our new SCT client family, you can count on an even higher level of service, including the maintenance and enhancement of your products.

Think about it. Over 4000 user group members, over 700 universities and colleges. SCT and our clients will set the standard. Standards in administrative computing, in EDI, in imaging, in downsizing costs — upsizing service. From mainframes to the desktop...SCT and you will create a remarkable future.

Our spectrum of choice gives you choice. Reach with us to new heights.

banner
The BANNER Series

IA PLUS
The IA-Plus Series

SCT
Systems & Computer Technology Corp.
4 Country View Road, Malvern, PA 19355
800/223-7036 215/647-5930

© 1992, Systems & Computer Technology Corp.

Arkansas
CONTINUED

Top fund raisers:

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	$14,546,000
Arkansas College	$8,892,000
Ouachita Baptist University	$7,646,000

MISCELLANY

★ The chancellor of the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, Lawrence A. Davis, Jr., is the son of the campus's first chancellor, Lawrence A. Davis, Sr.

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the international scholarly and student exchanges that bear his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ The University of Arkansas at Little Rock is the site of the Native American Press Archives, a collection of 250,000 items published since 1826 by American Indians.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, founded in 1834. It is affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, USA.

California

IT'S a nice place to visit. But you wouldn't want to be sick, indigent, homeless, go to school or college, or live here."

That sentiment, from a *Los Angeles Times* political cartoon, sums up the state of affairs in California in midsummer 1992, when the state faced a projected deficit in fiscal year 1993 of $10.7-billion and state agencies handed out IOU's instead of paychecks because no budget had been passed by July 1.

For students, the stalemate between Republican Gov. Pete Wilson and the Democrat-controlled legislature meant that they were paying tuition bills without knowing what the final charges would be.

For all Californians, whose higher-education system had long been the envy of other states for its emphasis on access and affordability, 1992 may well be remembered as the year when both of those principles took a severe beating.

Many educators worried that the California Master Plan for Higher Education, adopted three decades ago to assure all qualified students a place in a two-year or four-year college or university, was being sacrificed to the state's fiscal crisis. Each campus braced for cuts that could go as high as 30 per cent.

In the midst of the severe money shortage, enrollment continues to climb. The California Postsecondary Education Commission, the state's coordinating board, has estimated that enrollment will increase by 700,000 students over the next 13 years. Enrollment in public colleges stands at about 1.5 million, or more than one of every nine American college students.

The University of California, California State University, and California Community Colleges are all governed by their own boards, and each community-college district has its own governing board, as well. Each system was affected to some degree by the state's financial perils and each determined how best to cope. But California State, because 95 per cent of its budget comes from the state, was the hardest hit.

Some 360,000 students are enrolled at 20 Cal State campuses. In the 1992-93 academic year, those students have fewer choices of courses, higher fees, longer lines, and much uncertainty.

By June 1992, some 2,200 layoff notices had been sent to system employees, including more than 1,300 tenured or tenure-track faculty members. At San Diego State University, 9 of 72 departments were closed and 193 faculty members laid off. At Fresno State University, 639 class sections were dropped.

The president of San Francisco State, Robert A. Corrigan, compared the plight of the University of California and California State University systems to that of two friends jumping off a cliff—the only difference being that one of the friends, in this case UC, has a parachute.

Most educators agree that UC will weather California's budget problems better than CSU will. The system gets less than 30 per cent of its budget from the state, and has a $1-billion endowment. Still, UC officials complain that the state's contribution has been steadily decreasing, jeopardizing undergraduate education.

For the third consecutive year, the University of California regents increased fees. That prompted mass demonstrations by students, who took over the auditorium at the Davis campus in January 1992, where regents met to pass the fee hike. By the time the fracas ended, five students had been arrested. But the increase remained in place.

Even as the University of California was complaining about budget cuts, however, it faced public outrage over a retirement package totaling more than $2-million for its retiring president, David P. Gardner. Although there were angry demands for the withdrawal of the package—and for the resignation of the Board of Regents that approved it—the board held its ground. It did agree to changes in the policy for compensating top officials, including allowing a 20-day period for public comment on severance proposals.

Jack W. Peltason, chancellor of UC-Irvine, is replacing Mr. Gardner.

The 107 California community colleges, which enroll more than a million students, are guaranteed a portion of the state's budget, but get most of their funds from local taxes. They were also forced to cut back programs, raise fees, and rely increasingly on part-time faculty members to take the place of full-time professors.

Governor Wilson has been pushing community colleges to raise their fees—among the lowest in the nation—to offset budget cuts, but advocates of the colleges say an increase would bar people seeking job training. Mr. Wilson also wants higher community-college fees for students who have already earned 90 college credits.

Enrollment projections at four-year institutions were the impetus for talks about using community colleges to take some of the pressure off four-year campuses.

Lawmakers are considering a policy that would have the University of California and California State University accept qualified students but "redirect" some to two-year colleges for their first years of higher education, with an assurance that space at four-year colleges would be available later. The state estimates that such a policy could save $25-million a year beginning in 1993-94, since instruction costs are lower at community colleges.

Some educators applauded the proposal as a realistic way to deal with burgeoning enrollment. Others worried whether minority and poor students, who are already over-represented at the two-year level, would be disproportionately diverted. And community-college officials, watching the state pare their budgets and seeing their classrooms crowded to overflowing, wondered how they could accommodate more students.

While public colleges in California are where most of the students are, private colleges are major players in higher education. They include the University of Southern California and Stanford University, the two largest, and smaller colleges such as Pomona and Mills Colleges.

The University of Southern California found itself in the eye of a storm in April 1992. Thousands of people, outraged by a jury's finding that police officers were not guilty of brutality in the beating of Los Angeles motorist Rodney G. King, rioted, looted, and set buildings ablaze. Much of the rioting took place near USC, but the campus was not harmed, and many students were involved in cleanup activities in the community.

Gerhard Casper, former provost and professor of law at the University of Chicago, takes over as the president of Stanford University on September 1, 1992. Mr. Casper replaces Donald Kennedy, who announced in 1991, after a protracted controversy over management of federal research money, that he would step down in August 1992.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 30,380,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	34.7%
45 and older	27.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	9.6%
Black	7.4%
White	69.0%
Other and unknown	13.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.2%
Some high school, no diploma	12.6%
High-school diploma	22.3%
Some college, no degree	22.6%
Associate degree	7.9%
Bachelor's degree	15.3%
Graduate or professional degree	8.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 31.5%

Per-capita personal income: $20,952

Poverty rate:

All	12.5%
Under age 18	18.2%
Age 18 and older	10.5%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	243,550
2001-02 (estimate)	340,070

New GED diploma recipients: 39,226

High-school dropout rate: 14.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Maureen G. DiMarco, 1121 L Street, Suite 600, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; John Seymour (R), term ends 1992

U.S. Representatives:
26 Democrats, 19 Republicans
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tom Campbell (R), Gary A. Condit (D), C. Christopher Cox (R), Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Calvin M. Dooley (D), John T. Doolittle (R), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. (Al) McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Nancy Pelosi (D), Frank D. Riggs (R), Dana Rohrabacher (R), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney Pete Stark (D), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban Edward Torres (D), Maxine Waters (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 13 Republicans, 2 Independents; House, 47 Democrats, 33 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	31
Public 2-year institutions	107
Private 4-year institutions	142
Private 2-year institutions	30
Total	310

Vocational institutions: 852

Statewide coordinating board:
California Postsecondary Education Commission
1303 J Street, 5th Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1000
Warren H. Fox, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 315
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
Jonathan A. Brown, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Loma Linda University, University of Judaism

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of the Pacific

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	13,626
Associate professor	5,269
Assistant professor	5,101
Instructor	604
Lecturer	742
No rank	12,421
Total	37,763

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	19,504
Women	6,491
Total	25,995

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,155
Associate professor	$47,917
Assistant professor	$39,787
Instructor	$32,066
No rank	$42,326
Total	$55,380

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$53,497
Associate professor	$47,402
Assistant professor	$47,181
Instructor	$43,292
No rank	$47,041
Total	$47,122

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$62,277
Associate professor	$44,469
Assistant professor	$36,736
Instructor	$28,481
No rank	$35,015
Total	$48,804

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	496,757
At public 2-year institutions	1,057,921
At private 4-year institutions	203,820
At private 2-year institutions	11,499
Undergraduate	1,569,383
Graduate	169,074
Professional	31,540
American Indian	20,999
Asian	215,407
Black	114,787
Hispanic	222,724
White	1,130,301
Foreign	65,779
Total	1,769,997

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	44.3%
Minority	33.7%
Foreign	3.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 1.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	34.5%
At public 2-year institutions	34.7%
At private 4-year institutions	25.0%
At private 2-year institutions	46.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	48,353
Bachelor's	98,157
Master's	34,529
Doctorate	4,747
Professional	7,814

Residence of new students: State residents made up 90% of all freshmen enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 47% of California's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

California State University at Fresno	46%
California State University at Fullerton	39%
California State University at Long Beach	33%
California State University at Northridge	29%
California State University at Sacramento	37%
Loyola Marymount University	67%
Pepperdine University	56%
Saint Mary's College of California	63%
San Diego State University	38%
San Jose State University	38%
Santa Clara University	79%
Stanford University	92%
University of California at Berkeley	73%
University of California at Irvine	57%
University of California at Los Angeles	71%
University of California at Santa Barbara	64%
University of the Pacific	60%
University of San Diego	53%
University of San Francisco	56%
University of Southern California	58%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,220
At public 2-year institutions	$114
At private 4-year institutions	$10,863
At private 2-year institutions	$7,942

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$11,230,941,000
Private institutions	$5,077,597,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $5,662,752,000

Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $169,205,000

Non–need-based: None

Other: $52,163,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Charles E. Young, University of California at Los Angeles: $175,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $2,007,361,000

Sources:

Federal government	68.2%
State and local governments	2.6%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	17.7%
Other	7.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $1,317,370,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$709,269,000
National Science Foundation	$199,756,000
Department of Defense	$161,581,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,363,000
Department of Energy	$78,587,000

Largest endowment:

Stanford University	$2,043,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	$180,922,000
University of California at Berkeley	$117,657,000
University of Southern California	$94,304,000

MISCELLANY

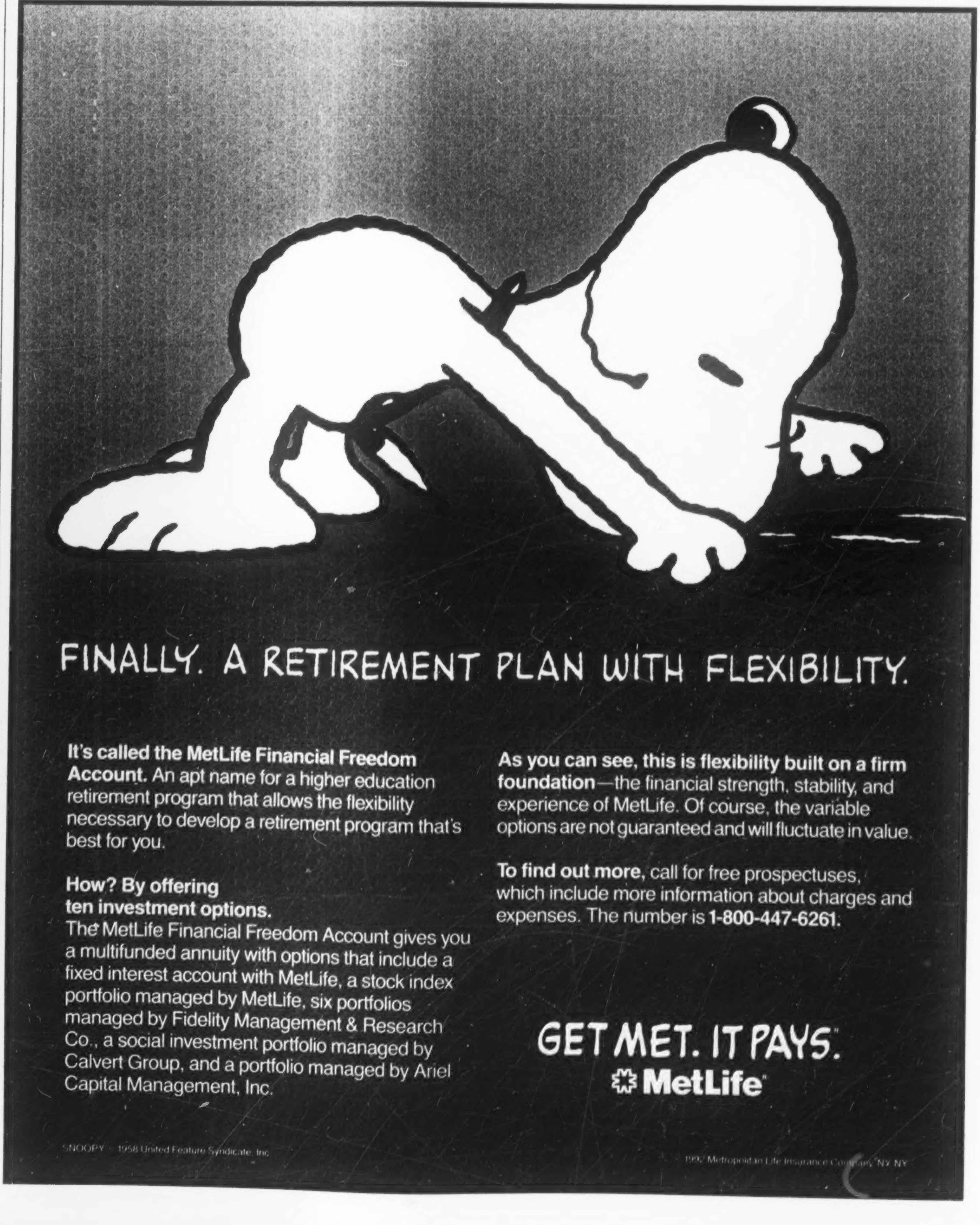
★ With more than a million items, Loyola Marymount University boasts one of the largest picture-postcard collections in existence. The holdings include cards made of leather, woven grass, and tin; most were donated in 1967 by a Los Angeles photographer.

★ Monterey is the site of two institutions that focus on foreign languages. The Monterey Institute of International Studies, which offers master's degrees in international management, international-policy studies, language studies, and translation and interpretation, requires students to take many courses in languages other than their own. The Defense Language Institute provides training for 3,000 U.S. military personnel.

★ The University of California at Riverside is the home of the Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue, an electronic bibliography with 315,000 records of books and monographs published in English from 1701 to 1800. Scholars can search the catalogue over the Research Libraries Information Network.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

Continued on Following Page



FINALLY. A RETIREMENT PLAN WITH FLEXIBILITY.

It's called the MetLife Financial Freedom Account. An apt name for a higher education retirement program that allows the flexibility necessary to develop a retirement program that's best for you.

How? By offering ten investment options.
The MetLife Financial Freedom Account gives you a multifunded annuity with options that include a fixed interest account with MetLife, a stock index portfolio managed by MetLife, six portfolios managed by Fidelity Management & Research Co., a social investment portfolio managed by Calvert Group, and a portfolio managed by Ariel Capital Management, Inc.

As you can see, this is flexibility built on a firm foundation—the financial strength, stability, and experience of MetLife. Of course, the variable options are not guaranteed and will fluctuate in value.

To find out more, call for free prospectuses, which include more information about charges and expenses. The number is **1-800-447-6261.**

MetLife

SNOOPY © 1958 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

1992 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, NY, NY

Colorado

For the University of Colorado, the 1991-92 academic year was tough—and not simply because of the recession.

Among other things, the university system was criticized for the way it searched for a new system president; the system president proposed that her husband be hired to manage her official residence; a coach at the Boulder campus was reprimanded for using his position to promote an anti-gay organization; and the university's Health Sciences Center was charged with paying its public-relations officers too much.

The controversies arose in a state where accountability and standards continue to be the watchwords of politicians and higher-education officials.

Gov. Roy Romer, a Democrat who became chairman of the National Governors' Association in 1992, helped create a committee on standards and assessment in elementary and secondary education and wants to see a similar national focus on higher education.

Mr. Romer proposed only a slight spending increase for colleges in 1991-92, but the institutions fared better in the General Assembly, which passed a higher postsecondary budget than the Governor had requested. For 1992-93, Mr. Romer was more generous, requesting a $25-million increase for higher education. This time, the General Assembly approved a $13-million increase, instead.

Community colleges continue to grow by leaps and bounds, and their leaders are demanding a larger share of the higher-education budget to keep up with growth. Those demands have occasionally caused friction with public four-year colleges.

While assessment of postsecondary education is a topic that observers predict will command attention in 1992-93, some legislative moves have already occurred on that front—at least one of which was prompted by a study by the Commission on Higher Education, the state's postsecondary coordinating board.

When the commission tracked the progress of freshmen who had entered public universities in 1986, it found that by 1990 only 19 per cent of the class had graduated. Although the study found that 44 per cent of the students had graduated by 1991, some lawmakers were concerned about what caused the delay.

That concern prompted the General Assembly to pass a law requiring that the higher-education commission examine whether impediments to graduation exist, and to report its findings to the legislature in 1993.

Another law passed in 1992 will provide "performance-based funding" to colleges. Under the law the commission will come up with a measure for examining colleges' performance—such as graduation rates—and financial bonuses will be provided based on how well colleges meet the standard. Legislators say the measure creates an additional opportunity for accountability, but some educators are concerned about how success will be measured.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,377,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	35.8%
45 and older	28.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.8%
Black	4.0%
White	88.2%
Other and unknown	5.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.6%
Some high school, no diploma	10.0%
High-school diploma	26.5%
Some college, no degree	24.0%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	18.0%
Graduate or professional degree	9.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 10.5%

Per-capita personal income: $19,440

Poverty rate:

All	11.7%
Under age 18	15.3%
Age 18 and older	10.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	31,400
2001-02 (estimate)	36,170

New GED diploma recipients: 6,818

High-school dropout rate: 9.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Nancy Sanders, 136 State Capitol, Denver 80203; (303) 866-2155

U.S. Senators: Hank Brown (R), term ends 1997; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Wayne Allard (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 12 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 99

Statewide coordinating board:
Colorado Commission on
Higher Education
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-2723
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Higher Education
of Colorado
518 17th Street, Suite 387
Denver 80202
(303) 571-5559
Toni E. Worcester, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,844
Associate professor	1,299
Assistant professor	1,147
Instructor	199
Lecturer	50
No rank	852
Total	5,391

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Colorado; 80% of all Colorado residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.3 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Colorado State University	56%
U.S. Air Force Academy	71%
University of Colorado at Boulder	61%

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,708
Women	588
Total	3,296

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,275
Associate professor	$40,850
Assistant professor	$35,020
Instructor	$25,959
No rank	$29,188
Total	$43,262

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$36,145
Associate professor	$30,629
Assistant professor	$27,495
Instructor	$23,576
No rank	$29,480
Total	$29,606

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,005
Associate professor	$40,057
Assistant professor	$35,449
Instructor	$27,424
No rank	$34,041
Total	$42,974

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	128,616
At public 2-year institutions	72,037
At private 4-year institutions	21,719
At private 2-year institutions	4,759
Undergraduate	191,300
Graduate	32,806
Professional	3,025
American Indian	2,279
Asian	5,275
Black	6,646
Hispanic	17,078
White	191,283
Foreign	4,570
Total	227,131

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.2%
Full-time	53.1%
Minority	14.1%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	*Up 39.4%*

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	12.4%
At public 2-year institutions	16.9%
At private 4-year institutions	12.4%
At private 2-year institutions	22.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,144
Bachelor's	16,435
Master's	5,099
Doctorate	718
Professional	794

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,919
At public 2-year institutions	$943
At private 4-year institutions	$9,516
At private 2-year institutions	$6,731

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,374,188,000
Private institutions	$250,811,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $523,785,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,442,000
Non–need-based: $10,838,000
Other: $2,014,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: $123,900 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $249,958,000

Sources:

Federal government	72.0%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	6.4%
The institution itself	9.0%
Other	8.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $168,905,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$80,860,000
National Science Foundation	$30,233,000
Department of Defense	$13,884,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,030,000
Department of Energy	$7,171,000

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	$143,622,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado	$43,867,000
Colorado School of Mines	$12,173,000
Colorado State University	$11,827,000

MISCELLANY

★ Colorado State University in 1992 designated a new bridge on the campus as the Vietnam Era Memorial Bridge. It was topped with bricks from a university building that burned down in 1970 at the height of anti–Vietnam War protests on campus.

★ Regis University is offering an educational warranty that guarantees students a bachelor's degree in four years or free tuition until they graduate. To qualify for free tuition after four years, students must maintain a 2.0 grade-point average every semester.

★ 1993 will be the 100th anniversary of "America the Beautiful," a poem written by Katherine Lee Bates when she was a visiting professor of English at Colorado College. Legend has it that a wagon trip to the top of Pike's Peak inspired her to write the poem.

★ A 10-foot-high steel sculpture of a paper airplane that appears to have been torn from a gigantic loose-leaf notebook, folded by gargantuan hands, and tossed out of the university library is a landmark on the University of Southern Colorado campus. The sculpture, which was designed by a student, is called "3-Fold Education."

★ Fort Lewis College is named for a military post established in southwest Colorado in 1878. When the need for a military presence dwindled on the frontier, the post became a federal school for the region's American Indian children. Today, as a four-year liberal-arts college, Fort Lewis offers tuition scholarships to all qualified American Indians, who make up about 10 per cent of the college's students.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

In Connecticut, public colleges continued to sing the budget blues in 1992, but the financial travails of private institutions often seemed more dramatic.

Wealthy Yale University began to lay off staff members and eliminate faculty positions. Wesleyan University nearly eliminated its policy of admitting students without regard to their financial need.

The financially troubled University of Bridgeport finally succumbed to the lures of an organization affiliated with the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church and ceded control in exchange for money to keep the institution from closing.

Even with a new income tax, Connecticut didn't have enough money for its public institutions. The recession and layoffs in its defense industries had severely weakened the economy.

Nowhere was that more evident than in the state's appropriation for public higher education for 1992-93. The amount, $367.5-million, was 7.4 per cent below 1988-89 financing levels.

The continuing financial problems led to renewed calls from the General Assembly for greater cost savings in public higher education—and some action.

Connecticut lawmakers weighed several reorganization plans, including one that would have combined all public two-year and four-year institutions, except for the University of Connecticut, into a single administration.

Ultimately, lawmakers adopted a less-sweeping plan to merge the state's five two-year technical colleges with five of the 12 community colleges that are located near the technical colleges. Since 1990 the two-year institutions have been governed by a single Board of Trustees of Technical and Community Colleges, with the colleges maintaining their own administrations.

The technical colleges have been criticized for teaching skills that are out of date for the state's changing industrial base. Lawmakers said they hoped the merger would further push those colleges to upgrade their technical-training programs.

The legislature and Gov. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., enacted new laws that will restrict public-college spending on administrative costs.

Despite its financial problems, higher education remains an important force in the state. Most faculty members belong to unions, which play an important role in state politics and were particularly active players in 1992, when they and Governor Weicker battled over pay and benefits for public employees.

The University of Connecticut is also adept at winning funds from the General Assembly. The university is governed by its own board, as are the four universities that make up the Connecticut State University System. The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board.

The influence of private colleges is also evident in state policy. Connecticut provides grants to private-college students and subsidizes cities and towns where the tax base is reduced by the presence of colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,291,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.2%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	33.3%
45 and older	33.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.5%
Black	8.3%
White	87.0%
Other and unknown	2.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.4%
Some high school, no diploma	12.4%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.9%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	16.2%
Graduate or professional degree	11.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 15.2%

Per-capita personal income: $25,881

Poverty rate:

All	6.8%
Under age 18	10.7%
Age 18 and older	5.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,670
2001-02 (estimate)	31,020

New GED diploma recipients: 5,306

High-school dropout rate: 9.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (Ind), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Emily V. Melendez, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Joseph I. Lieberman (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rosa L. DeLauro (D), Gary A. Franks (R), Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 63 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 108

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Governors for
Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Andrew G. De Rocco,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference
of Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Michael A. Gerber, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,290
Associate professor	1,442
Assistant professor	1,502
Instructor	258
Lecturer	85
No rank	17
Total	5,594

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,844
Women	786
Total	3,630

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$62,305
Associate professor	$47,562
Assistant professor	$38,958
Instructor	$30,040
No rank	n/a
Total	$51,222

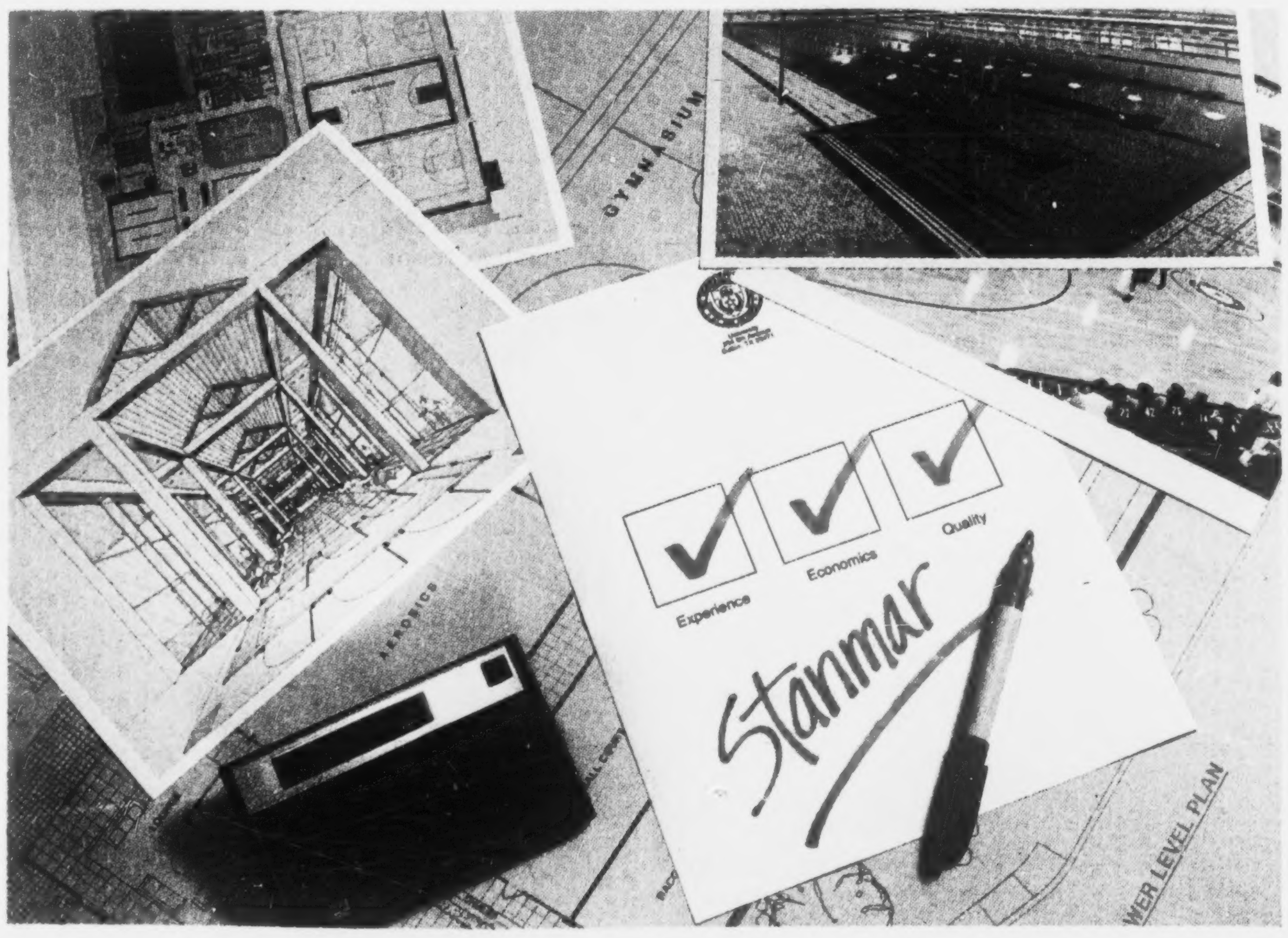
Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$50,458
Associate professor	$43,185
Assistant professor	$36,863
Instructor	$31,830

Continued on Following Page

"The recruitment solution that sharpens our competitive edge."

Joseph H. Hagan, President, Assumption College, MA



Limited resources and escalating costs make today's higher education market a tough one.

You need a strong competitive edge. With a new or expanded multipurpose athletic and recreation facility, you have an essential element in recruiting and retaining students, faculty and staff. According to a Carnegie Foundation study on entering college freshman, "The appearance of the campus is, by far, the most influential characteristic during campus vists."

Stanmar can help.

After designing and constructing more than 50 athletic facilities for nonprofits in 21 states over the last 20 years, Stanmar offers you what no architectural firm or contractor can match: State-of-the-art expertise. Total project responsibility. Proven track record. Up-front guaranteed price. And satisfaction guaranteed.

We save clients millions of dollars. We also finish ahead of schedule and under budget!

Find out what we can do for you. And how we can help strengthen your competitive position.

Call Mike Meyers, Vice President, at 508-443-9922.

stanmar inc
DESIGN.BUILD Athletic Facilities

130 Boston Post Road
Sudbury, MA 01776

Recent Clients Include: Asbury College, KY; Assumption College, MA; Barry Univ., FL; Beaver College, PA; Moody Bible, IL; Univ. of San Diego, CA; Wheeling Jesuit, WV.

Connecticut
CONTINUED

No rank	n/a
Total	$43,335

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$66,244
Associate professor	$43,383
Assistant professor	$36,560
Instructor	$29,360
No rank	$27,900
Total	$49,717

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	64,920
At public 2-year institutions	44,562
At private 4-year institutions	57,470
At private 2-year institutions	1,578
Undergraduate	133,442
Graduate	31,878
Professional	3,210
American Indian	423
Asian	4,311
Black	9,937
Hispanic	5,620
White	143,434
Foreign	4,805
Total	168,530

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.6%
Full-time	50.5%
Minority	12.4%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 5.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	9.4%
At public 2-year institutions	16.7%
At private 4-year institutions	12.3%
At private 2-year institutions	12.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,721
Bachelor's	14,179
Master's	6,285
Doctorate	572
Professional	956

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Connecticut; 62% of all Connecticut residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 897 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 81% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Central Connecticut State University	41%
Fairfield University	81%
University of Connecticut	66%
University of Hartford	51%
Yale University	94%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,313
At public 2-year institutions	$972
At private 4-year institutions	$12,315
At private 2-year institutions	$8,586

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$811,282,000
Private institutions	$1,193,877,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $503,748,000

Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $20,467,000
Non–need-based: $200,000
Other: $15,175,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Harry J. Hartley, Jr., University of Connecticut: $150,542 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $298,076,000

Sources:

Federal government	63.9%
State and local governments	1.8%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	21.6%
Other	8.3%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $189,462,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$146,427,000
National Science Foundation	$16,282,000
Department of Defense	$8,511,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,807,000
Department of Energy	$9,800,000

Largest endowment:

Yale University	$2,566,680,000

Top fund raisers:

Yale University	$132,417,000
Trinity College	$8,766,000
Connecticut College	$7,549,000

MISCELLANY

★ Yale University houses the Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies, a collection of some 2,200 videotaped accounts from survivors of the Nazi effort to exterminate Europe's Jews. About 500 have been cataloged and indexed, allowing scholars access from research libraries around the country.

★ When Connecticut College placed Camille Paglia's controversial book, *Sexual Personae: Art and Decadence from Nefertiti to Emily Dickinson,* on its 1992 summer reading list, some faculty members objected. (The book has been sharply criticized by many feminists.) So the college added another book, Susan Faludi's *Backlash: The Undeclared War Against American Women,* to the list to be read and discussed in tandem with Ms. Paglia's book.

★ Sacred Heart University in 1992 established a Center for Christian-Jewish Understanding aimed in part at examining the philosophical and theological differences between the two religions. The center will offer conferences, international activities, community lectures, and advanced academic courses for lay people and members of the clergy.

★ Yale University, founded in 1701, is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. In 1831 it had the distinction of running the nation's first endowment drive, which raised $107,000.

Delaware

Delaware, which likes to call itself the "small wonder" state, is home to big banking interests and major chemical-manufacturing operations. In recent years, it managed to attract new companies even while other parts of the country were feeling the first pinch of the recession. For a while, colleges here escaped the draconian cuts that plagued higher education in other states.

That changed in academic 1991-92, when the University of Delaware, Delaware State College, and Delaware Technical and Community College had their appropriations reduced by the General Assembly.

That action resulted in larger classes, staff reductions, and other cutbacks, including the elimination of the university's varsity wrestling program and alumni magazine.

While money was less plentiful, enrollment edged up as students sought higher education as a way to prepare themselves for whatever jobs were available.

Budget reductions and tuition increases were expected to continue into the 1992-93 academic year, as well.

Higher education did receive a boost in the form of the Work Force Development Grant Program. The program, started in December 1991, provides grants to adult part-time students who work for one or more employers, and to students who work full time for businesses that employ fewer than 100 workers. Qualified students receive a state grant that pays 65 per cent of their tuition, while the employer is asked to contribute 25 per cent. The institutions pay the remaining 10 per cent.

In September 1991, Republican Gov. Michael N. Castle, who was elected in 1989, reorganized the Postsecondary Education Commission, the statewide coordinating board that oversees the two public four-year institutions and the four-campus technical- and community-college system. Now called the Higher Education Commission, the 25-member board is charged with aligning the higher-education curriculum with elementary and secondary education and with the needs of employers.

The University of Delaware wound up in the middle of the "political correctness" debate when it barred two faculty members, Linda S. Gottfredson and Jan H. Blits, from seeking grants from the Pioneer Fund, a private foundation that a faculty committee contended was racist. The two were studying differences in intelligence based on race. In May 1992 the dispute was settled when the university reversed its decision and the professors received a year's paid leave of absence. Both said they had been subjected to pervasive harassment by others on the campus.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 680,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 44	32.9%
45 and older	31.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.4%
Black	16.9%
White	80.3%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.2%
Some high school, no diploma	15.3%
High-school diploma	32.7%
Some college, no degree	16.9%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree	13.7%
Graduate or professional degree	7.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.9%

Per-capita personal income: $20,349

Poverty rate:

All	8.7%
Under age 18	12.0%
Age 18 and older	7.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,440
2001-02 (estimate)	6,970

New GED diploma recipients: 821

High-school dropout rate: 10.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael N. Castle (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: John F. Corrozi, 820 North French Street, Wilmington 19801; (302) 577-3240

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1997; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 6 Republicans; House, 17 Democrats, 24 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	3
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 18

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Higher Education Commission
820 North French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 577-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Wesley College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	314
Associate professor	363
Assistant professor	345
Instructor	88
Lecturer	31
No rank	147
Total	1,288

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	64
Women	48
Total	112

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$60,586
Associate professor	$43,969
Assistant professor	$35,558
Instructor	$25,899
No rank	n/a
Total	$44,231

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$37,175
Total	$37,175

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,294
Associate professor	$45,347
Assistant professor	$33,626
Instructor	$26,741
No rank	n/a
Total	$40,069

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,424
At public 2-year institutions	10,828
At private 4-year institutions	7,752
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	36,822
Graduate	3,309
Professional	1,873
American Indian	99
Asian	710
Black	4,710
Hispanic	546

White	35,155
Foreign	784
Total	42,004

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	60.4%
Minority	14.7%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.9%
At public 2-year institutions	18.6%
At private 4-year institutions	11.8%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,288
Bachelor's	3,539
Master's	791
Doctorate	114
Professional	329

Residence of new students: State residents made up 57% of all freshmen enrolled in Delaware; 74% of all Delaware residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 892 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Delaware's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Delaware State College	29%
University of Delaware	68%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,910
At public 2-year institutions	$936
At private 4-year institutions	$5,831
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$342,119,000
Private institutions	$43,184,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $121,011,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,298,000
Non–need-based: $209,000
Other: $162,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University of Delaware: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $40,119,000

Sources:

Federal government	43.8%
State and local governments	7.8%
Industry	11.0%
The institution itself	29.3%
Other	8.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $17,922,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,152,000
National Science Foundation	$4,896,000
Department of Defense	$2,010,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,063,000
Department of Energy	$1,000,000

Largest endowment:

University of Delaware	$389,523,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Top fund raisers:

University of Delaware	$16,935,000
Delaware State College	$1,884,000
Goldey-Beacom College	$904,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Wesley College public-relations office produces a weekly television quiz show, the "Texaco Star Academic Challenge," in which students from 37 high schools in Delaware make up teams to compete for top academic honors. Scholarships from five institutions of higher learning in Delaware are awarded to the winning and runner-up teams, with the winners receiving an all-expense-paid trip to Houston to compete in the national championships each June.

★ The University of Delaware claims to be the first to offer a junior year abroad. The program started in 1923 when eight University of Delaware juniors, accompanied by a French professor, set off to study the French language and customs in Nancy.

★ Goldey-Beacom College is the result of a merger arranged by two Wilmington proprietary-school owners: H. S. Goldey and W. H. Beacom. The two men ran separate and competing secretarial schools until 1951, when the institutions merged. The college became a four-year, non-profit institution in 1974.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

District of Columbia

MAYOR Sharon Pratt Kelly found a way to unite colleges in the District of Columbia in 1992: the threat of taxes.

Facing a budget deficit, Mayor Kelly proposed—so far unsuccessfully—that colleges make special payments to the city in lieu of the property taxes from which they are exempt. Colleges said the plan would cost them $20-million a year and represented an intrusion on their tax-exempt status.

While the tax plan hasn't been enacted, it is typical of the sometimes rocky relationship between colleges and the city in a time when both town and gown are struggling for money.

District officials, for example, were furious when they discovered that the U.S. Senate, in its fiscal 1992 appropriations bill for the city, wanted to include $50-million over four years for the hospital at George Washington University. The House of Representatives blocked the provision, citing more pressing needs in Washington, but George Washington officials say they still want Congress to provide the money.

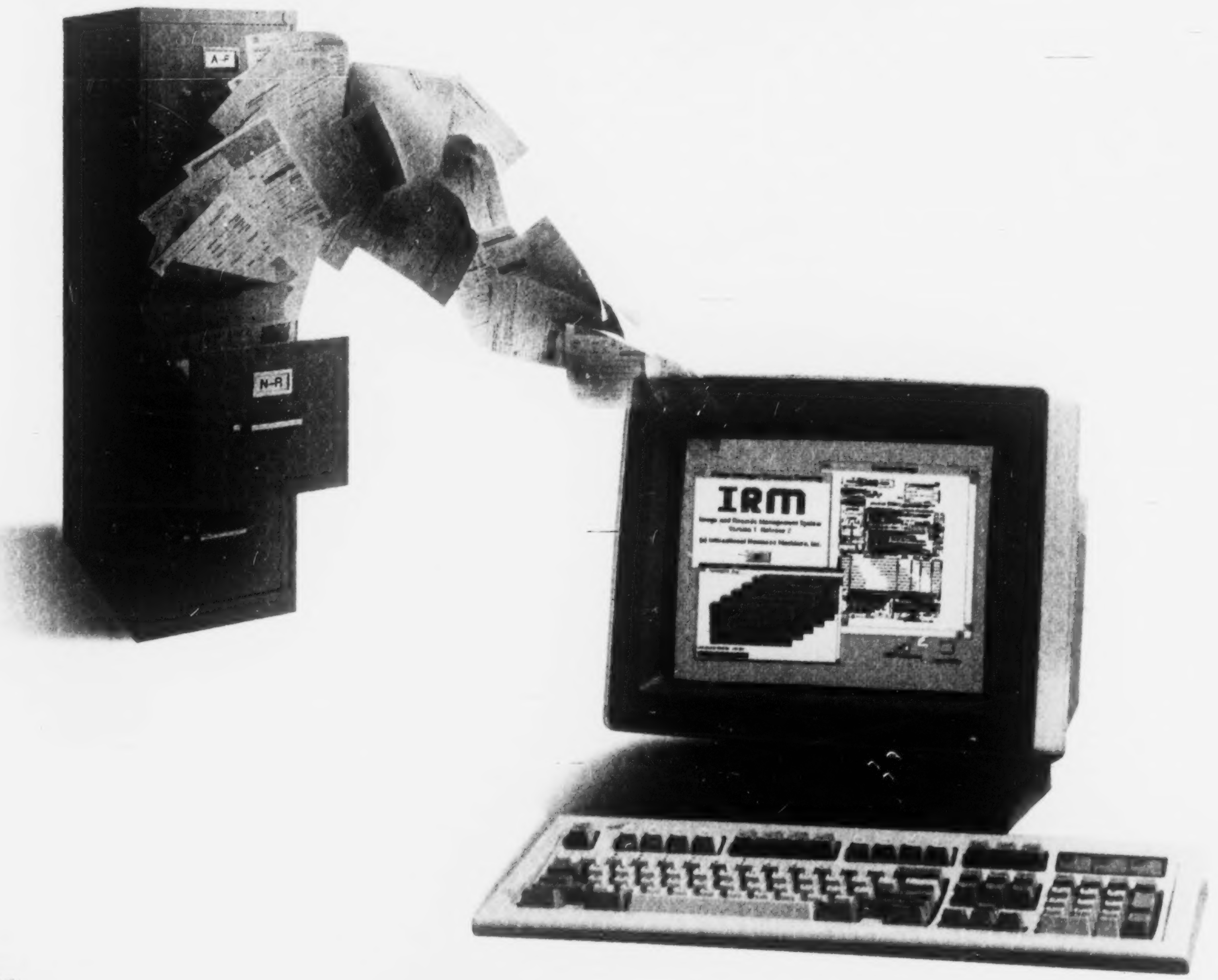
Howard University, meanwhile, had its own fight with Congress. Lawmakers had imposed tuition surcharges on the university's international students, and Howard officials are attempting to have the tuition payments eliminated or reduced.

The financial situation in 1992

Continued on Following Page

The AMS Solution

Leading-edge Technology



LEGEND

AMS constantly works on new ways to enhance the LEGEND series of administrative software. For instance, IRM (Image and Records Management System), jointly developed with IBM, revolutionizes the manual process of paper based information by integrating images and records into a modern electronic library. Documents are not only imaged but the data in the documents is read and understood. This means improved availability and much faster processing of information for the user. And IRM can be fully integrated with LEGEND applications. For more information on how AMS can help your institution take advantage of the latest in technology call toll free, 1 (800) 255-6405.

ams
American Management Systems, Inc.

IBM Business Partner
Cooperative Programs

©1991 by AMS. "AMS" and "LEGEND" are registered trademarks of American Management Systems, Inc.
"IBM" and "IRM" are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation.

District of Columbia

CONTINUED

was also troublesome for Washington's only public college, the University of the District of Columbia. Like all city agencies, it had a tight budget year. And public institutions in the Washington suburbs, like George Mason University and the University of Maryland at College Park, also were short on cash.

As in years past, Washington's colleges were involved in debates over "political correctness" and academic freedom. Georgetown University—under pressure from some Catholic groups on and off the campus—revoked its recognition of a student group that supports abortion rights.

The president of Trinity College, Patricia A. McGuire, was a leading player in the debate over the policy of some accrediting groups requiring that campus reviews include evaluations of efforts to recruit and retain minority students and faculty members. Ms. McGuire said such policies were proper and necessary, in light of America's changing demographics.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 598,000 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	20.2%
18 to 24	12.7%
25 to 44	35.8%
45 and older	31.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.8%
Black	65.8%
White	29.6%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.6%
Some high school, no diploma	17.3%
High-school diploma	21.2%
Some college, no degree	15.6%
Associate degree	3.1%
Bachelor's degree	16.1%
Graduate or professional degree	17.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 12.5%

Per-capita personal income: $24,439

Poverty rate:

All	16.9%
Under age 18	25.5%
Age 18 and older	14.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	2,790
2001-02 (estimate)	2,670

New GED diploma recipients: 734

High-school dropout rate: 13.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Sharon Pratt Kelly (D), term ends 1994

Mayor's higher-education aide: Sheila Drews, 2100 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, S.E., Suite 401, Washington 20020; (202) 727-3685

U.S. Senators: None

U.S. Representative: Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	17

Vocational institutions: 30

Statewide coordinating board:

Office of Postsecondary Education Research and Assistance
2100 Martin Luther King, Jr., Avenue, S.E.
Suite 401
Washington 20020
(202) 727-3685
Sheila Drews, acting chief

Private-college association:

Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area
One Dupont Circle, Suite 200
Washington 20036
(202) 331-8080
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Catholic University of America

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Howard University, University of the District of Columbia

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,177
Associate professor	969
Assistant professor	940
Instructor	205
Lecturer	35
No rank	26
Total	3,352

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,315
Women	386
Total	1,701

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,281
Associate professor	$44,549
Assistant professor	$35,927
Instructor	$30,797
No rank	n/a
Total	$45,057

Public 2-year institutions: n/a

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,720
Associate professor	$45,121
Assistant professor	$37,087
Instructor	$28,804
No rank	$24,301
Total	$48,393

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	12,595
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	68,074
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	49,860
Graduate	22,525
Professional	8,284
American Indian	270
Asian	3,222
Black	24,770
Hispanic	2,406
White	40,977
Foreign	9,024
Total	80,669

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	62.2%

IF YOU'RE EXPECTING EVEN MORE FROM A HOTEL IN TIMES LIKE THESE, YOU'D BETTER WAKE UP.

HERE.

In times like these, convention planners have an especially tough assignment. So, your best bet is to rely on the hotel company that's synonymous with conventions. The one that's been doing them the best for the longest. The one you know will be here. Hilton.

HERE'S WHERE THE BEST CONVENTIONS BEGIN.

Our National Sales Team has the most advanced information technology in the industry behind them. Because their job isn't merely to book your convention. It's to build a relationship that will bring you back to Hilton again and again.

WHY MORE CONVENTIONS HAPPEN HERE.

Over time, Hilton has entertained more conventioneers than any other hotel company in the world. Perhaps because we have more hotels that can handle over 1,000 guests in more diverse locations than anyone else. And also because of the consistently high quality of our convention service.

RENOVATIONS HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Unlike some of our competitors, we're continuing to refurbish our hotels, like the Hilton Hawaiian Village and the Las Vegas Hilton, from lobby to penthouse. We're also building a spectacular new convention hotel, the Minneapolis Hilton and Towers, due to open in the fall of '92.

THERE'S SOMETHING HAPPENING HERE.

We've created a new Hilton image, as evidenced by our brand-new signature, to underscore our commitment to continuous improvement. So, next time you're hoping for more from a hotel, have your people wake up here. At Hilton.

Hilton

Minority	42.8%
Foreign	11.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 6.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	91.6%
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	33.4%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	403
Bachelor's	7,449
Master's	5,122
Doctorate	535
Professional	2,467

Residence of new students: Residents made up 18% of all freshmen enrolled in the District of Columbia; 50% of all District of Columbia residents who were freshmen attended college in the District.

WHEN IT'S TIME
FOR YOUR CONVENTION,
WE'LL BE HERE.

ALASKA
Anchorage
Anchorage Hilton
CALIFORNIA
Anaheim
Anaheim Hilton and Towers
Los Angeles
Los Angeles Airport Hilton and Towers
Los Angeles Area
Beverly Hills-The Beverly Hilton
San Francisco
San Francisco Hilton and Towers
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington
Washington Hilton and Towers
FLORIDA
Marco Island
Marco Island Hilton Beach Resort
Miami Beach
The Fontainebleau Hilton Resort and Spa
Orlando Area
Lake Buena Vista-Hilton at
Walt Disney World® Village
St. Petersburg
St. Petersburg Hilton and Towers
GEORGIA
Atlanta
Atlanta Hilton and Towers
HAWAII
Honolulu, Oahu
Hilton Hawaiian Village
ILLINOIS
Chicago
Chicago Hilton and Towers
The Palmer House Hilton
LOUISIANA
New Orleans
New Orleans Hilton Riverside
NEVADA
Las Vegas
Las Vegas Hilton
NEW YORK
New York
New York Hilton and Towers
The Waldorf=Astoria
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Philadelphia Hilton and Towers
Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers
TEXAS
Dallas Area
Grapevine-DFW Hilton
Executive Conference Center

For more information,
call the Hotel's Director of Sales or
your Hilton National Sales Office.

OFFICIAL SPONSOR OF THE 1992 U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM
USA

Test scores: Students averaged 840 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 71% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

American University	68%
George Washington University	66%
Georgetown University	89%
Howard University	41%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$664
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$11,939
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$111,468,000
Private institutions	$1,873,297,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a

Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,010,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Tilden J. LeMelle, University of the District of Columbia: $90,705 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $112,146,000

Sources:

Federal government	76.9%
Local government	0.4%
Industry	7.1%
The institution itself	9.4%
Other	6.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $78,658,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$44,848,000
National Science Foundation	$9,363,000
Department of Defense	$7,685,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,027,000
Department of Energy	$1,354,000

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	$305,047,000

Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	$27,393,000
George Washington University	$24,818,000
American University	$6,156,000

MISCELLANY

★ Catholic University is raising money for its Italian American Heritage Center, which will sponsor academic programs and fellowships and have a museum and archives.

★ The Library of Congress held a one-month exhibit in 1992 called "Revelations From the Russian Archives," displaying for the first time in the United States 300 once-secret documents that offered a behind-the-scenes look at the Soviet Union from its birth in 1917 to its death last year. The library made 25 of the documents available to scholars by computer.

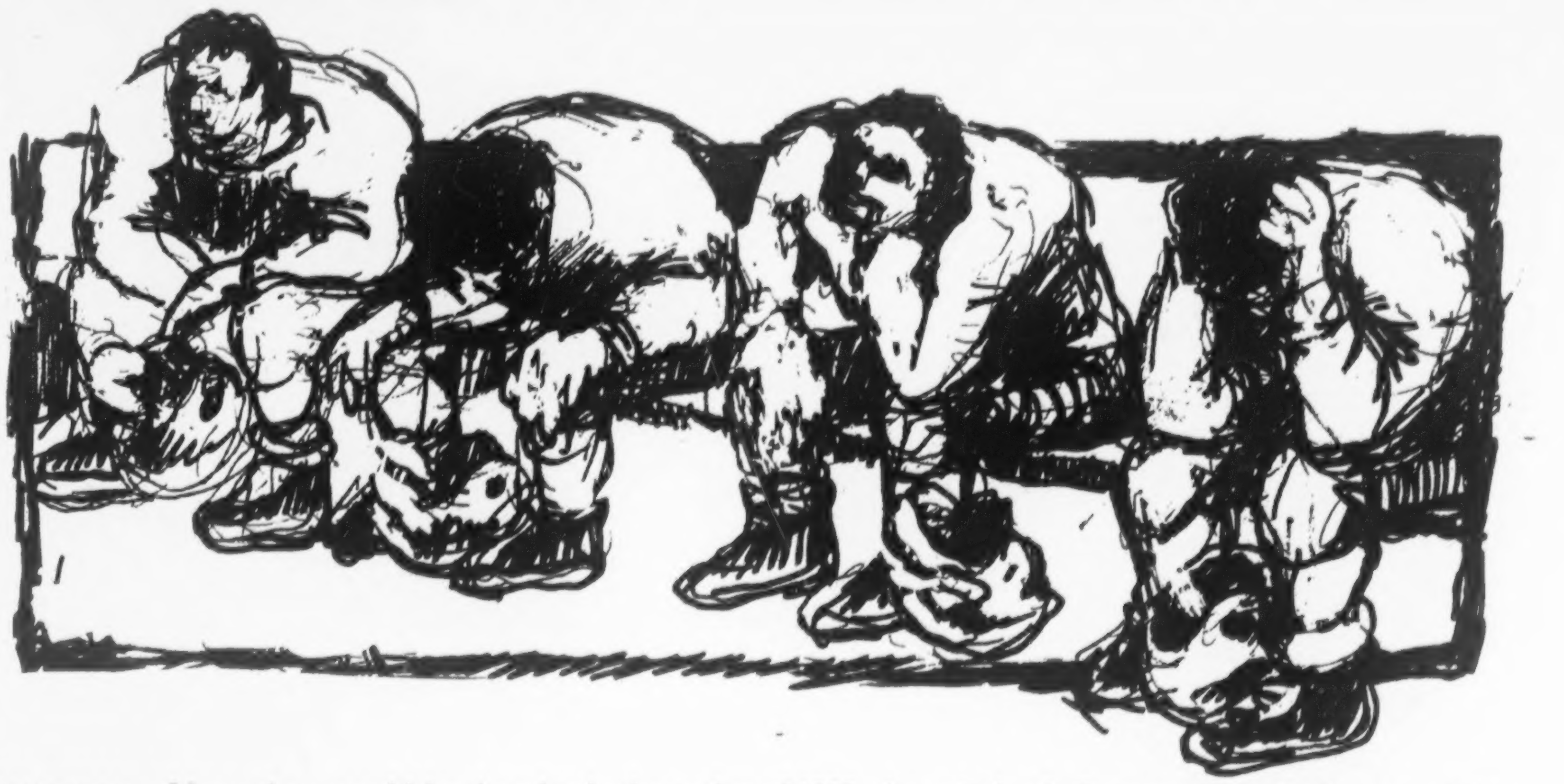
★ Mount Vernon College, a private institution for women, operates the Institute on Women and Work, an organization that studies ways to improve the work environment and status of professional women.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. First called Georgetown College, it became a university in 1815 when it received the first university charter granted by the federal government. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the reunification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

For the first time ever, Florida came close to suspending much of its state government when debates over tax reform and spending cuts pushed the Legislature into fiscal 1993 without a budget.

State employees, including public-college faculty and staff members, came to work July 1 with no assurances of how they would be paid. The Legislature passed a budget later that day, ending talk that non-emergency services might be shut down temporarily.



The crisis was brought about by the recession and a tax structure that hasn't kept up with the state's explosive growth. Gov. Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, proposed a tax package, but it quickly ran into opposition from lawmakers, particularly Senate Republicans, who said the state needed to make government leaner rather than raise taxes.

The final budget increased spending by about $400-million, far less than the $2.5-billion that Mr. Chiles had proposed. Lawmakers also didn't approve the Governor's proposal to charge sales taxes on selected luxury services, while reducing some other taxes.

Higher education fared relatively well, with universities getting about $45-million more than in 1991-92.

Most of the new money was to pay for adding the equivalent of 5,500 full-time students to the system and continuing to develop the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory at Florida State University.

There was no money for salary increases; by the end of academic 1992-93, faculty members will have gone two and a half years without a raise and staff members will have gone three. The budget also increases undergraduate tuition by 15 per cent. As a result, the proportion of education costs that students must pay will rise above a ceiling that legislators set in 1991.

Observers say the tax-reform issue is far from dead, and that more proposals are expected in 1993. No proposal is likely to introduce a personal income tax, the merest suggestion of which is generally considered political suicide.

Charles B. Reed, chancellor of the State University System, and Betty Castor, the education commissioner, stepped forward early as spokespersons for the Chiles tax package, which in some ways turned it into a crusade for education. They were joined by several public-university presidents whose letters and speeches told how the financial pinch threatened programs on their campuses.

Florida, like many states, had cut the budgets of its government agencies in mid-year, when it became evident that tax revenues would not meet expectations. The cuts began in October 1990. By the time the budget debates were in full swing in the spring of 1992, the university system had lost $164-million to the cuts, but had added 18,000 students.

That forced the campuses to reduce their course offerings, enlarge classes, put a freeze on hiring, severely limit library purchases, and watch a few valued faculty members leave.

Mr. Reed and the Board of Regents called the losses intolerable, and less than two weeks after the 1992-93 budget passed, the regents voted to request a $300-million increase for 1993-94 to restore state support to the level at which it stood before the cuts began in late 1990.

The state's financial problems interfered with a widely heralded new law designed to give universities more control over their budgets in exchange for documentation of efficiency and quality.

As campus officials started gathering the reams of required statistics, some grumbled that the only change seemed to be an increase in paperwork, since the budget was too tight to allow much flexibility.

The system made little progress in 1992 on planning a 10th university for the fast-growing Fort Myers area in southwest Florida. The 1992-93 budget includes some planning money for the campus, which is supposed to open late in the decade to relieve enrollment pressures at the other colleges.

A major task for the regents and universities in 1992-93 is to produce a master plan for 1993-98.

Florida's 28 community colleges also felt the squeeze of tight budgets and rapid growth. One piece of proposed legislation would have turned some into four-year institutions. It failed, but only after a debate about the mission of two-year colleges.

That debate was fueled by the decision of Miami-Dade Community College to limit enrollment slightly for the fall 1991 term. The colleges traditionally have accepted any Florida high-school graduate, and they provided a route by which students could later transfer to public universities for completion of their bachelor's degrees.

Several presidents of community colleges staunchly defended the "open door" policy, but the debate led to suggestions that the two-year colleges consider entrance standards to control enrollment and reduce their remedial burdens.

Florida's 28 community colleges are governed by their own boards, with oversight by the state Board of Community Colleges. The Board of Regents sets policy for the nine universities and works closely with the chancellor. The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission serves as an adviser and watchdog for both levels.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 13,277,000 (Rank: 4)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.6%
18 to 24	9.1%
25 to 44	30.4%
45 and older	38.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.2%
Black	13.6%
White	83.1%
Other and unknown	1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.5%
Some high school, no diploma	16.1%
High-school diploma	30.1%
Some college, no degree	19.4%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree	12.0%
Graduate or professional degree	6.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 17.3%

Per-capita personal income: $18,880

Poverty rate:

All	12.7%
Under age 18	18.7%
Age 18 and older	11.0%

Continued on Following Page

Florida

CONTINUED

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	78,640
2001-02 (estimate)	124,940

New GED diploma recipients: 35,673

High-school dropout rate: 14.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Lawton Chiles (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Barbara Cohen, The Capitol, Room 209, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 922-4642

U.S. Senators: Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993; Connie Mack (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Jim Bacchus (D), Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam Gibbons (D), Porter J. Goss (R), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), Craig T. James (R), Harry Johnston (D), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Bill McCollum (R), Douglas "Pete" Peterson (D), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R), Lawrence J. Smith (D), Cliff Stearns (R), C.W. Bill Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	47
Private 2-year institutions	17
Total	101

Vocational institutions: 293

Statewide coordinating board:
Postsecondary Education
Planning Commission
Florida Education Center
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Florida
123 South Calhoun Street, Third Floor
Tallahassee 32301
(904) 681-3188
T. K. Wetherell, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Saint Leo College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Florida

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	3,697
Associate professor	2,934
Assistant professor	2,749
Instructor	1,428
Lecturer	113
No rank	2,117
Total	13,038

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	5,224
Women	2,014
Total	7,238

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,305
Associate professor	$40,240
Assistant professor	$36,120
Instructor	$27,000
No rank	$24,880
Total	$43,855

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$35,249
Associate professor	$33,061
Assistant professor	$29,351
Instructor	$32,922
No rank	$31,165
Total	$32,294

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,478
Associate professor	$36,304
Assistant professor	$29,509
Instructor	$22,444
No rank	$33,336
Total	$35,881

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	176,989
At public 2-year institutions	262,829
At private 4-year institutions	91,939
At private 2-year institutions	6,632
Undergraduate	478,315
Graduate	52,508
Professional	7,566
American Indian	1,616
Asian	10,871
Black	53,400
Hispanic	58,490
White	397,880
Foreign	16,132
Total	538,389

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	49.5%
Minority	23.8%
Foreign	3.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	23.0%
At public 2-year institutions	23.3%
At private 4-year institutions	26.1%
At private 2-year institutions	35.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	33,718
Bachelor's	35,494
Master's	10,802
Doctorate	1,251
Professional	2,138

Residence of new students: State residents made up 78% of all freshmen enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 882 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 48% of Florida's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Bethune-Cookman College	36%
Florida A&M University	34%
Florida International University	44%
Florida State University	51%
Jacksonville University	34%
Stetson University	61%
University of Central Florida	44%
University of Florida	56%
University of Miami	57%
University of South Florida	36%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,337
At public 2-year institutions	$788
At private 4-year institutions	$7,992
At private 2-year institutions	$4,751

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,766,267,000
Private institutions	$1,162,843,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,486,480,000

Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $27,162,000
Non-need-based: $45,512,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John V. Lombardi, University of Florida: $190,550 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $433,413,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.5%
State and local governments	7.7%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	28.2%
Other	6.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $181,474,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$88,487,000
National Science Foundation	$27,483,000
Department of Defense	$19,349,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,036,000
Department of Energy	$17,553,000

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	$224,854,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Florida	$59,614,000
University of Miami	$50,242,000
Florida State University	$18,168,000

MISCELLANY

★ Students at Eckerd College operate a volunteer Search and Rescue Team to assist boaters in distress. Created in 1971, the team handles about 250 calls for assistance every year.

★ Oscar Arias Sanchez, former president of Costa Rica and winner of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for his Central American peace plan, is the first Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar at the University of Florida. Mr. Arias will lecture in fall 1992 on "the contemporary significance of the 500th anniversary of European contact with the Americas."

★ The campus of Florida Southern College was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in what the architect called a Florida interpretation of his "organic" style. The design features boldly horizontal buildings connected by covered walkways.

★ Gatorade, one of higher education's biggest money makers, was developed by a team of scientists at the University of Florida in 1965. The beverage has earned about $17-million for the university since 1972.

★ In 1992, the University of Florida finished a 30-year repair job on the institution's 5,356-pipe organ. The university purchased the organ in 1925.

★ Florida Atlantic University President Anthony James Catanese ruled this year that 34 cats that a group of biology professors wanted to remove from the campus be allowed to stay. The biologists were concerned that the cats were destroying the burrowing-owl population at the institution. The owl is an endangered species. The president said the cats could stay as long as they were immunized and neutered.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is, depending on whom you ask, either Florida State University, founded in 1851 as Seminary West of the Suwannee, or the University of Florida, founded in 1853. The seminary underwent dramatic changes in 1857, when it became Florida State and held its first college-level classes.

Georgia

In the fall of 1991, Gov. Zell Miller found out that his state was one of 13 in which college spending had dropped over a two-year period. He promised then that higher education, like Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone With the Wind*, would never go hungry again.

The Board of Regents, which oversees the 34 public colleges and universities in the University System of Georgia, appreciated the Democratic Governor's proclamation—especially since $79-million had been sliced from higher education in the fiscal 1992 budget.

For much of 1992, Mr. Miller set about making good on his promise, beginning by backing an $809-million higher-education budget for fiscal year 1993, about $7-million more than the budget approved for fiscal year 1992.

Faculty and staff members in the university system received some of the largesse: They won a 3-percent pay raise in 1992. That contrasts markedly with 1991, when the Governor vetoed a non-faculty pay raise and declined to give the commencement address at the University of Georgia after learning that protests were planned. (The Governor, a graduate of the university, delivered the 1992 address.)

During Mr. Miller's 1990 campaign for Governor, he proposed a lottery for Georgia, an issue that will go to voters in November. If voters favor the scheme, 10 per cent of the proceeds will go into an educational endowment, and the rest will be evenly divided among state scholarships, pre-kindergarten programs, and educational equipment and laboratories.

In 1992 the state created a program and a governing board for distance learning and "telemedicine," which will allow colleges, schools, and hospitals to provide classes and medical advice over two-way television. One project, already in existence, links the Medical College of Georgia with a rural hospital.

Another effort links public and private colleges, including Emory and Clark Atlanta Universities, in a partnership called the Research Alliance. The research will focus on genetics, environmental issues, and telecommunications.

While many educators believe its university system is enviable among Southern states, some say Georgia has more colleges than it can support. Nineteen of the public colleges offer four-year and graduate degrees, while 15 confer associate degrees. So far, though, legislators do not seem inclined to take up the argument that some colleges should be merged.

Meanwhile, the regents are reviewing their policy on granting regional university status, as state colleges in Columbus, Albany, Kennesaw, and Augusta push to become universities. Regents approved Valdosta State College's request for university status, and the transition is to occur by July 1, 1993. The General Assembly, which must approve the change, is expected to go along.

Regional universities focus on "regionally related" research and graduate programs for working professionals. They do not do the theoretical research or offer the advanced doctoral programs of institutions such as the University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Georgia State University.

Several historically black colleges, including three public institutions—Albany, Fort Valley, and Savannah State Colleges—are located in Georgia. It is not clear how a U.S. Supreme Court decision handed down in June 1992, which found that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its higher-education system, will affect Georgia. The U.S. Education Department found in 1989 that the state was in compliance with federal anti-bias laws, but some advocates for black colleges maintain that those institutions still are not treated fairly.

The state is also home to well-known private black colleges, including Spelman College and Morehouse College.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,623,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.8%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 44	33.9%
45 and older	28.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.2%
Black	27.0%
White	71.0%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	12.0%
Some high school, no diploma	17.1%
High-school diploma	29.6%
Some college, no degree	17.0%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	12.9%
Graduate or professional degree	6.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,364

Poverty rate:

All	14.7%
Under age 18	20.1%
Age 18 and older	12.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	58,580
2001-02 (estimate)	71,540

New GED diploma recipients: 15,527

High-school dropout rate: 14.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Zell Miller (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Steve Wrigley, State Capitol, Room 201, Atlanta 30334; (404) 656-1790

U.S. Senators: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; Sam Nunn (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
9 Democrats, 1 Republican
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George (Buddy) Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), Ben Jones (D), John Lewis (D), Richard Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 145 Democrats, 35 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	20
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	30
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	95

Vocational institutions: 128

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia
945 East Paces Ferry Road
Resurgens Plaza, Suite 1730
Atlanta 30326
(404) 233-5433
William W. Kelly, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,945
Associate professor	2,184
Assistant professor	2,485
Instructor	807
Lecturer	31
No rank	196
Total	7,648

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,581
Women	941
Total	3,522

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$51,997
Associate professor	$39,733
Assistant professor	$34,006
Instructor	$24,952
No rank	n/a
Total	$39,909

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$38,291
Associate professor	$34,628
Assistant professor	$29,473
Instructor	$25,284
No rank	$39,766
Total	$31,709

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,928
Associate professor	$35,239
Assistant professor	$29,908
Instructor	$22,594
No rank	$33,705
Total	$36,501

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	141,106
At public 2-year institutions	55,307
At private 4-year institutions	46,368
At private 2-year institutions	9,029
Undergraduate	214,413
Graduate	29,605
Professional	7,792
American Indian	548
Asian	4,241
Black	49,199
Hispanic	2,740
White	189,189
Foreign	5,893
Total	251,810

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	66.3%
Minority	23.1%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	18.4%
At public 2-year institutions	22.1%
At private 4-year institutions	36.7%
At private 2-year institutions	32.1%

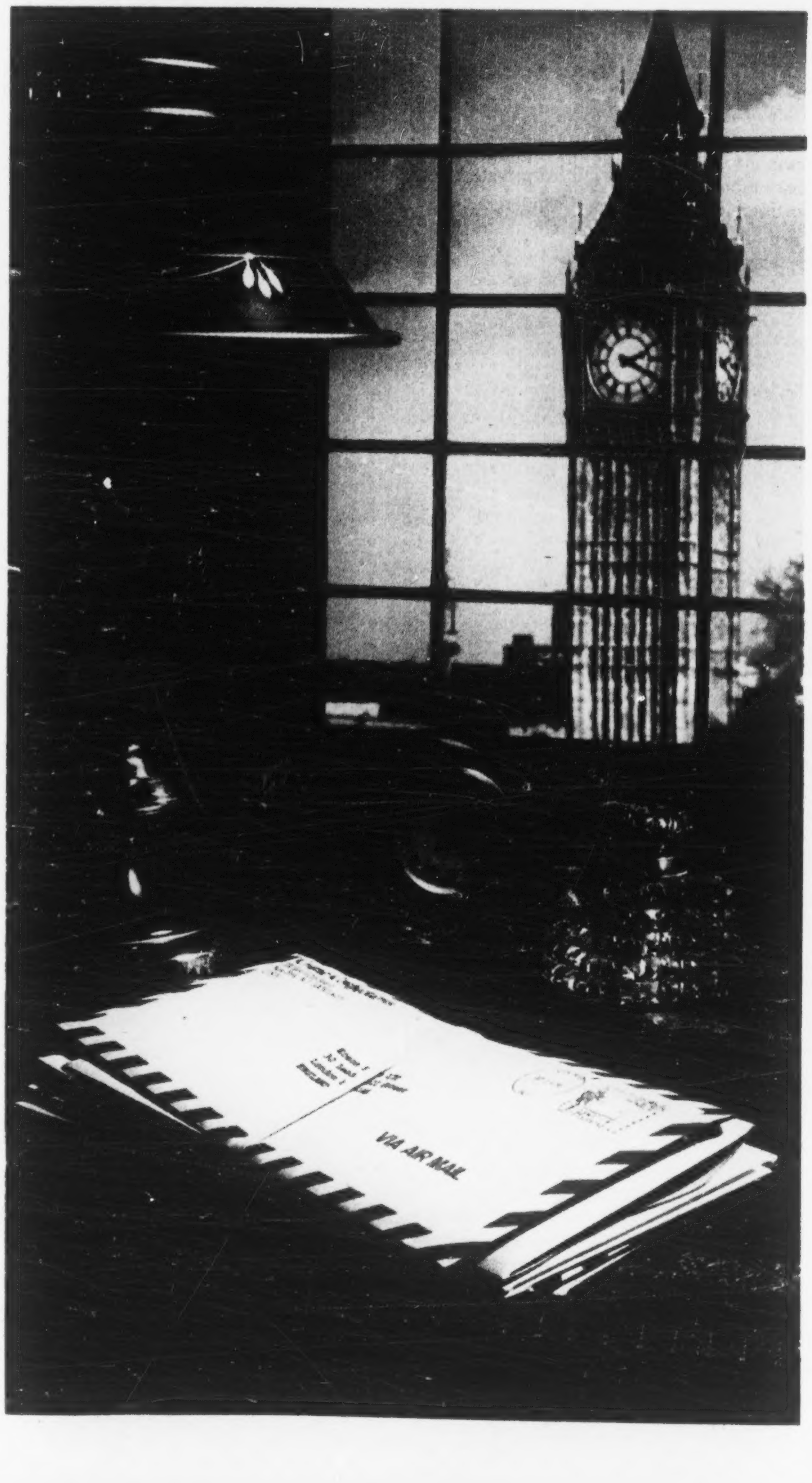
Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,389
Bachelor's	21,402
Master's	6,427
Doctorate	800
Professional	1,835

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen en-

Continued on Following Page

While other business letters are touring Europe, yours have already arrived.



To your international mail, it really doesn't matter how charming the destination is. Just that it's had a prompt and safe arrival.

With International Priority Airmail™ (IPA), one of eight WORLDPOST™ services from the U.S. Postal Service, your mail goes directly into the mailstreams of your destination countries. So with IPA—unlike some other international shippers—your mail is not delayed by going into an intermediate foreign postal system.

And IPA offers you convenient, reliable delivery at some of the lowest prices around. For more details about our destinations and prices, call 1-800-456-3600, ext. 266, and you'll receive a complimentary guide. Or send your name, title and address to: WORLDPOST services, United States Postal Service, PO Box 7899, Mt Prospect IL 60056-7899.

And see for yourself why IPA is one of the fastest and most economical routes international mail can take.

WORLDPOST
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

1-800-456-3600, ext. 266

OFFICIAL OLYMPIC SPONSOR

© 1992 USPS

36 USC 380

Georgia

CONTINUED

rolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 62% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Georgia Institute of Technology	65%
Georgia Southern University	27%
Georgia State University	28%
Mercer University	38%
University of Georgia	60%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,680
At public 2-year institutions	$946
At private 4-year institutions	$7,542
At private 2-year institutions	$4,457

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,769,744,000
Private institutions	$1,099,658,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $874,320,000

Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,804,000
Non–need-based: $15,581,000
Other: $1,528,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: $133,400 from state plus $16,000 from private sources (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $445,011,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.7%
State and local governments	9.6%
Industry	8.3%
The institution itself	32.0%
Other	2.4%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $175,024,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$75,397,000
National Science Foundation	$18,382,000
Department of Defense	$42,674,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,281,000
Department of Energy	$16,290,000

Largest endowment:

Emory University	$1,289,630,000

Top fund raisers:

Emory University	$45,136,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	$32,183,000
University of Georgia	$23,271,000

MISCELLANY

★ President Bush used a January 1992 trip to Morris Brown College to announce a new plan to coordinate federal job-training programs.

★ Spelman College, founded in 1882, is the nation's oldest historically and predominantly black college for women.

★ The Southern Regional Education Board, an organization of government leaders and educators from 15 Southern states, has its headquarters in Atlanta.

★ Oglethorpe University is the home of the International Time Capsule Society, which maintains a registry of time capsules and studies them.

★ Would-be cupids didn't just deliver chocolates on Emory University's campus on Valentine's Day in 1992. Students gave "condomgrams" to their sweethearts, as well. The 50-cent condom packages featured a "condom man" holding a bow and arrow.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Hawaii

ENCOMPASSING all of public higher education in the state, the University of Hawaii System has been the recipient of strong support from lawmakers and the public throughout its 83-year existence, particularly as programs in astronomy, environmental research, and Pacific Rim studies have expanded and gained widespread attention.

Democratic Gov. John Waihee, III, who was elected to a second term in 1990, also has championed the university. But for the 1992-93 academic year, his support came without an infusion of money. Instead, the university system had to take a $17-million budget cut.

Most of the impact will be felt at the university's Manoa campus, the oldest and largest in the system. University officials are already saying that a similar cut in the 1993-94 appropriation may force them to eliminate programs and limit enrollment.

Meanwhile, a group of lawmakers and business leaders want the Hilo campus to separate from the university system and form the Hawaii State University. The plan, under study by the Legislature, would mean a separate president, governing board, and budget for Hilo, which offers two- and four-year programs.

Backers say the move would bring Hilo more attention. They complain that under the University of Hawaii Board of Regents—which oversees three four-year campuses and seven community colleges—the Hilo campus is ignored. But skeptics doubt that another system could attract world-class faculty members or receive the financial support to thrive.

The Legislature in 1992 considered several bills to raise the number of tuition waivers awarded to native Hawaiians and other members of underrepresented minority groups, but the measures did not pass. Legislation that would have made it illegal for a non-accredited postsecondary institution to call itself a university or college also failed. Supporters said such a measure would crack down on "diploma mills."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,135,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.4%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	34.2%
45 and older	29.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	61.8%
Black	2.5%
White	33.4%
Other and unknown	1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.1%
Some high school, no diploma	9.8%
High-school diploma	28.7%
Some college, no degree	20.1%
Associate degree	8.3%
Bachelor's degree	15.8%
Graduate or professional degree	7.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 24.8%

Per-capita personal income: $21,306

Poverty rate:

All	8.3%
Under age 18	11.6%
Age 18 and older	7.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	9,490
2001-02 (estimate)	11,580

New GED diploma recipients: 1,361

High-school dropout rate: 7.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee, III (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide: Patricia Brandt, State Capitol, Honolulu 96813; (808) 586-0102

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Akaka (D), term ends 1995; Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Neil Abercrombie (D), Patsy T. Mink (D)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 6 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	6
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	15

Vocational institutions: 32

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Hawaii Board of Regents
Bachman Hall, Room 209
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 956-8213
Tatsuki Shiramizu, secretary of the board

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	433
Associate professor	367
Assistant professor	338
Instructor	101
Lecturer	0
No rank	590
Total	1,829

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	750
Women	281
Total	1,031

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$59,939
Associate professor	$45,457
Assistant professor	$39,116
Instructor	$29,831
No rank	$38,647
Total	$47,053

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$38,436
Total	$38,436

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$29,782
Associate professor	$25,974
Assistant professor	$24,016
Instructor	$19,463
No rank	$29,792
Total	$26,068

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,085
At public 2-year institutions	19,979
At private 4-year institutions	10,708
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	46,920
Graduate	6,408
Professional	444
American Indian	162
Asian	31,356
Black	1,457
Hispanic	1,002
White	16,132
Foreign	3,663
Total	53,772

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	58.3%
Minority	67.8%
Foreign	6.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 14.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	71.0%
At public 2-year institutions	74.3%
At private 4-year institutions	46.0%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,103
Bachelor's	3,720
Master's	1,007
Doctorate	114
Professional	113

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Hawaii; 77% of all Hawaii residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 883 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 55% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Hawaii	81%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,290
At public 2-year institutions	$413
At private 4-year institutions	$4,448
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$424,473,000
Private institutions	$35,223,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $321,201,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $661,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Paul C. Yuen (interim), University of Hawaii at Manoa: $120,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $76,525,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.8%
State and local governments	35.9%
Industry	2.1%
The institution itself	4.7%
Other	1.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $48,276,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$10,130,000
National Science Foundation	$12,828,000
Department of Defense	$3,536,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,340,000
Department of Energy	$1,784,000

Largest endowment:

University of Hawaii	$58,992,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Hawaii	$9,980,000
Hawaii Pacific College	$956,000

MISCELLANY

★ The world's largest and most powerful optical telescope, the 10-meter W. M. Keck Telescope, was

Idaho
CONTINUED

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	409
Associate professor	340
Assistant professor	343
Instructor	66
Lecturer	0
No rank	359
Total	1,517

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	625
Women	157
Total	782

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$43,033
Associate professor	$35,846
Assistant professor	$32,505
Instructor	$26,994
No rank	$28,948
Total	$36,649

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$34,478
Associate professor	$31,473
Assistant professor	$27,557
Instructor	$23,575
No rank	$30,577
Total	$30,532

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$31,398
Associate professor	$28,723
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$27,616
Total	$27,890

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	35,709
At public 2-year institutions	5,606
At private 4-year institutions	2,338
At private 2-year institutions	8,228
Undergraduate	44,683
Graduate	6,692
Professional	506
American Indian	485
Asian	706
Black	310
Hispanic	1,004
White	48,024
Foreign	1,352
Total	51,881

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	66.9%
Minority	5.0%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	4.1%
At private 4-year institutions	5.0%
At private 2-year institutions	3.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,979
Bachelor's	3,169
Master's	790
Doctorate	90
Professional	124

Residence of new students: State residents made up 59% of all freshmen enrolled in Idaho; 78% of all Idaho residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 63% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Boise State University	19%
Idaho State University	48%
University of Idaho	42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,189
At public 2-year institutions	$802
At private 4-year institutions	$7,203
At private 2-year institutions	$1,609

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$314,398,000
Private institutions	$69,032,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $195,881,000

Two-year change: Up 24%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $507,000
Non–need-based: $252,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry Selland (interim), Boise State University: $101,456 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $36,570,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.3%
State and local governments	22.3%
Industry	11.5%
The institution itself	26.2%
Other	0.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $10,381,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$780,000
National Science Foundation	$1,412,000
Department of Defense	$375,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,529,000
Department of Energy	$101,000

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho	$43,906,000

Top fund raisers:

College of Idaho	$13,224,000
University of Idaho	$11,325,000
Northwest Nazarene College	$1,259,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Idaho has the only aquatic research facility in the country dealing with mature chinook salmon, which weigh at least 25 pounds each.

★ Boise State University claims to have the only university football field with blue artificial turf.

★ The North Idaho College *Sentinel* in 1992 won the Robert F. Kennedy Journalism Award, in the student category, for "outstanding coverage of the problems of the disadvantaged." The newspaper won the $1,000 top prize for a seven-part series on prejudice and discrimination on the campus. The series dealt with the problems experienced by handicapped students, homosexuals, and veterans, as well as by members of ethnic, racial, and religious minority groups.

★ Boise State University, located near a canyon that contains one of the country's largest populations of birds of prey, offers a highly specialized master's-degree program in raptor biology.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

COLLEGES and universities in Illinois seem to thrive on competition with each other—for students, for money, and for prestige.

While politicians and higher-education officials often decry such rivalry, the state's political traditions, its support for private colleges, and its decentralized system of higher-education governance all seem to encourage it.

Public colleges are supervised by five separate boards—the University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University, the Board of Governors, the Board of Regents, and the Illinois Board of Community Colleges.

That setup could change, however, if lawmakers decide to adopt one of two restructuring proposals recently forwarded to them by a committee appointed by Gov. Jim Edgar, a Republican who has been a strong supporter of higher education.

Advocates of restructuring say the changes would streamline governance, save money, and give campuses more authority. But political observers say the push for governance changes was inspired by politicians' displeasure with some recent actions of the boards. The Board of Regents has been criticized for increasing benefits for college presidents and the chancellor while pay for faculty and staff members has stayed flat. The Board of Governors has been under fire for engineering the controversial resignation of the president of Eastern Illinois University in Governor Edgar's home town.

Lawmakers will take up the governance issue in January 1993, and the traditional political rivalries between Chicago-area politicians and their downstate rivals are expected to affect the outcome. The debate could also create an opportunity for rival institutions to chip away at the political clout now wielded by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, one of the leading research universities in the nation.

The university is one of several public and private institutions that have tried to expand their presence to other areas of the state. A prime target is the wealthy and growing suburbs that ring Chicago, which are home to many high-technology companies and the Argonne and Fermi National Laboratories. The university's action has caused some resentment at other institutions, notably Northern Illinois University and the Illinois Institute of Technology, a private institution, which want that educational market for themselves.

Turf battles among other public and private institutions have also flared up around Peoria and Rockford. The Board of Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board, has initiated a policy designed to mediate the disputes.

The board and lawmakers also remain very concerned about the quality of undergraduate education, improving productivity on campuses, and smoothing out procedures to make it easier for students to transfer from community colleges to four-year institutions.

The transfer issue is considered particularly important, since a high proportion of the minority students in Illinois enter higher education through the community colleges but do not complete baccalaureate degrees. In 1990, black and Hispanic students accounted for 19 per cent of the undergraduate population at community colleges but only 12 per cent of the transfers to state universities.

Illinois leaders are also concerned about the City Colleges of Chicago, a system that has specialized in educating minority students. The system's future is in question, now that the Board of Trustees has announced that it will not renew the contract of Nelvia Brady, the chancellor there since 1988. The board and Ms. Brady disagreed over the board's interest in assuming more direct control over the system's management.

Chicago, home to such institutions as DePaul and Loyola Universities, is also a center for Catholic higher education.

The Catholic colleges are just one segment of a politically influential private-college sector that includes such major research institutions as the University of Chicago and Northwestern University and small liberal-arts colleges like Knox and Lake Forest Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,543,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	31.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.5%
Black	14.8%
White	78.3%
Other and unknown	4.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	7.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.3%
Some high school, no diploma	13.5%
High-school diploma	30.0%
Some college, no degree	19.4%
Associate degree	5.8%
Bachelor's degree	13.6%
Graduate or professional degree	7.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 14.2%

Per-capita personal income: $20,824

Poverty rate:

All	11.9%
Under age 18	17.0%
Age 18 and older	10.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	102,330
2001-02 (estimate)	108,110

New GED diploma recipients: 12,607

High-school dropout rate: 10.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Jim Edgar (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Mary Ann Louderback, State House, Floor 2½, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-2654

U.S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
15 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), John W. Cox, Jr. (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Thomas W. Ewing (R), Harris W. Fawell (R), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Robert H. Michel (R), John Edward Porter (R), Glenn Poshard (D), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), George E. Sangmeister (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	47

Private 4-year institutions	93
Private 2-year institutions	18
Total	170

Vocational institutions: 313

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
Four West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner,
executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois
Colleges and Universities
944 South Second Street
Springfield 62704
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	4,710
Associate professor	3,601
Assistant professor	3,692
Instructor	781
Lecturer	283
No rank	4,744
Total	17,811

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	8,277
Women	2,816
Total	11,093

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,867
Associate professor	$40,904
Assistant professor	$34,794
Instructor	$22,623
No rank	$24,024
Total	$42,447

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$40,239
Total	$40,239

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$59,518
Associate professor	$41,223
Assistant professor	$35,106
Instructor	$28,008
No rank	$33,422
Total	$44,388

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	198,464
At public 2-year institutions	352,869
At private 4-year institutions	168,953
At private 2-year institutions	8,960
Undergraduate	623,525
Graduate	88,688
Professional	17,033
American Indian	2,245
Asian	32,353
Black	89,218
Hispanic	48,932
White	541,347
Foreign	15,151
Total	729,246

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	50.1%
Minority	24.2%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	20.3%
At public 2-year institutions	28.1%
At private 4-year institutions	19.3%
At private 2-year institutions	44.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	23,327
Bachelor's	49,757
Master's	19,288
Doctorate	2,409
Professional	4,412

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Bradley University	64%
Chicago State University	13%
DePaul University	59%
Eastern Illinois University	53%
Illinois State University	46%
Loyola University of Chicago	60%
Northeastern Illinois University	19%
Northern Illinois University	52%
Northwestern University	88%
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	41%
University of Illinois at Chicago	32%
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	78%
Western Illinois University	42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,465
At public 2-year institutions	$906
At private 4-year institutions	$8,853
At private 2-year institutions	$5,279

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,310,763,000
Private institutions	$3,544,542,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,734,761,000
Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $184,707,000
Non–need-based: $20,624,000
Other: $4,158,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: $133,600 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $647,863,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.4%
State and local governments	5.9%
Industry	6.8%
The institution itself	25.3%
Other	7.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $351,598,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$163,567,000
National Science Foundation	$84,733,000
Department of Defense	$34,909,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,287,000
Department of Energy	$36,800,000

Largest endowment:

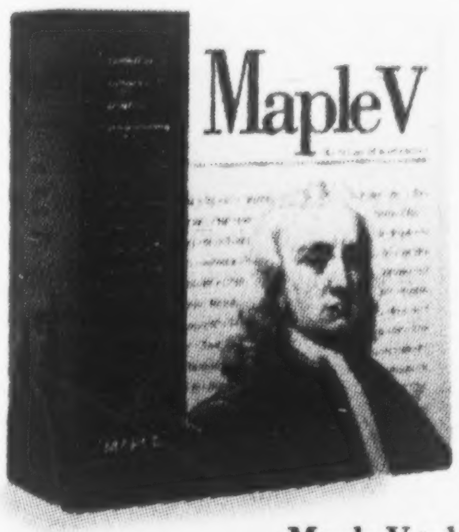
University of Chicago	$1,080,462,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Chicago	$82,185,000
Northwestern University	$70,850,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	$62,900,000

Continued on Following Page

Maple V. The Best Engineered And Most Thoroughly Tested Computer Math System Available.



Maple V computer algebra software is used worldwide by engineers, mathematicians, scientists and educators. And for good reason — Maple V is a complete mathematical environment for performing symbolic and numeric computations.

Maple V takes the drudgery out of mathematics by calculating quick, efficient, accurate results — even for the most complex problems.

With Maple V, the hours (or days) spent solving equations are a thing of the past. Now, you can spend your valuable time more productively. Explore solutions creatively in a friendly graphical environment. Let Maple V do the precise calculations.

Maple V gives you the power of more than 2,000 functions in calculus, linear algebra, differential equations, statistics and more.

You can tailor Maple's problem-solving power to your specific needs by using its comprehensive programming language.

Maple V lets you visualize complex scientific and engineering data in exciting new ways. It enables you to create 2-D and 3-D graphs interactively. You can combine graphics, text, commands and output in one document.

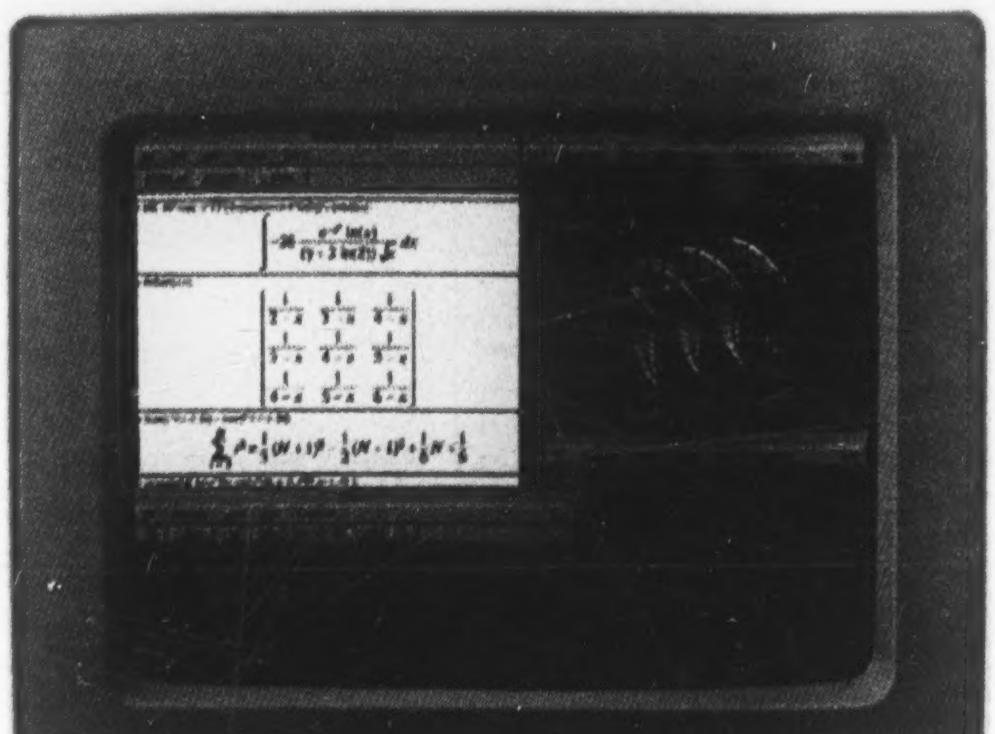
PC MAGAZINE EDITORS' CHOICE
August 1992
Maple V. Version 1.1

"A solid package in all possible ways, Maple V has a vast library of mathematical functions, good graphics, an easy-to-use programming language, a well-designed user interface, and comprehensive documentation... These features are combined to yield an extremely attractive package that should meet almost anyone's mathematical software needs."

Versatile Maple V executes efficiently in a very small amount of memory. It is also available for dozens of systems, from Amigas to supercomputers.

Contact us today for availability and pricing. Ask us about our free demo video!

Maple V's visualization of step responses of a feedback control system.



Combine output, graphics and text in one document with Maple V Worksheets.

Speed. Efficiency. Accuracy. Functionality. Maple V Delivers.

MAPLE
The Future of Mathematics

Waterloo Maple Software
160 Columbia Street West
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3L3
Phone 1-800-877-6583
Fax (519) 747-5284 • E-mail: info@maplesoft.on.ca

Illinois
CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ Illinois State University claims to have the nation's largest dormitory, with room for 2,400 students.

★ Those familiar book characters Dick, Jane, and Spot were created in 1930 by William S. Gray, a professor at the University of Chicago who studied the reading habits of children.

★ For the past nine years, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has sponsored the Insect Fear Film Festival, a look at bugs as portrayed through creepy Grade B movies. Along with showings of such films as *The Fly, Return of the Fly,* and *The Nest,* a film about mutant cockroaches, the festival features presentations on real insects by faculty members.

★ Northern Illinois University's steel band—in which all of the instruments are made from 55-gallon oil drums—claims to be the first on an American college campus. It was founded in 1973.

★ The University of Illinois at Chicago administers the National Fingerprint Program for Child Identification. It is part of the Office for the Study of Child Victimization, which is housed on the campus of Sangamon State University and conducts research on the problem of missing children.

★ MacCormac Junior College, a private institution in Chicago, has the country's oldest program in Court Reporting Studies; it began in 1912.

★ Chicago is the home of the Spencer Foundation, the nation's only fund dedicated solely to supporting basic education research. The charity was established in 1962 by Lyle M. Spencer, founder of a company that publishes educational texts and curriculum materials. In 1991 it awarded $8.2-million in grants to university researchers.

★ The University of Chicago is marking its 100th anniversary in the 1992-93 academic year. The university was founded by John D. Rockefeller, who called it "the best investment I ever made." Its classes started on October 1, 1892.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

ONLY a few years ago, Indiana educators were lamenting the fact that high-school graduates in their state had one of the lowest rates of college participation in the country.

But Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat who at 36 is one of the country's youngest governors, gave a high priority to attracting more graduates to the state's colleges when he was elected in 1988. Supporters say Governor Bayh's attention—and efforts by private and public colleges and several higher-education advocacy groups—seems to be having an effect.

But some educators say students are enrolling in the state's two- and four-year institutions for another reason: the recession, which has led to a loss of jobs in industry, which accounts for most of Indiana's jobs.

In fact, the full-time-equivalent enrollment increase at state colleges—from 158,493 in 1980-81 to 176,080 in 1990-91—is almost certain to drive a debate in the General Assembly on how to change the distribution of student aid in the 1993-95 biennium to accommodate more students, even as the state's resources shrink.

College officials are also concerned because a 1987 grant from the Lilly Endowment, which enabled Indiana to provide aid to lower- and middle-income residents who attend state institutions, will expire in the middle of the 1992-93 academic year. Officials would like the state to pick up the slack, but that, they say, is doubtful, given all the other pulls on state money.

Indiana's economy got a boost when United Airlines said it would build an $800-million maintenance facility at Indianapolis International Airport. To prepare its residents for some of the more than 6,000 jobs the facility will provide, the state will spend about $6-million over the next three years to expand training programs in aviation mechanics.

The Governor scored a big victory in 1992 with the enactment by lawmakers of the Educational and Work Force Development Initiatives. Among the law's provisions are one requiring high-school sophomores to take a basic-skills test and one requiring young people to stay in school until they reach 17, or until they pass the basic-skills examination. Although geared mostly to elementary and secondary education, the law also contains provisions for a basic core curriculum among public colleges to make it easier for students to transfer credits from one to another, beginning in the 1992-93 academic year.

The Commission for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board for postsecondary education. The seven public systems are governed by individual boards.

The University of Notre Dame, DePauw University, Valparaiso University, and Wabash College are among Indiana's many private colleges. Such institutions have been lobbying for significant fee increases by their public counterparts to close the gap between the costs of public and private education.

Mr. Bayh will fight Linley E. Pearson, the Republican Attorney General, for re-election in November. So far, higher education has not been an issue. Educators say the Governor's chances of winning a second term are good.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,610,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	31.5%
45 and older	31.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.8%
White	90.6%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.5%
Some high school, no diploma	15.8%
High-school diploma	38.2%
Some college, no degree	16.6%
Associate degree	5.3%
Bachelor's degree	9.2%
Graduate or professional degree	6.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,217

Poverty rate:

All	10.7%
Under age 18	14.2%
Age 18 and older	9.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	56,790
2001-02 (estimate)	59,460

New GED diploma recipients: 12,520

High-school dropout rate: 11.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Evan Bayh (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Judy Hollister, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 233-3919

U.S. Senators: Dan Coats (R), term ends 1993; Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Jill L. Long (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Tim Roemer (D), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 52 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	41
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	80

Vocational institutions: 130

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Indiana
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 440
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 684-4292
T. K. Olson, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Theological Seminary

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,708
Associate professor	2,378
Assistant professor	2,552
Instructor	479
Lecturer	273
No rank	595
Total	8,985

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,491
Women	933
Total	4,424

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,966
Associate professor	$41,374
Assistant professor	$34,014
Instructor	$22,087
No rank	n/a
Total	$41,975

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$37,476
Associate professor	$32,182
Assistant professor	$28,013
Instructor	$24,675
No rank	$24,487
Total	$27,169

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,962
Associate professor	$38,372
Assistant professor	$32,795
Instructor	$25,186
No rank	$39,463
Total	$40,268

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	186,318
At public 2-year institutions	36,611
At private 4-year institutions	56,441
At private 2-year institutions	3,645
Undergraduate	246,902
Graduate	30,770
Professional	5,343
American Indian	720
Asian	3,913
Black	15,323
Hispanic	4,380
White	251,389
Foreign	7,290
Total	283,015

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	64.6%
Minority	8.8%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 14.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.6%
At public 2-year institutions	9.7%
At private 4-year institutions	8.8%
At private 2-year institutions	12.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,947
Bachelor's	27,625
Master's	7,407
Doctorate	1,040
Professional	1,443

Residence of new students: State residents made up 75% of all freshmen enrolled in Indiana; 88% of all Indiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 865 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 57% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Ball State University	48%
Butler University	56%
Indiana State University	37%
Indiana University at Bloomington	54%
Purdue University	68%
University of Evansville	52%
University of Notre Dame	93%
Valparaiso University	69%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,067
At public 2-year institutions	$1,423
At private 4-year institutions	$8,451
At private 2-year institutions	$6,756

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,186,604,000
Private institutions	$773,866,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $899,643,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $50,054,000
Non–need-based: $909,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: $172,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $240,696,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.1%
State and local governments	8.1%
Industry	7.5%
The institution itself	21.6%
Other	6.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $138,349,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$59,013,000
National Science Foundation	$37,860,000
Department of Defense	$5,564,000

Department of Agriculture	$9,298,000
Department of Energy	$14,258,000

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame	$637,234,000

Top fund raisers:

Indiana University	$90,901,000
University of Notre Dame	$46,432,000
Purdue University	$32,568,000

MISCELLANY

★ In February 1992 Indiana University sponsored a research conference on Wendell L. Willkie, a 1913 graduate who would have been 100 years old in 1992.

★ The trustees of Wabash College voted in March 1992 to keep the institution's policy of admitting only male students.

★ The Council of Societies for the Study of Religion relocated in 1992 from Mercer University in Georgia to Valparaiso University in Indiana.

★ The all-male Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology will begin admitting women in 1995. The engineering institute wants to broaden the pool of students in light of a decline in the number of high-school graduates.

★ The Indiana Supreme Court in 1991 upheld a state law giving judges the right to require divorced parents to pay for the college education of their children.

★ Muncie, known as "Middletown" to scholars of Middle America, may be the most famous sociological laboratory in the country. It was studied in depth by Robert and Helen Lynd in the 1920's and 1930's and again by a team of scholars in the 1980's.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Iowa

IN higher education, Iowa is a state of contrasts:

The population is small, yet the state supports two major research universities, the University of Iowa and Iowa State University.

The proportion of Iowa high-school graduates pursuing postsecondary education far exceeds the national average—67 per cent *vs.* 59 per cent—yet only 17 per cent of Iowa's adults hold four-year degrees.

Although agriculture is still a key part of the state's economy and the focus of much university research, colleges and universities also are engaged in several well-respected literary and scientific endeavors. The Iowa Writers' Workshop at the University of Iowa is renowned as a spawning ground for young authors. Researchers at Iowa State have been responsible for many significant developments in the biological sciences and technology, including one that has helped to revolutionize communications: A graduate student invented a device integral to facsimile machines.

The University of Iowa still bears the scars of a tragedy that took place in November 1991: A distraught graduate student killed three professors, a fellow student, and then himself. The university has renamed its library for the murdered professors and student.

Iowa lawmakers have long been known for their generous support of higher education, although booms and busts in the farm economy often define the intensity of that support. In the mid-1980's and again in the early 1990's, tight budgets put pressure on institutions to consolidate and prune their academic programs. Gov. Terry E. Branstad, a Republican who has been in office through both cycles, is considered an advocate for public colleges. The Governor and legislators have also been vocal in pressing colleges to improve undergraduate education and to make it easier for community-college graduates to transfer to four-year institutions.

Demographic projections suggest the state will be wrestling with financial issues for the next decade. The population, which decreased in the 1980's to 2.77 million from 2.91 million, is expected to creep up to about 2.8 million by 2000, while its median age increases. That means there could be a pool of non-traditional-aged students eager for higher education at the same time the institutions face greater competition for state funds—from state health-care agencies and other departments that serve an aging population.

Iowans consider private colleges an integral part of their higher-education system, and the private institutions are influential in education policy making, particularly in insuring adequate financial support for state student-aid programs. The private colleges enroll more than a quarter of all students in postsecondary education and confer nearly half of all the baccalaureate degrees. Most of the private colleges are small, liberal-arts institutions, such as Grinnell and Coe.

Drake University, a private research institution, has demonstrated considerable political muscle at the federal level. Like the two public research universities, Drake has been notably successful in winning non-competitive research grants from Congress.

Northern Iowa University, the third institution under the governance of the state Board of Regents, began as a teacher-training college and is still known for its expertise in that field. But interest in education has not necessarily meant interest in the teacher-training establishment.

In March 1992, Drake and the three public universities withdrew their teacher-education programs from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, saying the council's standards were too prescriptive and costly.

Community colleges, known in Iowa as "area colleges," are governed by locally elected boards of trustees, but the state's Board of Education, acting as the State

Continued on Following Page

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, SD
DRAKE UNIVERSITY, IA
TULANE UNIVERSITY, LA
MANHATTAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC, NY
SAN FRANCISCO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, CA
QUINCY COLLEGE, IL
SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE, MA
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO, CO
ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE, NY
NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY, MA
THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY, PA
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, IL
CLARK UNIVERSITY, MA
EASTERN NAZARENE COLLEGE, MA
NORWICH UNIVERSITY, VT
SHENANDOAH COLLEGE, VA
ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, PA
ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, MA
BELLARMINE COLLEGE, KY
BENTLEY COLLEGE, MA
BOSTON UNIVERSITY, MA
BRADLEY UNIVERSITY, IL
CALIFORNIA WESTERN SCHOOL OF LAW, CA
CHATHAM COLLEGE, PA
DAVIDSON COLLEGE, NC
ELMHURST COLLEGE, IL
FONTBONNE COLLEGE, MO
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KY
GETTYSBURG COLLEGE, PA
GONZAGA UNIVERSITY, WA
HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE, CA
MOHAVE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, AZ
MONMOUTH COLLEGE, IL
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, NY
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, CA
SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE, NY
SEATTLE UNIVERSITY, WA
STATE COLLEGES OF COLORADO, CO
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NY
WILLIAM JEWEL COLLEGE, MO
XAVIER COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA, LA

Just Look At All The Schools That Looked To Us Last Year.

A record number of schools, both large and small, turned to Sallie Mae last year for their facility financing needs. We lent, in fact, over *$400 million for things ranging from class*rooms to phone systems to lab equipment. And we can lend money to you, tailoring a loan that's taxable or tax-exempt, and as short-term or long-term as you need. What's more, because you're negotiating your loan directly with Sallie Mae, your all-in costs are lower, and you can get your funds quickly. For more information, call John Gibb at (202) 298-3900. And let us facilitate a loan for you.

SallieMae

Iowa

CONTINUED

Board of Community Colleges, also has a role in overseeing them.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,795,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	29.8%
45 and older	34.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.9%
Black	1.7%
White	96.6%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.2%
Some high school, no diploma	10.7%
High-school diploma	38.5%
Some college, no degree	17.0%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree	11.7%
Graduate or professional degree	5.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.9%

Per-capita personal income: $17,505

Poverty rate:

All	11.5%
Under age 18	14.3%
Age 18 and older	10.5%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	30,890
2001-02 (estimate)	32,040

New GED diploma recipients: 5,305

High-school dropout rate: 6.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Phil Dunshee, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Jim Nussle (R), Neal Smith (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 28 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 55 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	35
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	58

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating boards:
State Board of Regents
East 12th Street and Grand
Avenue
Old State Historical Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive director

Board of Education
Division of Community Colleges
East 14th Street and Grand
Avenue
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-8260
Joann Horton, administrator

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
307 Equitable Building
604 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John V. Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,558
Associate professor	1,118
Assistant professor	1,391
Instructor	433
Lecturer	5
No rank	750
Total	5,255

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,232
Women	561
Total	2,793

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$62,120
Associate professor	$46,603
Assistant professor	$37,789
Instructor	$25,773
No rank	n/a
Total	$47,944

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$35,730
Associate professor	$30,287
Assistant professor	$29,422
Instructor	$28,030
No rank	$30,682
Total	$30,745

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$42,426
Associate professor	$34,091
Assistant professor	$29,217
Instructor	$24,082
No rank	$27,461
Total	$34,196

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	67,957
At public 2-year institutions	49,877
At private 4-year institutions	50,352
At private 2-year institutions	2,329
Undergraduate	144,984
Graduate	19,452
Professional	6,079
American Indian	441
Asian	2,430
Black	4,044
Hispanic	1,587
White	155,204
Foreign	6,809
Total	170,515

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	70.4%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	4.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.9%
At public 2-year institutions	4.2%
At private 4-year institutions	5.3%
At private 2-year institutions	4.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,888
Bachelor's	16,129
Master's	3,006
Doctorate	604
Professional	1,427

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Iowa; 88% of all Iowa residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Drake University	57%
Iowa State University	59%
University of Iowa	63%
University of Northern Iowa	59%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,880
At public 2-year institutions	$1,298
At private 4-year institutions	$8,703
At private 2-year institutions	$5,119

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,617,626,000
Private institutions	$490,214,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $563,570,000

Two-year change: Up 7%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $34,873,000
Non–need-based: $629,000
Other: $26,375,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings III, University of Iowa: $175,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $232,147,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.8%
State and local governments	12.7%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	29.0%
Other	4.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $106,735,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$68,189,000
National Science Foundation	$11,332,000
Department of Defense	$3,106,000
Department of Agriculture	$11,490,000
Department of Energy	$1,383,000

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College	$292,928,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa	$36,614,000
Iowa State University	$31,016,000
Drake University	$16,522,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Second Look Computing Center at the University of Iowa is a multimedia facility that helps professors who are not familiar with computer technology create programs that combine sound, video, graphics, and text.

★ In 1855, eight years after it was founded, the University of Iowa became the nation's first public institution to admit women and men on an equal basis.

★ An Iowa farm owner and music teacher who "simply couldn't spend all her income" left an estate worth about $10-million to Simpson College in 1992. The bequest from Amy Robertson, a 1921 graduate and a Simpson trustee, was the largest the college had ever received. It included about 1,500 acres of farmland, cash and tax-free bonds, and leases on Texas oil wells.

★ A group of undergraduates from Luther College in 1992 won first place among 14 teams in the first annual national barbershop-quartet competition for college-age men. The quartet, the Water Street Junction, sang "Goodbye, My Coney Island Baby" to take the title.

★ The University of Iowa, acting unilaterally, has decided to give athletic scholarships to female athletes in proportion to their representation in the student body.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

A TAX-REFORM package pushed through the Kansas Legislature in 1990 has not resulted in the additional revenue that higher-education officials had hoped for. Nonetheless, the Board of Regents is engaged in long-term planning to move the populist state, where farming is the dominant industry and universities must fight charges of elitism, into the 21st century.

The regents coordinate all higher education and act as the governing board for the six state universities.

In academic 1992-93 the state universities will receive a $55-million infusion as their portion of a $185-million windfall that Kansas received after the federal government recalculated its payments for indigent-patient care. The money will be used for building repairs and renovations at several of the universities.

As far as the regents are concerned, the money could not have come at a better time. In a March 1992 report on space and construction needs, they pointed out that while building costs had increased by 400 per cent since 1961, money in the Kansas Educational Building Fund had increased by less than 150 per cent.

The report identified 10 "high priority" projects to improve facilities, including the reconstruction of Hoch Auditorium at the University of Kansas, which was ravaged by fire in the summer of 1991.

While construction and renovation have been identified as priorities, officials have also managed to put new programs in place that they hope will make higher education more responsive to the needs of the state's labor force. The board lifted a moratorium on new programs by approving offerings in electronics technology and education.

Rapidly increasing tuition has forced the regents to consider changes in the distribution of student aid, a subject they expect to take up in detail before the end of 1992. An amendment under consideration would tie the award of state scholarships to high-school students' completion of a core curriculum recommended by the board.

Some regents also continue to talk about bringing community colleges, which are locally governed, under the board's authority to improve coordination between two- and four-year colleges. No action has been taken, however.

Meanwhile, the regents expect to complete a study of the system's mission—and the role of each institution—by December 1992. The document will be used to guide the universities in the next decade.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,495,000 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.9%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	31.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	1.3%
Black	5.8%
White	90.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	3.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

Less than 9th grade	7.7%
Some high school, no degree	11.0%
High-school diploma	32.8%
Some college, no degree	21.9%
Associate degree	5.4%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.7%

Per-capita personal income: $18,511

Poverty rate:

All	11.5%
Under age 18	14.3%
Age 18 and older	10.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,160
2001-02 (estimate)	29,640

New GED diploma recipients: 5,328

High-school dropout rate: 8.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joan Finney (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Jo Anne McDowell, State Capitol, Second Floor, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-3232

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Dick Nichols (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 63 Democrats, 62 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	53

Vocational institutions: 67

Statewide coordinating board:
Kansas Board of Regents
Capitol Tower
400 Southwest Eighth Avenue
Suite 609
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:
Kansas Independent College
Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
700 Kansas Avenue
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,205
Associate professor	915
Assistant professor	1,108
Instructor	252
Lecturer	33
No rank	1,146
Total	4,659

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,961
Women	516
Total	2,477

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,058
Associate professor	$38,234
Assistant professor	$32,596
Instructor	$24,380
No rank	n/a
Total	$39,869

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$34,105
Associate professor	$30,793
Assistant professor	$27,601
Instructor	$24,289
No rank	$31,433
Total	$31,337

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$30,163
Associate professor	$26,308
Assistant professor	$23,504
Instructor	$20,137
No rank	$18,129
Total	$25,263

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	90,164
At public 2-year institutions	58,953
At private 4-year institutions	13,280
At private 2-year institutions	978
Undergraduate	142,003
Graduate	19,209
Professional	2,163
American Indian	1,969
Asian	2,717
Black	6,796
Hispanic	3,534
White	143,023
Foreign	5,336
Total	163,375

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	57.3%
Minority	9.5%
Foreign	3.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 19.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.4%
At public 2-year institutions	10.4%
At private 4-year institutions	10.7%
At private 2-year institutions	37.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,547
Bachelor's	12,428
Master's	3,309
Doctorate	346
Professional	566

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Kansas; 90% of all Kansas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 69% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Kansas State University	47%
University of Kansas	54%
Wichita State University	45%

MONEY

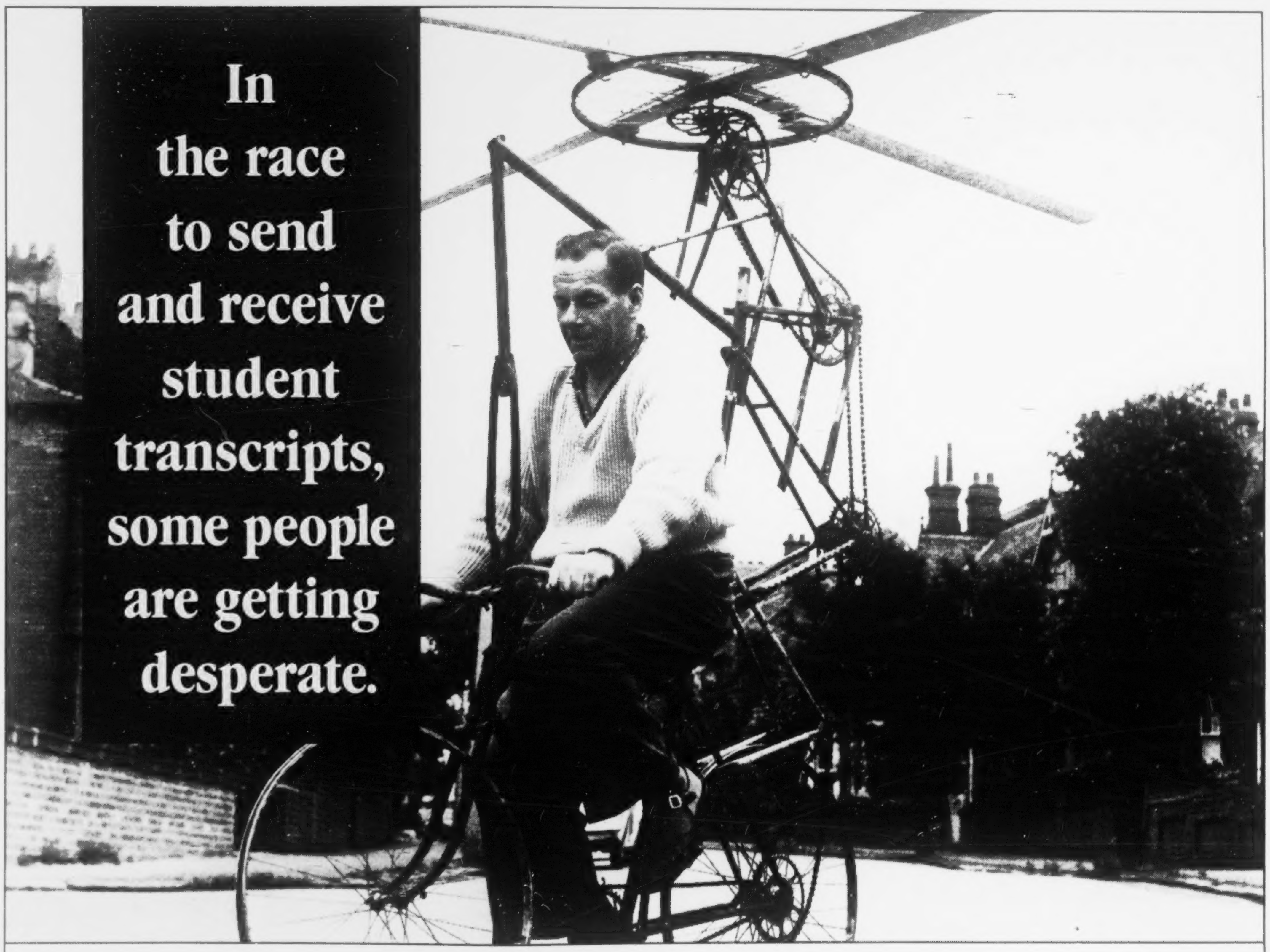
Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,569
At public 2-year institutions	$748
At private 4-year institutions	$5,997
At private 2-year institutions	$4,135

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,131,558,000
Private institutions	$135,958,000

Continued on Following Page


In the race to send and receive student transcripts, some people are getting desperate.

Others are getting smart.

With EDI.Smart, now you can send and receive student transcripts in minutes instead of days using a PC and conventional phone lines. Your students will appreciate the prompt service, and you will appreciate the cost savings.

You don't have to take drastic measures to send and receive student transcripts quickly and cost-effectively. Just pick up the phone and call Systems & Computer Technology Corp. at 716-467-7740.

EDI.Smart™

© 1992 Systems & Computer Technology Corp.

SCT
Systems & Computer Technology Corp.
3000 Ridge Road East
Rochester, New York 14622

Kansas
CONTINUED

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $446,517,000

Two-year change: Up 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $6,552,000
Non–need-based: $32,000
Other: $29,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas: $142,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $114,651,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.9%
State and local governments	22.3%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	29.2%
Other	4.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $44,005,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$21,472,000
National Science Foundation	$5,950,000
Department of Defense	$1,465,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,139,000
Department of Energy	$2,504,000

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	$235,107,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	$29,968,000
Kansas State University	$17,444,000
Wichita State University	$7,524,000

MISCELLANY

★ Wichita State University's National Institute for Aviation Research produces periodic reports on the quality of airlines in the United States.

★ Emporia State University opened the National Teachers Hall of Fame in 1992. Retired or practicing teachers will be selected to nominate outstanding schoolteachers from across the country, whose pictures will be placed in the hall.

★ The first television station in Kansas began operating at Kansas State University in January 1948. Today the university beams science and language classes to high schools in several states via satellite.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Kansas is Highland Community College, which was chartered in 1857. The oldest four-year institution in the state is Baker University, a United Methodist institution, which received its charter just three days after Highland.

Kentucky

THE new Governor of Kentucky, Brereton C. Jones, moved quickly in 1992 to keep his pledge to remove gubernatorial cronyism from the selection of college governing-board members.

With the strong backing of Governor Jones, a Democrat, the General Assembly established a seven-member commission to make nominations to the boards—making a reality of an idea that had been a goal of reform-minded politicians and educators for several years.

Politicians and college leaders say the one act that may have provoked legislators finally to enact the measure was a decision by former Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson to name himself to a six-year term on the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees just before he left office in December 1991. Mr. Wilkinson had earned praise for his far-reaching school reforms but was strongly criticized by legislators and others for appointing his political allies to some key higher-education posts.

Under the law, all board appointments, including Mr. Wilkinson's, were vacated as of June 30, and Governor Jones will select new trustees for the eight public colleges and the Council on Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board. At least half of the present members will be reappointed.

The appointment law was the highlight of an otherwise disappointing legislative session for public higher education because of the state's difficult budget situation. The only significant increase in financing went for a proposal by Governor Jones that will require public colleges to develop ways to measure the effectiveness of their teaching, research, and public service.

While public-college budgets have been cut and tuition increased to make up the lost state support, Kentucky's leaders have not abandoned their efforts to extend higher education to as many of its citizens as possible.

In addition to 14 community colleges run under the auspices of the University of Kentucky, many of the state's other public colleges are operating or opening new off-campus centers designed to bring higher education closer to students. Governor Jones is also moving ahead with the development of a statewide telecommunications network that will help promote distance learning.

The colleges also remain deeply involved with school-reform efforts, such as helping school districts develop family-and-youth resource centers. But some higher-education leaders fear the cuts in financing will hamper the colleges' participation.

Private colleges, which include small, church-related institutions, also are assisting the public schools. Rivalries between the public- and private-college sectors have been minimal, largely because the private institutions are liberal-arts–oriented, while the public colleges emphasize programs in professional education and research.

The two major research institutions, the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville, historically have vied for primacy in the state, but are gradually developing distinct orientations, with Louisville assuming a stronger urban mission.

The role of Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, has caused some contention. In 1991, amid rumors that some trustees wanted to convert the institution to a community college, about 75 students took over the administration building to protest any changes in the university's mission. State officials say they are committed to preserving Kentucky State as a black-oriented institution.

In recent years, legislators and higher-education officials have pressed the other institutions to increase their enrollment of minority students and their hiring of minority faculty members.

Perhaps because of the strong interest that legislators and governors take in public higher education, Kentucky has long been a low-tuition state, where public funds make up more than 40 per cent of the institutions' budgets and tuition just 14 per cent. But that might soon change. Over the next year, the Council on Higher Education will study whether a more equitable approach might be to raise tuition and increase financial aid, rather than the state's continuing to provide a heavy subsidy to students who could afford to pay more.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,713,000 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 44	31.6%
45 and older	31.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	7.1%
White	92.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	19.0%
Some high school, no diploma	16.4%
High-school diploma	31.8%
Some college, no degree	15.2%
Associate degree	4.1%
Bachelor's degree	8.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.5%

Per-capita personal income: $15,539

Poverty rate:

All	19.0%
Under age 18	24.8%
Age 18 and older	17.0%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	34,080
2001-02 (estimate)	33,170

New GED diploma recipients: 12,613

High-school dropout rate: 13.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Brereton C. Jones (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Sherry K. Jelsma, State Capitol, Room 132, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 68 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	25
Private 2-year institutions	15
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 119

Statewide coordinating board:
Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
P.O. Box 668
Danville 40423
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Murray State University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,512
Associate professor	1,481
Assistant professor	1,516
Instructor	590
Lecturer	74
No rank	76
Total	5,249

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,171
Women	854
Total	3,025

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,242
Associate professor	$38,515
Assistant professor	$32,931
Instructor	$25,174
No rank	$27,712
Total	$38,818

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$38,078
Associate professor	$30,210
Assistant professor	$25,447
Instructor	$23,662
No rank	n/a
Total	$28,463

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$38,018
Associate professor	$30,657
Assistant professor	$26,348
Instructor	$21,948
No rank	$24,973
Total	$30,086

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	106,421
At public 2-year institutions	40,674
At private 4-year institutions	24,982
At private 2-year institutions	5,775
Undergraduate	155,271
Graduate	18,093
Professional	4,488
American Indian	506
Asian	1,343
Black	10,491
Hispanic	738
White	162,549
Foreign	2,225
Total	177,852

Enrollment highlights:

Women	58.1%
Full-time	64.0%
Minority	7.4%
Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	7.7%
At public 2-year institutions	7.4%
At private 4-year institutions	4.7%
At private 2-year institutions	15.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,387
Bachelor's	12,225
Master's	3,681
Doctorate	320
Professional	1,127

Residence of new students: State residents made up 88% of all freshmen enrolled in Kentucky; 90% of all Kentucky residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Eastern Kentucky University	34%
Morehead State University	38%
Murray State University	39%
University of Kentucky	47%
University of Louisville	27%
Western Kentucky University	40%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,444
At public 2-year institutions	$771
At private 4-year institutions	$5,200
At private 2-year institutions	$4,662

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,236,680,000
Private institutions	$251,329,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $641,251,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $21,075,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $6,444,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald C. Swain, University of Louisville: $155,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $90,880,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.1%
State and local governments	7.4%
Industry	8.9%
The institution itself	36.6%
Other	5.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $38,185,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$19,116,000
National Science Foundation	$4,898,000
Department of Defense	$554,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,634,000
Department of Energy	$3,270,000

Largest endowment:

Berea College	$286,279,000

Top fund raisers:

Berea College	$13,333,000
University of Louisville	$11,164,000
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	$9,144,000

MISCELLANY

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program for each student to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ Morehead State University began work in 1935 on the 11,000 feet of underground steam tunnels that warm its main campus, but construction wasn't completed until 1979.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. Since then it has been a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

LOUISIANA'S colleges and universities started the 1991-92 academic year terrified that a former Ku Klux Klan leader, David Duke, would be elected Governor, bringing humiliation on the state and prompting many students and faculty members—particularly those who are not white—to leave the state.

Mr. Duke, a Republican, lost the race to former Gov. Edwin W. Edwards, a flamboyant, populist Democrat.

While the election results were heartening to higher-education officials, their institutions continued to face many problems.

Since the price of oil fell in the mid-1980's, Louisiana's economy has been in terrible shape. Public colleges have experienced a series of budget cuts, forcing campuses to eliminate class sections and leave many vacant positions unfilled.

Complicating the situation has been the state's decentralized—and, many say, duplicative—higher-education structure. Louisiana has a coordinating board, the Louisiana Board of Regents, and three governing boards. While the governing boards in many states handle specific types of institutions, such as research universities or community colleges, all three of Louisiana's systems contain different types of colleges.

Some lawmakers would like to see a more centralized structure. But the supporters of Southern University, the nation's only historically black college system, have fought off the idea repeatedly.

The state's flagship campus—Louisiana State University—has been torn between a push from faculty members to improve its academic quality and Louisiana's strong populist traditions. In 1988, after years of debate, the university adopted its first admissions requirements besides a high-school diploma, and professors say they are starting to see better-prepared students in their classes.

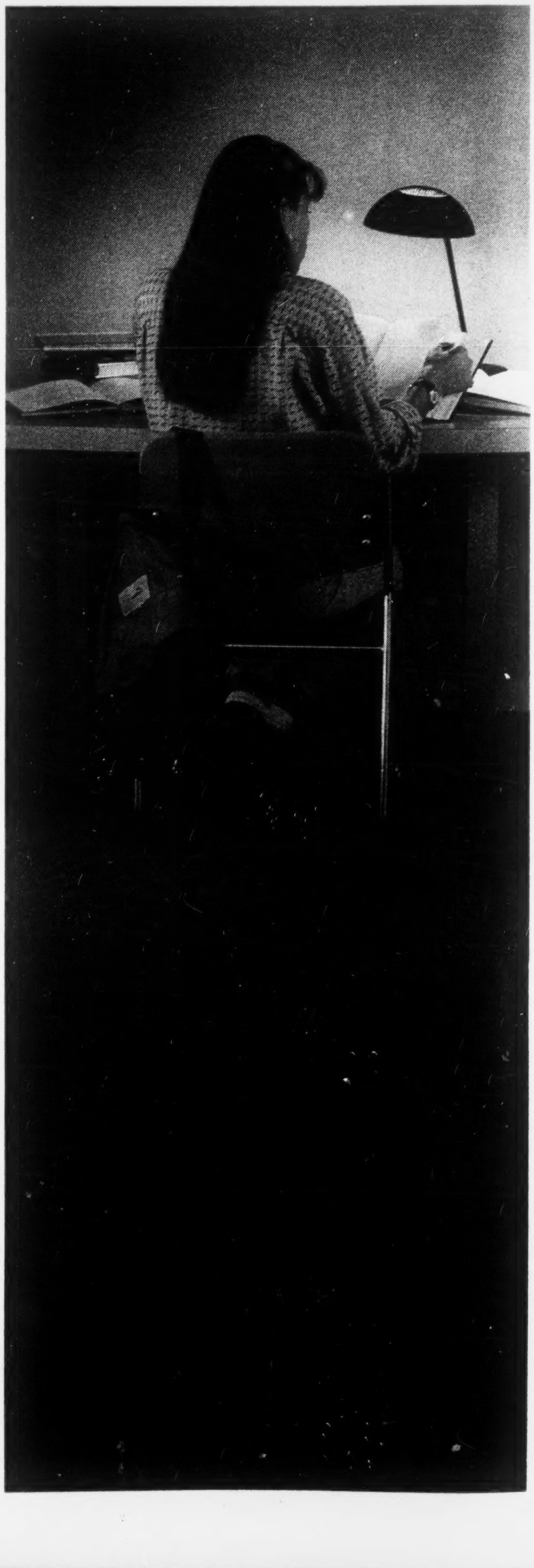
Remedial education and low graduation rates remain key issues in the state, however, as many public schools do not provide good training for college-bound students.

A major issue for Louisiana in the 1992-93 academic year will be college desegregation. A federal judge threw out a desegregation case against the state in 1990, but that action was based on an appeals-court decision that the U.S. Supreme Court overruled in 1992, in a case involving Mississippi's colleges and universities.

Past attempts to deal with desegregation issues in Louisiana have been bitterly divisive, and the process is not likely to be easy—especially as long as money remains tight. Many black politicians say Louisiana's predominantly white power structure will use desegregation as an excuse to cut state support to the black colleges.

While most Louisiana students attend public colleges, the state

Continued on Page 67



HOW WILL YOU HELP YOUR STUDENTS SUCCEED?

You can't guarantee that every student will succeed. However, you can greatly improve their chances. Studies show that by adding a student success course to a curriculum, you can increase grade point averages and decrease drop-out rates of students.

College Survival has helped more than 2,000 schools develop, implement, and present freshman seminar, extended orientation and other student success courses. Through our experience with colleges, universities, and technical schools, we have identified three requirements for an effective course: understanding, commitment, and resources.

UNDERSTANDING

It is important to have an institution-wide understanding of the issues that contribute to student success or failure. Student self-responsibility, learning styles, multicultural awareness, and the assimilation of non-traditional students are examples of these issues. College Survival promotes understanding by providing free consultation, research-based materials, and extensive training opportunities through workshops, seminars, and conferences.

COMMITMENT

College Survival shares your commitment to student success. For over a decade, we have committed our resources to the development of strategies for improving student performance. These strategies are embodied in America's best-selling student success course worktext, *Becoming a Master Student.*

RESOURCES

To build an effective student success course, you need appropriate tools. College Survival provides toll-free consultation, classroom and support materials, and teacher training workshops, all free of charge when *Becoming a Master Student* is used as a required worktext in your student success course.

For more information about helping students succeed, call College Survival.

COLLEGE SURVIVAL
committed to student success

1-800-528-8323

Louisiana
CONTINUED

also has several important private institutions, including Loyola and Tulane Universities and the historically black Dillard and Xavier Universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,252,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	31.3%
45 and older	28.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.0%
Black	30.8%
White	67.3%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	14.7%
Some high school, no diploma	17.0%
High-school diploma	31.7%
Some college, no degree	17.2%
Associate degree	3.3%
Bachelor's degree	10.5%
Graduate or professional degree	5.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 10.1%

Per-capita personal income: $15,143

Poverty rate:

All	23.6%
Under age 18	31.4%
Age 18 and older	20.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	33,600
2001-02 (estimate)	30,190

New GED diploma recipients: 7,305

High-school dropout rate: 12.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edwin W. Edwards (D), term ends 1996

Governor's higher-education aide: Sally Clausen, Office of the Governor, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-0998

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), William J. Jefferson (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 34 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 16 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	36

Vocational institutions: 167

Statewide coordinating board:
Louisiana Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall
Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sammie W. Cosper, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
650 North 10th Street
Baton Rouge 70802
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Northwestern State University, Southeastern Louisiana University, Tulane University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,522
Associate professor	1,546
Assistant professor	1,973
Instructor	877
Lecturer	17
No rank	71
Total	6,006

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,466
Women	901
Total	3,367

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,401
Associate professor	$38,321
Assistant professor	$32,547
Instructor	$24,229
No rank	$22,541
Total	$36,705

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$38,025
Associate professor	$32,941
Assistant professor	$28,815
Instructor	$25,203
No rank	$28,218
Total	$29,878

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,509
Associate professor	$41,922
Assistant professor	$32,282
Instructor	$24,982
No rank	$25,000
Total	$41,362

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	136,635
At public 2-year institutions	21,655
At private 4-year institutions	26,067
At private 2-year institutions	2,242
Undergraduate	160,555
Graduate	20,271
Professional	5,773
American Indian	856
Asian	2,683
Black	44,738
Hispanic	3,448
White	130,361
Foreign	4,513
Total	186,599

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	71.7%
Minority	28.4%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.3%
At public 2-year institutions	30.9%
At private 4-year institutions	31.6%
At private 2-year institutions	34.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,642
Bachelor's	15,905
Master's	3,993
Doctorate	405
Professional	1,459

Continued on Following Page

We major in retirement security.

Ætna

Aetna is at the head of the class. Not only do we furnish our customers with outstanding products and services, we also provide the information they need to make the right financial decisions – right through retirement. So to help you prepare for your future, our dedicated Annuity representatives will provide face-to-face counseling service – absolutely free!

Here's what an Aetna representative can do for you:

- explain how an Aetna tax-deferred annuity can help fulfill your retirement needs
- project your potential retirement income
- calculate your personal deferral amounts
- identify the kind of current tax savings you can expect
- explain all of the investment options available to you

But that's not all! Aetna also offers:

- retirement-planning seminars
- an operator-assisted 800-number for convenient service
- transaction confirmation and quarterly account value statements
- a quarterly newsletter

We think you'll find that our grades speak for themselves. An acknowledged leader in retirement planning, Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company has a proven track record of investment performance and a long tradition of financial strength and stability.

It makes good dollars and sense to learn more about an Aetna tax-deferred annuity. For more complete information, including charges and expenses, ask for our prospectuses – which should be read carefully before you invest or send money. To schedule an appointment for your free retirement-planning session, just write or call:

Roy Higgins, *National Director of Annuity Marketing*
Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company
151 Farmington Avenue
Hartford, CT 06156
(203) 273-4030

Aetna Life Insurance and Annuity Company

Louisiana
CONTINUED

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Louisiana; 87% of all Louisiana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 68% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Centenary College of Louisiana	47%
Grambling State University	49%
Louisiana State University	33%
Louisiana Tech University	39%
McNeese State University	29%
Nicholls State University	19%
Northeast Louisiana University	26%
Northwestern State University	12%
Southeastern Louisiana University	20%
Southern University	25%
Tulane University	67%
University of New Orleans	19%
University of Southwestern Louisiana	31%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,791
At public 2-year institutions	$852
At private 4-year institutions	$9,783
At private 2-year institutions	$5,671

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,286,648,000
Private institutions	$531,135,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $574,336,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,717,000
Non–need-based: $697,000
Other: $9,800,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Davis, Louisiana State University: $126,360 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $207,038,000

Sources:

Federal government	40.0%
State and local governments	21.1%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	26.6%
Other	7.4%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $69,265,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$42,666,000
National Science Foundation	$6,289,000
Department of Defense	$2,653,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,658,000
Department of Energy	$2,183,000

Largest endowment:

Tulane University	$234,066,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University	$27,568,000
Xavier University of Louisiana	$5,474,000
Loyola University	$4,600,000

MISCELLANY

★ Capitalizing on the state's environmental problems, Tulane and Xavier Universities have decided to use Louisiana as a laboratory. They formed a partnership to create the Tulane/Xavier Center For Bioenvironmental Research. Researchers will examine the effects of exposure to hazardous substances.

★ Xavier University is the nation's only historically black college with a Roman Catholic affiliation. The university was second in the nation in placing black students in medical school, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges. Only Howard University, with an undergraduate enrollment four times as large, recorded more.

★ The University of Southwestern Louisiana in 1992 denied Jeff Gremillion the opportunity to be editor of the yearbook for a second year because of anger over pictures he placed in the 1992 edition, including one of a partly nude woman and another of a bulldog sitting on an American flag.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It was founded in 1825 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Maine

MAINE's push to make higher education more widely available to its citizens was severely tested by the recession.

But the tough economic times that forced deep budget cuts, pay freezes, and steep tuition increases also inspired some creative efforts designed to aid current and prospective students.

To help some of the Mainers who have lost their jobs, for example, the state Legislature has proposed a $9.9-million bond issue that would pay tuition at any of the state's six technical colleges for as many as 3,000 unemployed people. The proposal is subject to approval by voters in November 1992.

After the seven-campus University of Maine System raised tuition in the middle of the 1991-92 academic year, the state's student-loan agency jumped in and offered $2-million in emergency loans to help students pay the higher costs.

The tuition increase was prompted by cuts in state support—cuts that followed years of generous state financing for public colleges. In 1991-92, however, the university system's appropriation fell 20 per cent below the level it had reached two years earlier. Nonetheless, the system's chancellor, Robert L. Woodbury, promised to avoid tuition increases for the 1992-93 academic year, saying the system must remain affordable.

Research focused on the university's geographic and historic interests—such as pulp and paper studies, marine sciences, and Canadian studies—also remains a priority. In addition, the system continues to make extensive use of interactive television to extend higher education to far corners of the state.

Another hopeful sign for higher education is the state's continued commitment to financial aid. That commitment also reflects the strong influence of private colleges, since many Maine residents who wish to attend those institutions need aid to pay for them. Several of the private institutions, including Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges, predate the public institutions and draw most of their students from out of state.

In addition to the university system and the Maine Technical College System, the state operates the Maine Maritime Academy. Each is governed by its own Board of Trustees.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,235,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.1%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	32.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.4%
White	98.4%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.8%
Some high school, no diploma	12.4%
High-school diploma	37.1%
Some college, no degree	16.1%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	12.7%
Graduate or professional degree	6.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 9.2%

Per-capita personal income: $17,306

Poverty rate:

All	10.8%
Under age 18	13.8%
Age 18 and older	9.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	12,280
2001-02 (estimate)	13,740

New GED diploma recipients: 3,423

High-school dropout rate: 8.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Fred Douglas, State House, Station 23, Augusta 04333; (207) 287-5803

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1997; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Thomas H. Andrews (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 97 Democrats, 54 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	31

Vocational institutions: 18

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Maine System
Board of Trustees
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association:
Maine Independent Colleges Association
Thomas College
West River Road
Waterville 04901
(207) 873-0771
George R. Spann, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	494
Associate professor	530
Assistant professor	540
Instructor	77
Lecturer	28
No rank	254
Total	1,923

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	779
Women	224
Total	1,003

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,110
Associate professor	$39,811
Assistant professor	$33,735
Instructor	$24,493
No rank	$18,419
Total	$40,122

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$31,775
Total	$31,775

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,759
Associate professor	$38,296
Assistant professor	$31,657
Instructor	$26,686
No rank	$29,222
Total	$39,463

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	34,616
At public 2-year institutions	6,884
At private 4-year institutions	14,262
At private 2-year institutions	1,424
Undergraduate	51,787
Graduate	4,771
Professional	628
American Indian	398
Asian	418
Black	296
Hispanic	195
White	55,487
Foreign	392
Total	57,186

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.9%
Full-time	56.8%
Minority	2.3%
Foreign	0.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 32.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.7%
At public 2-year institutions	2.7%
At private 4-year institutions	3.7%
At private 2-year institutions	0.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,859
Bachelor's	4,944
Master's	731
Doctorate	34
Professional	162

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in Maine; 70% of all Maine residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 879 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Maine's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Maine	50%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,263
At public 2-year institutions	$1,497
At private 4-year institutions	$10,928
At private 2-year institutions	$3,899

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$344,435,000
Private institutions	$186,175,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $186,665,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,044,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Frederick E. Hutchinson, University of Maine: $123,165 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $23,605,000

Sources:	
Federal government	38.3%
State and local governments	3.8%
Industry	19.8%
The institution itself	35.0%
Other	3.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $10,197,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$608,000
National Science Foundation	$1,931,000
Department of Defense	$213,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,053,000
Department of Energy	$77,000

Largest endowment:

Bowdoin College	$161,556,000

Top fund raisers:

Bowdoin College	$19,443,000
University of Maine	$7,499,000
Colby College	$6,552,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1992 Peter Marbach, devel-opment officer at Unity College, obtained 32 solar panels that were once used by the Carter White House and installed them on the roof of the college's cafeteria.

★ Scraps from the University of Maine salad bar are helping generate electricity. Manure from the university's dairy farm, combined with food waste, creates a gas that generates about $10,000 worth of electricity annually.

★ Bowdoin College is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Maryland

MARYLAND created a new structure for public higher education in 1988 and then spent the next few years putting in place major changes in the way the state finances student aid and community colleges.

But it seems as if the system—like most four-year-olds—just can't stay still.

In 1992, college officials were again pushing proposals for mergers, governance changes, curricular reform, and even a plan from one institution for a new relationship with the state. At the same time, public-college students and faculty members continued to protest state budget cuts and the resulting mid-year tuition increases.

In a year when lawmakers raised taxes and even then found that state revenues would be insufficient, the proposals that promised to save the state money were among the most popular.

St. Mary's College of Maryland, for example, won approval to become a "state related" institution after college leaders assured legislators and Gov. William Donald Schaefer, a Democrat, that they would not ask for ever-increasing appropriations from the state if the college could be protected from future budget cuts.

Under the new law, St. Mary's was granted greater autonomy over spending, and the right to double its tuition charges over the next five years.

St. Mary's and Morgan State University are the only four-year public institutions in Maryland that were not placed under the expanded University of Maryland System in 1988.

Fears of higher costs helped to kill another proposal, which would have merged the University of Maryland's Baltimore County and downtown Baltimore campuses into a single institution geared toward research in science, health, and technology. The president of the State Senate said Maryland could not afford another research institution to compete with the University of Maryland at College Park. Leaders of the two Baltimore-area campuses say they will pursue the measure again next year.

The College Park campus has had its problems. With state appropriations dwindling, the university went through an extensive review of academic programs and decided to eliminate its College of Human Ecology and seven departments. Eventually the moves will save the campus more than $6.3-million, which will be used to strengthen other academic programs.

The opposition to the Baltimore merger illustrates how regional politics often influence higher-education policy in Maryland. Controversy over another proposed merger shows how racial issues, too, have been a factor.

The Maryland Higher Education Commission, the statewide coordinating board, has suggested merging two of the state's four historically black institutions, Morgan State University and Coppin State College. Some black legislators and others have objected, saying the merger could deprive black students of educational opportunities at a time when Maryland is still under a federal court order to desegregate its higher-education system.

Guided by a Secretary of Higher Education, Shaila R. Aery, who enjoys wide support from legislators and Governor Schaefer, the commission has appointed a committee to study the merger.

The commission has not been shy about using its authority to help set higher-education policy, most notably in 1992 when it severely restricted the creation of new academic programs on four-year campuses. Since July 1992, with the state's abolition of community-college boards of trustees, the commission also has been responsible for overseeing the state's 19 community colleges.

Along with the commission and the University of Maryland System, private institutions like Washington and Hood Colleges enjoy considerable clout in state political circles because of the work of a well-organized private-college lobby. Other institutions enjoy favor

Continued on Following Page

FEATURE	NeXTstation™ TURBO	Macintosh® Quadra 700	SPARCstation™ IPC	IBM PS/2® Model 90 XP 486
Educational Price of Mathematica® 2.0	FREE	$725	$1395	DOS: $725 Windows™ :$795
CPU	33MHz 68040	25MHz 68040	25MHz SPARC	33MHz i486
Mathematica Notebook Front End Available	YES	YES	NO	DOS: NO Windows: YES
Display PostScript® Unified Imaging Model for On-Screen and Printed Graphics	YES	NO	NO	NO
Cut and Paste PostScript® Graphics Among Applications	YES	NO	NO	NO
Build Object-Oriented Front Ends to Mathematica	YES	NO	NO	NO
True Multitasking	YES	NO	YES	NO
Suggested Retail Price	**$5995** **Includes *Mathematica* 2.0** 8MB RAM, 250MB HD, 17" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse	**$7127** **Does Not Include *Mathematica* 2.0** 4MB RAM, 80MB HD, 13" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse	**$6495** **Does Not Include *Mathematica* 2.0** 8MB RAM, 207MB HD, 17" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse	**$6200** **Does Not Include *Mathematica* 2.0** 8MB RAM, 400 MB HD, 16" Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse

BUYING ANY OTHER COMPUTER FOR A MATHEMATICA LAB JUST DOESN'T ADD UP.

It doesn't take complicated formulas to prove the value of a NeXTstation™ computer.

All it takes is a few lines of *Mathematica*® code.

The ones you use to solve your toughest *Mathematica* problems. The problems that slow your computer to a crawl. Or overflow memory.

Run them on a NeXTstation and watch it outperform high-powered UNIX® workstations for a price far below those of personal computers. (Not counting the hundreds of dollars more you save because *Mathematica* is free on all our systems sold in education in North America.)

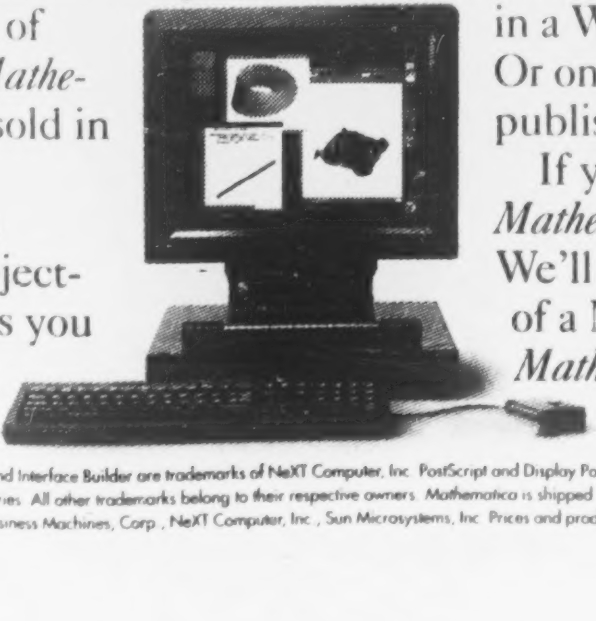
But don't make your decision entirely by the numbers. Our object-oriented Interface Builder™ takes you beyond Notebooks and into the domain of custom front ends. Front ends that hide *Mathematica*'s complexity, but not its power.

And when a NeXTstation isn't being used to solve students' problems, use it to solve some of your own. Publishing your research, for example.

Everything you see on a NeXTstation monitor is drawn with Display PostScript®.

So the crisp, clean plots you generate with *Mathematica* will look exactly as crisp and clean in a WordPerfect® or TEX™ document. Or on our 400 dpi laser printer. Or your publisher's professional typesetter.

If you're about to equip or upgrade a *Mathematica* lab, call (800) 879-NeXT. We'll be glad to put you in front of a NeXTstation and start up *Mathematica*. So you can add it all up for yourself.



NeXT™

©1992 NeXT Computer, Inc. All rights reserved. NeXT, the NeXT logo, NeXTstation and Interface Builder are trademarks of NeXT Computer, Inc. PostScript and Display PostScript are registered trademarks of Adobe Systems, Inc. Mathematica is a registered trademark of Wolfram Research, Inc. UNIX is a registered trademark of UNIX Systems Laboratories. All other trademarks belong to their respective owners. Mathematica is shipped free to NeXT users in education in North America and Europe. Mathematica pricing information source: Wolfram Research, Inc. Other sources: Apple Computer, Inc., International Business Machines, Corp., NeXT Computer, Inc., Sun Microsystems, Inc. Prices and product features are as of March 1992 and are subject to change. Contact individual vendors directly for more information.

Maryland

CONTINUED

because of their prestige, notably St. John's College, which is known for its "great books" curriculum, and the Johns Hopkins University, a nationally respected research university.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,860,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 44	35.1%
45 and older	30.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	2.9%
Black	24.9%
White	71.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.9%
Some high school, no diploma	13.7%
High-school diploma	28.1%
Some college, no degree	18.6%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	15.6%
Graduate or professional degree	10.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.9%

Per-capita personal income: $22,080

Poverty rate:

All	8.3%
Under age 18	11.3%
Age 18 and older	7.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	38,690
2001-02 (estimate)	52,730

New GED diploma recipients: 6,211

High-school dropout rate: 10.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 1993; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Wayne T. Gilchrest (R), Steny H. Hoyer (D), C. Thomas McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 116 Democrats, 25 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 153

Statewide coordinating board:
Maryland Higher Education Commission
Jeffrey Building
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(410) 974-2971
Shaila R. Aery, secretary of higher education

Private-college association:
Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(410) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Maryland Institute College of Art,
New Community College of Baltimore

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Maryland at College Park

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,092
Associate professor	1,807
Assistant professor	1,849
Instructor	449
Lecturer	200
No rank	216
Total	6,613

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,780
Women	997
Total	3,777

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$60,952
Associate professor	$46,006
Assistant professor	$38,240
Instructor	$28,248
No rank	$22,112
Total	$46,028

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$48,561
Associate professor	$40,205
Assistant professor	$32,606
Instructor	$27,555
No rank	$30,884
Total	$40,313

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$61,122
Associate professor	$39,972
Assistant professor	$33,623
Instructor	$26,934
No rank	$31,683
Total	$42,484

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	110,830
At public 2-year institutions	109,953
At private 4-year institutions	38,174
At private 2-year institutions	743
Undergraduate	219,707
Graduate	36,207
Professional	3,786
American Indian	817
Asian	11,429
Black	44,292
Hispanic	4,726
White	190,880
Foreign	7,556
Total	259,700

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.6%
Full-time	46.3%
Minority	24.3%
Foreign	2.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.9%
At public 2-year institutions	24.2%
At private 4-year institutions	14.4%
At private 2-year institutions	16.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,429
Bachelor's	18,493
Master's	6,469
Doctorate	824
Professional	1,122

Residence of new students: State residents made up 83% of all freshmen enrolled in Maryland; 75% of all Maryland residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 904 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Coppin State College	16%
Loyola College	70%
Morgan State University	28%
Mount Saint Mary's College	70%
Towson State University	51%
U.S. Naval Academy	77%
University of Maryland Baltimore County	35%
University of Maryland at College Park	57%
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	16%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,287
At public 2-year institutions	$1,244
At private 4-year institutions	$10,698
At private 2-year institutions	$6,101

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,576,934,000
Private institutions	$1,356,011,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $804,886,000

Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,652,000
Non–need-based: $5,449,000
Other: $135,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: $143,377 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $977,593,000

Sources:

Federal government	74.1%
State and local governments	7.3%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	11.1%
Other	3.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $589,856,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$235,025,000
National Science Foundation	$31,082,000
Department of Defense	$272,701,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,999,000
Department of Energy	$10,636,000

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	$561,433,000

Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	$100,437,000
University of Maryland	$24,421,000
Washington College	$4,798,000

MISCELLANY

★ Hood College, a private liberal-arts institution for women that is celebrating its centennial this year, has frozen its prices for 1992-93. To help families strapped by the economic downturn, Hood has kept its charges at the 1991-92 level of $12,078 for tuition and $5,675 for room and board.

★ To see how computer music will stand the test of time, students at the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University in 1991 sealed samples of their compositions and an assortment of musical software, including compact and optical disks, in a time capsule. Students undertook the project to mark the creation of Peabody's new master's-degree program in electronic and computer music.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ Students from the University of Maryland at College Park are helping to restore 350-year-old Kiplin Hall in North Yorkshire, England. It was the home of George Calvert, whose son founded the Maryland colony.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782 and said to be the only institution of higher education to which George Washington gave his express consent for the use of his name.

Massachusetts

EVEN in 1992, a year in which the recession hurt public colleges nationwide, the financial woes of Massachusetts' colleges stand out.

From the 1989-90 through the 1991-92 academic years, state support for higher education in the Bay State dropped by 28 per cent, the biggest loss of any state in the country. When adjusted for inflation, Massachusetts now provides less money for higher education than it did 10 years ago.

The effects of the cuts are visible at public colleges throughout the state. Tuition is up. Class sizes are up. The number of classes offered is down. Morale—of students, faculty members, and administrators—is way down.

Educators say their state colleges were poorly prepared for the recession. Public higher education has traditionally taken a back seat to the state's prestigious private colleges, and it was only in the mid-1980's that Massachusetts lawmakers began a concerted effort to improve the quality of the public institutions.

The immediate outlook is not encouraging. The recession is still taking a toll, and Gov. William F. Weld, a Republican, has vowed to balance the state's budget with program cuts rather than tax increases.

For public higher education, Governor Weld and his Secretary of Education, Piedad F. Robertson, say that specialization is the key to preserving quality. They are encouraging colleges, particularly the regional four-year institutions, to develop more distinct missions and to eliminate academic programs that do not meet pressing demands.

Theoretically, the plan has broad support. But few colleges have volunteered to eliminate programs, and legislators take a proprietary interest in those offered by colleges in the districts they represent.

Money woes were not restricted to public colleges in 1992. State support for financial aid to private-college students was cut dramatically, forcing private institutions to find other sources of money for their students.

Harvard University discovered in 1992 that it was not immune to the financial problems plaguing many research universities. It closed the 1991 fiscal year with a $42-million deficit in its $1.2-billion budget. It delayed the start of a long-awaited fund-raising campaign that is believed to have a goal of $2-billion.

In contrast, women's colleges in Massachusetts are on a fund-raising streak. Wellesley College in 1992 set a new record for fund-raising by a private liberal-arts college when it closed its capital campaign with $167-million in gifts and pledges. In 1991 Mount Holyoke ended a campaign with $138-million, and in 1989 Smith College finished a campaign that raised $163-million.

Several private institutions are undergoing transitions in their leadership. Harvard has a new president, Neil L. Rudenstine. Tufts University has selected John A. DiBiaggio, president of Michigan State University, to succeed Jean Mayer. Brandeis University, which has been divided over how much its Jewish identity should define the institution, installed a new president in 1992, Samuel O. Thier. The University of Massachusetts also selected a new president—Michael K. Hooker, president of the University of Maryland–Baltimore County.

Private colleges in Massachusetts, like their counterparts elsewhere, are involved in the debates over "political correctness" and the treatment of women and members of minority groups on campus.

Harvard had major protests in 1992 over allegations of discrimination against female, black, and gay students. The literature faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been torn by allegations that faculty members who disagree with certain literary and political theories are isolated. At Clark University, an associate professor of philosophy, Christina Hoff Sommers, has emerged as a national critic of political correctness and what she views as the excesses of academic feminism.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,996,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.9%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 44	33.7%
45 and older	32.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.4%
Black	5.0%
White	89.8%
Other and unknown	2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.0%
Some high school, no diploma	12.0%
High-school diploma	29.7%
Some college, no degree	15.8%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree	16.6%
Graduate or professional degree	10.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 15.2%

Per-capita personal income: $22,897

Poverty rate:

All	8.9%
Under age 18	13.2%
Age 18 and older	7.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	46,260
2001-02 (estimate)	54,970

New GED diploma recipients: 10,849

High-school dropout rate: 8.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William F. Weld (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Piedad F. Robertson, One Ashburton Place, Room 1401, Boston 02108; (617) 727-1313

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1995; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Chester G. Atkins (D) Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), John Joseph Moakley (D), Richard E. Neal (D), John W. Olver (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 118 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 Independent, 2 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	71
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	116

Vocational institutions: 157

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Council
One Ashburton Place
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Paul G. Marks, chancellor for higher education

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
American International College, Bridgewater State College, Dean Junior College, Nichols College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Lowell

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	6,139
Associate professor	4,248
Assistant professor	3,832
Instructor	554
Lecturer	541
No rank	257
Total	15,571

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	6,918
Women	2,224
Total	9,142

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,551
Associate professor	$44,719
Assistant professor	$36,137
Instructor	$28,209
No rank	n/a
Total	$46,965

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,742
Associate professor	$32,647
Assistant professor	$29,462
Instructor	$26,824
No rank	$30,698
Total	$35,873

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$69,231
Associate professor	$45,978
Assistant professor	$38,668
Instructor	$30,621
No rank	$30,053
Total	$51,004

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	110,031
At public 2-year institutions	74,641
At private 4-year institutions	220,711
At private 2-year institutions	13,491
Undergraduate	333,956
Graduate	72,005
Professional	12,913
American Indian	1,220
Asian	16,144
Black	18,376
Hispanic	12,501

Continued on Following Page

Barnes & Noble Bookstores, Inc.
proudly announces its selection by
Memphis State University
to operate its bookstore

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY MCMXII

BARNES & NOBLE BOOKSTORES INC

Excellence in Education **Excellence in Bookselling**

Founded in 1873, Barnes & Noble is one of the nation's oldest booksellers and now serves more than 250 colleges and universities of every size and type throughout the nation.

To learn more about Barnes & Noble and its customized lease management programs, contact Bill Maloney, Senior Vice President, at (212) 633-3300.

BARNES & NOBLE
BOOKSTORES, INC.

Massachusetts
CONTINUED

White	349,516
Foreign	21,117
Total	418,874

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	62.6%
Minority	12.1%
Foreign	5.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	8.0%
At public 2-year institutions	13.4%
At private 4-year institutions	13.4%
At private 2-year institutions	17.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	13,316
Bachelor's	43,559
Master's	17,827
Doctorate	2,122
Professional	3,657

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Massachusetts; 79% of all Massachusetts residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 896 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 79% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Boston College	85%
Boston University	62%
College of the Holy Cross	87%
Harvard University	94%
Northeastern University	47%
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	63%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,580
At public 2-year institutions	$1,528
At private 4-year institutions	$12,446
At private 2-year institutions	$7,750

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,357,588,000
Private institutions	$4,922,923,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $583,569,000

Two-year change: Down 28%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $23,748,000

Non–need-based: None

Other: $16,241,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Richard D. O'Brien, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: $123,500 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $898,808,000

Sources:

Federal government	72.2%
State and local governments	1.6%
Industry	9.6%
The institution itself	6.0%
Other	10.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $635,891,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$283,414,000
National Science Foundation	$124,325,000
Department of Defense	$102,031,000
Department of Agriculture	$15,021,000
Department of Energy	$60,385,000

Largest endowment:

Harvard University	$4,669,683,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	$195,583,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$110,308,000
Boston University	$40,771,000

MISCELLANY

★ Boston University took first place in 1992 in a competition to recognize successful money-saving projects that could be used by other colleges. It won a $10,000 cash prize for saving $500,000 by automating its computer center to improve service for users and to reduce staff time. The contest was sponsored by the National Association of College and University Business Officers and the USX Foundation.

★ The Bunting Institute at Radcliffe College is the country's first and largest multidisciplinary think tank for women. Founded some 30 years ago, it has provided fellowships to more than 1,000 female academics and artists.

★ Middlesex Community College in Massachusetts used to be housed—at least in part—inside a Veteran's Hospital. The state finally moved the programs out of the hospital to other buildings adjacent to the hospital grounds.

★ Harvard University has refused to let a company sell condoms emblazoned with its insignia. The company said its product would help the university encourage students to practice safe sex. But Harvard officials said the university might face legal problems if the condoms proved defective.

★ North Adams State College is offering unemployed Massachusetts residents free classes in its continuing-education division.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the country's oldest institution of higher education.

Michigan

MICHIGAN has had a tradition of strong public and private colleges, with generally stable leadership. But several of its postsecondary institutions will begin the 1992-93 academic year in search of presidents.

Perhaps the best-known departing president is John A. DiBiaggio, who left Michigan State University after a protracted clash with the Board of Trustees over control of the athletics programs. Mr. DiBiaggio has accepted the presidency of Tufts University.

The president of Central Michigan University since 1988, Edward B. Jakubauskas, opted to leave at the end of the 1991-92 academic year after "no confidence" votes by the Academic Senate, the faculty union, and department heads. The groups had criticized Mr. Jakubauskas' handling of a budget shortfall.

At Olivet College, racial discord between black and white students, which sparked a mass exodus of black students in the spring of 1992, brought on the resignation of President Donald A. Morris, who also had been stung by a "no confidence" vote by faculty members.

Meanwhile, at Ferris State University, President Helen Popovich received an overwhelming vote of "no confidence" by faculty members in 1992, but she remained at the institution. Faculty members have faulted her efforts to reduce Ferris State's deficit.

Despite the campus unrest and a tight budget, higher education in Michigan has been spared the cutbacks imposed on other state agencies by Republican Gov. John M. Engler and state lawmakers, who passed a "stay even" budget of $1.3-billion for the 1992-93 fiscal year, which begins October 1. The appropriation bill also contains language that calls for the public colleges and universities to improve undergraduate education and attract more non-traditional and part-time students.

Additionally, the state is promoting collaborative efforts among community and four-year colleges. An example is a project that links state universities with Northwestern Michigan College, a two-year institution, to determine how the universities can offer more programs to students who live in that part of the state.

Financial-aid policies were little changed in 1991-92, but the state did suspend its prepaid-tuition program, which was created by Gov. James J. Blanchard in 1986. The program has stopped taking new participants, waiting for the outcome of a state appeal of an Internal Revenue Service decision requiring income-tax payments on its earnings. In July 1992, a federal district court upheld the IRS ruling, casting more doubt on the future of the program. The state was expected to appeal.

The 1991-92 academic year saw the formation of the Citizens Council for Michigan Public Universities, a coalition of business and civic leaders that promotes increased support for higher education.

Each public college and university in Michigan, which has no strong statewide coordination, is run by an independent governing board. The boards for the University of Michigan, Michigan State, and Wayne State Universities are selected in statewide elections. Community colleges are governed by local boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,368,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	32.2%
45 and older	30.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.1%
Black	13.9%
White	83.4%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.8%
Some high school, no diploma	15.5%
High-school diploma	32.3%
Some college, no degree	20.4%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree	10.9%
Graduate or professional degree	6.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.6%

Per-capita personal income: $18,679

Poverty rate:

All	13.1%
Under age 18	18.6%
Age 18 and older	11.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	85,960
2001-02 (estimate)	92,010

New GED diploma recipients: 14,111

High-school dropout rate: 10.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John M. Engler (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Georgia Van Adestine, Governor's Office, P.O. Box 30013, Lansing 48909; (517) 335-7824

U.S. Senators: Carl Levin (D), term ends 1997; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

11 Democrats, 7 Republicans

David E. Bonior (D), Wm. S. Broomfield (R), Dave Camp (R), Bob Carr (D), Barbara-Rose Collins (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bob Traxler (D), Fred Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 60 Democrats, 49 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	50
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	97

Vocational institutions: 278

Statewide coordinating board:

State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 335-4933
C. Danford Austin, associate superintendent for postsecondary education

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Hillsdale College, Olivet College, University of Detroit Mercy

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

University of Michigan

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	3,887
Associate professor	3,127
Assistant professor	3,088
Instructor	607
Lecturer	379
No rank	3,105
Total	14,193

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	4,868
Women	1,157
Total	6,025

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$57,693
Associate professor	$44,335
Assistant professor	$37,841
Instructor	$27,375
No rank	$27,104
Total	$46,407

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$41,747
Associate professor	$37,348
Assistant professor	$31,204
Instructor	$25,118
No rank	$32,816
Total	$32,793

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$41,914
Associate professor	$33,525
Assistant professor	$28,357
Instructor	$23,071
No rank	$33,545
Total	$34,078

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	259,879
At public 2-year institutions	227,480
At private 4-year institutions	79,599
At private 2-year institutions	2,845
Undergraduate	500,739
Graduate	58,624
Professional	10,440
American Indian	3,547
Asian	10,693
Black	56,786
Hispanic	9,094
White	475,505
Foreign	14,178
Total	569,803

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	50.8%
Minority	14.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.0%
At public 2-year institutions	14.6%
At private 4-year institutions	18.2%
At private 2-year institutions	18.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	21,156
Bachelor's	42,428
Master's	13,297
Doctorate	1,313
Professional	2,418

Residence of new students: State residents made up 85% of all freshmen enrolled in Michigan; 91% of all Michigan residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: A.C.T. score n/a

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Central Michigan University	53%
Eastern Michigan University	36%
Michigan State University	66%
University of Detroit Mercy	48%
University of Michigan	82%
Western Michigan University	44%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,635
At public 2-year institutions	$1,124
At private 4-year institutions	$6,885
At private 2-year institutions	$4,749

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$4,076,519,000
Private institutions	$637,849,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,535,999,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $81,577,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,900,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gordon Guyer (interim), Michigan State University: $157,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $527,070,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.4%
State and local governments	7.0%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	24.3%
Other	7.8%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $274,276,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$155,239,000
National Science Foundation	$48,718,000
Department of Defense	$16,585,000
Department of Agriculture	$14,228,000
Department of Energy	$11,846,000

Largest endowment:

University of Michigan	$500,430,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	$94,789,000
Michigan State University	$53,554,000
Wayne State University	$15,255,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Walter P. Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University houses the world's largest collection on labor history, including the archives of the United Auto Workers of America.

★ Northern Michigan University is home to one of three U.S. Olympic Education Centers—the only one on a college campus.

★ Michigan State University is the only university in the United States with three medical schools. Aspiring medical doctors, veterinarians, and osteopathic physicians can all get their degrees from Michigan State.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

In the summer of 1992, Minnesota did what many states dare not even talk about: It shut down a public college.

But the closing of one campus of 1,000 students, the University of Minnesota's agriculture-oriented branch at Waseca, in a system that enrolls more than 220,000 is unlikely to have a profound impact on higher education. The state still has 63 other public-college campuses.

Several years of serious budget problems, however, are forcing Minnesotans to rethink their philosophy toward postsecondary education, particularly the unofficial policy that all students should be able to attend college within 35 miles of their homes.

Although other campus closings are not yet in the offing, the institutions and the state have taken steps that could lead to dramatic changes. Chief among them was a decision to merge the four-year, community, and technical colleges into a single system by 1995. The merger is an attempt to reduce expensive duplication. The University of Minnesota, a constitutionally chartered institution, was not included in the merger, but it, too, is examining programs with an eye toward eliminating duplication.

Some lawmakers and Gov. Arne H. Carlson, a Republican, still have reservations about the merger. They worry that the unique mission of technical colleges could be lost in a giant system, and are skeptical that the merger will actually save money. But a legislative attempt in 1992 to undo the merger failed, and state officials are working to put the new system into place.

Meanwhile, a panel of legislators, students, community leaders, and college officials appointed by Governor Carlson has highlighted other topics that could soon move up on the state's higher-education agenda.

The panel, the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, has called on the state to institute financial incentives to reward colleges that are innovative and teach their students well. The commission also recommended that the state increase requirements for graduation from high school and that it prohibit postsecondary-education funds from being used to pay for the costs of remedial courses for recent high-school graduates. If students need such courses, the commission said, their school districts should pay for them.

The push for academic quality

Continued on Following Page

Barnes & Noble Bookstores, Inc.
proudly announces its selection by
Oakland University
to operate its bookstore

Oakland
UNIVERSITY

BARNES
& NOBLE
BOOKSTORES, INC

Excellence in Education **Excellence in Bookselling**

Founded in 1873, Barnes & Noble is one of the nation's oldest booksellers and now serves more than 250 colleges and universities of every size and type throughout the nation.

To learn more about Barnes & Noble and its customized lease management programs, contact Bill Maloney, Senior Vice President, at (212) 633-3300.

BARNES & NOBLE
BOOKSTORES, INC.

Minnesota
CONTINUED

followed a decision by the State University System to impose tougher admissions standards beginning in 1994.

The renewed emphasis on standards at the four-year institutions, coupled with their plans to curtail enrollment growth, is also putting new pressures on the state's 20-campus Minnesota Community College System. About half of the community colleges' students enroll with the goal of transferring to a four-year college.

The financial pressures on the public colleges have given new ammunition to an argument advanced by private colleges: that Minnesota should change its philosophy toward financing higher education. The private colleges say the state should devote more money to financial aid rather than subsidize low public-college tuition.

The Minnesota Private College Council, the private-college lobby, says the state's seemingly egalitarian low-tuition policy is actually regressive. Some legislators are beginning to agree. A bill that would have dramatically shifted spending priorities in that direction was introduced in 1992, but failed to pass the Legislature.

That setback aside, private colleges, including Macalester College and several institutions affiliated with the Lutheran Church, generally enjoy great influence in the state's political and cultural life. One sign of that influence is the state's generous financial programs, which are open to private-college students. Another is the state's willingness to allow private colleges to participate in an offshoot of the state's "school choice" program. The program allows 11th- and 12th-graders to receive high-school credit for the courses they take at colleges, and participating colleges are reimbursed by school districts.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,432,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.8%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	33.2%
45 and older	30.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	1.8%
Black	2.2%
White	94.4%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.6%
Some high school, no diploma	9.0%
High-school diploma	33.0%
Some college, no degree	19.0%
Associate degree	8.6%
Bachelor's degree	15.6%
Graduate or professional degree	6.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.6%

Per-capita personal income: $19,107

Poverty rate:

All	10.2%
Under age 18	12.7%
Age 18 and older	9.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	48,530
2001-02 (estimate)	60,610

New GED diploma recipients: 6,151

High-school dropout rate: 6.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Arne H. Carlson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Curt Johnson, 130 Capitol Building, St. Paul 55155; (612) 296-3391

U.S. Senators: Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1995; Paul D. Wellstone (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans
James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Collin C. Peterson (D), Jim Ramstad (R), Martin Olav Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 46 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 78 Democrats, 56 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	34
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	78

Vocational institutions: 113

Statewide coordinating board:
Minnesota Higher Education
Coordinating Board
400 Capitol Square Building
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
David R. Powers, executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
401 Galtier Plaza
Box 40
175 Fifth Street East
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Minnesota–Twin Cities

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,190
Associate professor	1,658
Assistant professor	1,716
Instructor	432
Lecturer	9
No rank	1,281
Total	7,286

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,925
Women	824
Total	3,749

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$55,625
Associate professor	$42,723
Assistant professor	$35,252
Instructor	$26,181
No rank	n/a
Total	$44,975

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,000
Associate professor	$39,755
Assistant professor	$33,256
Instructor	$27,498
No rank	$39,762
Total	$39,536

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,897
Associate professor	$36,759
Assistant professor	$31,118
Instructor	$26,718
No rank	n/a
Total	$37,351

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,622
At public 2-year institutions	65,589
At private 4-year institutions	50,224
At private 2-year institutions	4,354
Undergraduate	222,683
Graduate	25,361
Professional	5,745
American Indian	2,002
Asian	4,948
Black	4,143
Hispanic	1,936
White	235,231
Foreign	5,529
Total	253,789

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	60.1%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.0%
At public 2-year institutions	5.6%
At private 4-year institutions	5.3%
At private 2-year institutions	6.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,674
Bachelor's	22,881
Master's	4,366
Doctorate	750
Professional	1,561

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in Minnesota; 82% of all Minnesota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 59% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	34%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,216
At public 2-year institutions	$1,578
At private 4-year institutions	$9,507
At private 2-year institutions	$7,664

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,802,133,000
Private institutions	$753,255,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $995,429,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $77,678,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,595,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Nils Hasselmo, University of Minnesota–Twin Cities: $152,300 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $292,046,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.2%
State and local governments	16.2%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	18.3%
Other	10.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $141,748,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$92,215,000
National Science Foundation	$20,975,000
Department of Defense	$10,057,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,242,000
Department of Energy	$4,560,000

Largest endowment:

Macalester College	$390,024,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Minnesota	$109,132,000
Mayo Foundation	$41,436,000
St. Olaf College	$11,908,000

MISCELLANY

★ Concordia College holds a "Corn Feed" every year before its students return. The college sponsors the party for the local community, and residents eat thousands of ears of corn.

★ In 1991, Bemidji State University became the first public university in the country to open an on-campus apartment building exclusively for single parents and their children.

★ At a time when many institutions are cutting back, the University of Saint Thomas is opening a new campus in Minneapolis in September 1992. An atrium at the new facility features what is said to be the largest fresco in the United States.

★ Minnesotans disagree over which institution of higher education is the oldest in the state. The University of Minnesota–Twin Cities was chartered in 1851 but did not admit a freshman class until 1869. Hamline University was chartered in 1854 and commenced classes that same year.

Mississippi

IN a landmark decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June 1992 that Mississippi's public colleges and universities remained illegally segregated. It ordered lower federal courts to supervise state efforts to desegregate.

The decision capped years of legal battles involving the state, the U.S. Justice Department, and civil-rights leaders.

Mississippi officials maintained that the state had met its legal obligations by ending racial limitations on where students could enroll, and by making "good faith" efforts to attract more black students to the predominantly white institutions.

The Supreme Court disagreed, saying that key elements of Mississippi's higher-education system needed more judicial scrutiny, which it predicted would lead to changes in some policies. Specifically, the Court criticized the state's use of standardized test scores in admissions decisions and the widespread duplication of academic programs at nearby predominantly white and historically black institutions.

The Court also suggested that Mississippi might not need eight public four-year colleges and universities, and that maintaining all those institutions—three of which are historically black—may perpetuate segregation.

Gov. Kirk Fordice, a Republican, has appointed a number of committees to plan the state's response to the ruling.

The Governor has promised to cooperate with the courts and to build harmony, but many black citizens fear he will try to close black colleges.

During his successful campaign in 1991, Mr. Fordice said the state had too many academic programs.

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, the governing board for the eight four-year institutions, will work closely with the Governor's committees.

Community colleges, which were not covered by the desegregation ruling, are governed by the State Board for Community and Junior Colleges.

Mississippi's college leaders, particularly Higher Education Commissioner W. Ray Cleere, have been pushing to improve the academic quality of their institutions through tougher admissions standards and closer links between colleges and the public schools. The campaign has been controversial because many say that, until the public schools improve, it is unreasonable for the colleges to expect much more of high-school graduates.

Another major roadblock to improving Mississippi higher education has been lack of money. The state has been in a recession, and Governor Fordice is a staunch fiscal conservative. Budget cuts, program eliminations, and tuition increases have become the norm for the state's colleges.

In 1992 the colleges had one bit of good financial news when the Legislature overrode Governor Fordice's veto of a bill to raise the sales tax to 7 per cent, from 6 per cent, and to designate the new funds for education at all levels. Even with the additional revenue, however, colleges will still have less money than was appropriated for the 1990-91 academic year.

Private higher education in Mississippi consists largely of liberal-arts, religiously affiliated institutions, such as Blue Mountain, Millsaps, Mississippi, Tougaloo, and William Carey Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,592,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.0%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	29.2%
45 and older	30.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	35.6%
White	63.5%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	15.6%
Some high school, no diploma	20.1%
High-school diploma	27.5%
Some college, no degree	16.9%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	9.7%
Graduate or professional degree	5.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.8%

Per-capita personal income: $13,343

Poverty rate:

All	25.2%
Under age 18	33.6%
Age 18 and older	21.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	23,180
2001-02 (estimate)	23,520

New GED diploma recipients: 6,053

High-school dropout rate: 11.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kirk Fordice (R), term ends 1996

Governor's higher-education aide: Jeanne Forrester, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-3150

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1997; Trent Lott (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Mike Espy (D), G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), Mike Parker (D), Gene Taylor (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 43 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 98 Democrats, 23 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	46

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating boards:

Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson 39211
(601) 982-6518
Olon E. Ray, executive director

Private-college association:

Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	670
Associate professor	637
Assistant professor	821
Instructor	353
Lecturer	11
No rank	1,428
Total	3,920

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	818
Women	275
Total	1,093

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$43,350
Associate professor	$34,948
Assistant professor	$30,691
Instructor	$21,720
No rank	n/a
Total	$33,717

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$28,195
Total	$28,195

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,320
Associate professor	$34,978
Assistant professor	$29,166
Instructor	$19,894
No rank	n/a
Total	$34,888

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	58,781
At public 2-year institutions	50,257
At private 4-year institutions	10,640
At private 2-year institutions	3,205

Continued on Following Page

GIVE YOUR RETIREMENT PLAN THE VANGUARD NO-LOAD, LOW-COST ADVANTAGE

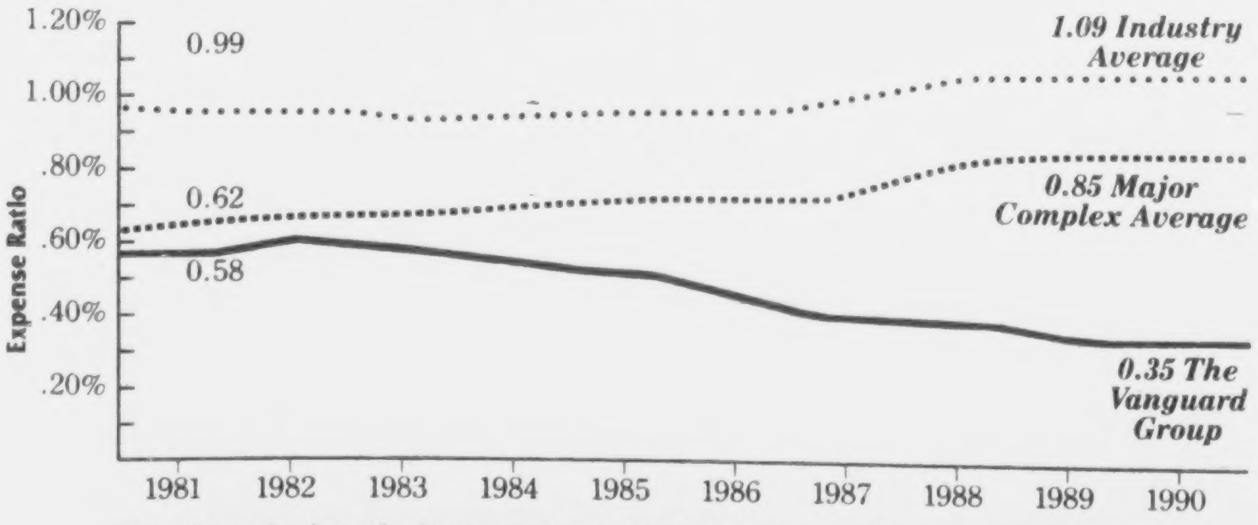
In their rush for investment performance, retirement plan investors often overlook a significant barrier to performance — high expenses. But cost should never be left out of the investment equation, because:

Lower costs mean higher returns
In a money market fund or a bond fund, lower cost (other things being equal) results in a higher yield, month after month. And in equity funds, lower cost can provide a significant enhancement to the compound rate of total return achieved over a span of years.

As the chart shows, Vanguard's cost advantage is dramatic. Our low expense ratio is *less than one-third* of the mutual fund industry average as reported by Lipper Analytical Services.

We urge you to read a Fund's prospectus carefully before you invest or send money. It contains more complete information on advisory fees, distribution charges and other expenses.

COMPARE YOUR COST



The chart depicts the Vanguard Low-Cost Advantage. The average 1990 expense ratio of the major mutual fund complexes is 143% higher than Vanguard's average expense ratio. The average 1990 expense ratio for the mutual fund industry is 211% higher. Source: Lipper Directors' Analytical Data, First Edition, 1991.

For more information on Vanguard Funds and Retirement Plan Programs, call us toll-free: **1-800-662-7447.**

THE Vanguard GROUP OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Mississippi
CONTINUED

Undergraduate	110,333
Graduate	10,415
Professional	2,135
American Indian	377
Asian	783
Black	33,699
Hispanic	395
White	85,699
Foreign	1,930
Total	122,883

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	75.9%
Minority	29.1%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.8%
At public 2-year institutions	25.8%
At private 4-year institutions	31.4%
At private 2-year institutions	44.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,995
Bachelor's	8,808
Master's	2,370
Doctorate	293
Professional	477

Residence of new students: State residents made up 87% of all freshmen enrolled in Mississippi; 92% of all Mississippi residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 18.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 72% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Alcorn State University	47%
Jackson State University	18%
Mississippi State University	52%
Mississippi Valley State University	39%
University of Mississippi	48%
University of Southern Mississippi	40%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,927
At public 2-year institutions	$722
At private 4-year institutions	$5,238
At private 2-year institutions	$3,721

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$922,574,000
Private institutions	$93,959,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $412,311,000

Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,175,000
Non–need-based: $71,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donald W. Zacharias, Mississippi State University: $102,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $85,229,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.3%
State and local governments	24.3%
Industry	9.6%
The institution itself	11.1%
Other	7.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $36,277,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$8,545,000
National Science Foundation	$4,684,000
Department of Defense	$1,925,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,476,000
Department of Energy	$5,115,000

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi	$46,052,000

Top fund raisers:

Mississippi State University	$11,122,000
University of Mississippi	$10,716,000
Mississippi College	$4,495,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Mississippi University for Women is one of two state-supported institutions in the country whose primary mission is the education of women. The other is Texas Woman's University.

★ The University of Mississippi has the federal government's only legal marijuana farm. Officials of the university's Marijuana Project grow the plants on a 5.6-acre plot for research on medical and other uses.

★ Mississippi State University played the leading research and development role in establishing the $2.7-billion commercial catfish industry in the United States. The industry was created entirely from scratch on the basis of scientific research, which led to the development of special feeds, demonstrated the nutritional value of catfish, and showed that the fish could be produced and preserved safely.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

In the "Show Me" state, skepticism typically runs high. That may explain voters' resounding defeat of a tax increase in November 1991 that would have provided nearly $200-million for higher education.

But college officials contend that the defeat of "Proposition B" does not indicate that voters are against higher education; they are against taxes.

With that in mind, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education created the Task Force on Critical Choices for Higher Education, a group that comprises the heads of the governing boards of all public four-year institutions and some public two-year and private-college board chairpersons, as well.

Its purpose is to advise the board on how best to prepare students for college; how to control the cost of higher education; how to revamp governing boards; how to reshape the missions of Missouri's colleges and universities; how to improve institutional accountability, including examinations of retention and graduation rates, faculty productivity and workloads; and how to assess student achievement.

One of the group's key proposals is that admission standards at the University of Missouri be toughened, allowing only the top 10 per cent of high-school students to be accepted at the Columbia, Rolla, and Kansas City campuses. The standards were adopted by the Board of Curators, the university's governing board, and will go into effect by fall 1997.

Controlling the cost of higher education is an issue in Missouri. Public colleges got a boost in August 1992 when voters approved an amendment to the state Constitution requiring that all revenue generated by the state's lottery be put into elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. That could total $80-million to $140-million a year.

Higher education is often pushed to the forefront of public consciousness in Missouri because of the attention of Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican who once taught at the college level. Governor Ashcroft and state legislators have been interested in assessing the quality of higher education in the state and restructuring its governance system to give the coordinating board more authority.

Mr. Ashcroft's term expires in January 1993, and he is barred from a third term. Several candidates are vying for the Republican and Democratic nominations to succeed the Governor; the discussion of education issues has focused so far on elementary and secondary schools.

The University of Missouri system is governed by the Board of Curators, and each of the nine other public four-year institutions and 10 community colleges has its own board. Many of the private colleges in the state are small and religiously affiliated, although two, Saint Louis University and Washington University, are known nationwide for their strong research missions.

Relations between public and private institutions are generally good, with the state giving some direct aid to private colleges to provide special programs. The coordinating board encourages the sectors to work together, recently approving joint programs in nursing, elementary education, and business administration offered by Mineral Area Community College and Central Methodist College.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,158,000 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	31.0%
45 and older	33.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.8%
Black	10.7%
White	87.7%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.6%
Some high school, no diploma	14.5%
High-school diploma	33.1%
Some college, no degree	18.4%
Associate degree	4.5%
Bachelor's degree	11.7%
Graduate or professional degree	6.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,842

Poverty rate:

All	13.3%
Under age 18	17.7%
Age 18 and older	11.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	46,930
2001-02 (estimate)	52,730

New GED diploma recipients: 8,543

High-school dropout rate: 11.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Karen B. Gallagher, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3222

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
William (Bill) Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Mel Hancock (R), Joan Kelly Horn (D), Ike Skelton (D), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 99 Democrats, 64 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	55
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	93

Vocational institutions: 193

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Charles J. McClain, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities
of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 244
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Missouri at Columbia

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,079
Associate professor	1,718
Assistant professor	2,016
Instructor	574
Lecturer	98
No rank	730
Total	7,215

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,935
Women	772
Total	3,707

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,135
Associate professor	$39,254
Assistant professor	$33,893
Instructor	$26,252
No rank	$31,693
Total	$39,031

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$47,653
Associate professor	$40,971
Assistant professor	$33,706
Instructor	$29,171
No rank	$30,108
Total	$34,915

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,201
Associate professor	$35,492
Assistant professor	$30,792

Instructor	$23,018
No rank	$26,562
Total	$36,860

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	125,270
At public 2-year institutions	74,823
At private 4-year institutions	85,310
At private 2-year institutions	4,004
Undergraduate	245,658
Graduate	34,368
Professional	9,381
American Indian	1,132
Asian	4,487
Black	23,050
Hispanic	3,434
White	250,758
Foreign	6,546
Total	289,407

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.8%
Full-time	56.3%
Minority	11.3%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	9.6%
At public 2-year institutions	13.2%
At private 4-year institutions	11.7%
At private 2-year institutions	24.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,909
Bachelor's	24,628
Master's	8,607
Doctorate	619
Professional	2,283

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Missouri; 85% of all Missouri residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 67% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Saint Louis University	61%
Southeast Missouri State University	33%
Southwest Missouri State University	35%
University of Missouri at Columbia	54%
University of Missouri at Kansas City	46%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,733
At public 2-year institutions	$891
At private 4-year institutions	$7,487
At private 2-year institutions	$5,208

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,349,451,000
Private institutions	$1,340,923,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $584,565,000

Two-year change: 0%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,125,000
Non–need-based: $9,515,000
Other: $260,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles A. Kiesler, University of Missouri at Columbia (effective November 1, 1992): $150,000 plus a $50,000 one-time bonus (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $281,133,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.2%
State and local governments	6.6%
Industry	10.0%
The institution itself	21.2%
Other	8.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $169,883,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$134,675,000
National Science Foundation	$13,352,000
Department of Defense	$3,237,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,795,000
Department of Energy	$3,267,000

Largest endowment:

Washington University	$1,442,616,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University	$50,307,000
University of Missouri at Columbia	$20,733,000
University of Missouri at Kansas City	$8,608,000

MISCELLANY

★ Selmo Park, the president's residence at Central Missouri University is named after "Old Selmo," a slave who helped the builder, Edmund Augustus Nickerson, escape from prison during the Civil War. Built in 1866, the house was bought 60 years later by the university's Board of Regents.

★ Harris-Stowe State College is the only college in the nation not attached to a larger university where all of the students are enrolled in teacher-education programs.

★ Lincoln University, a historically black institution that opened its doors in 1866, is believed to be the only college founded by black veterans of the Civil War. Men of the 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries donated more than $6,000 to start the institution, which was known as Lincoln Institute until 1921.

★ Winston Churchill popularized the phrase Iron Curtain in a speech at Westminster College on March 5, 1946. (A museum containing the most extensive collection of Churchilliana in the United States is adjacent to the campus.)

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

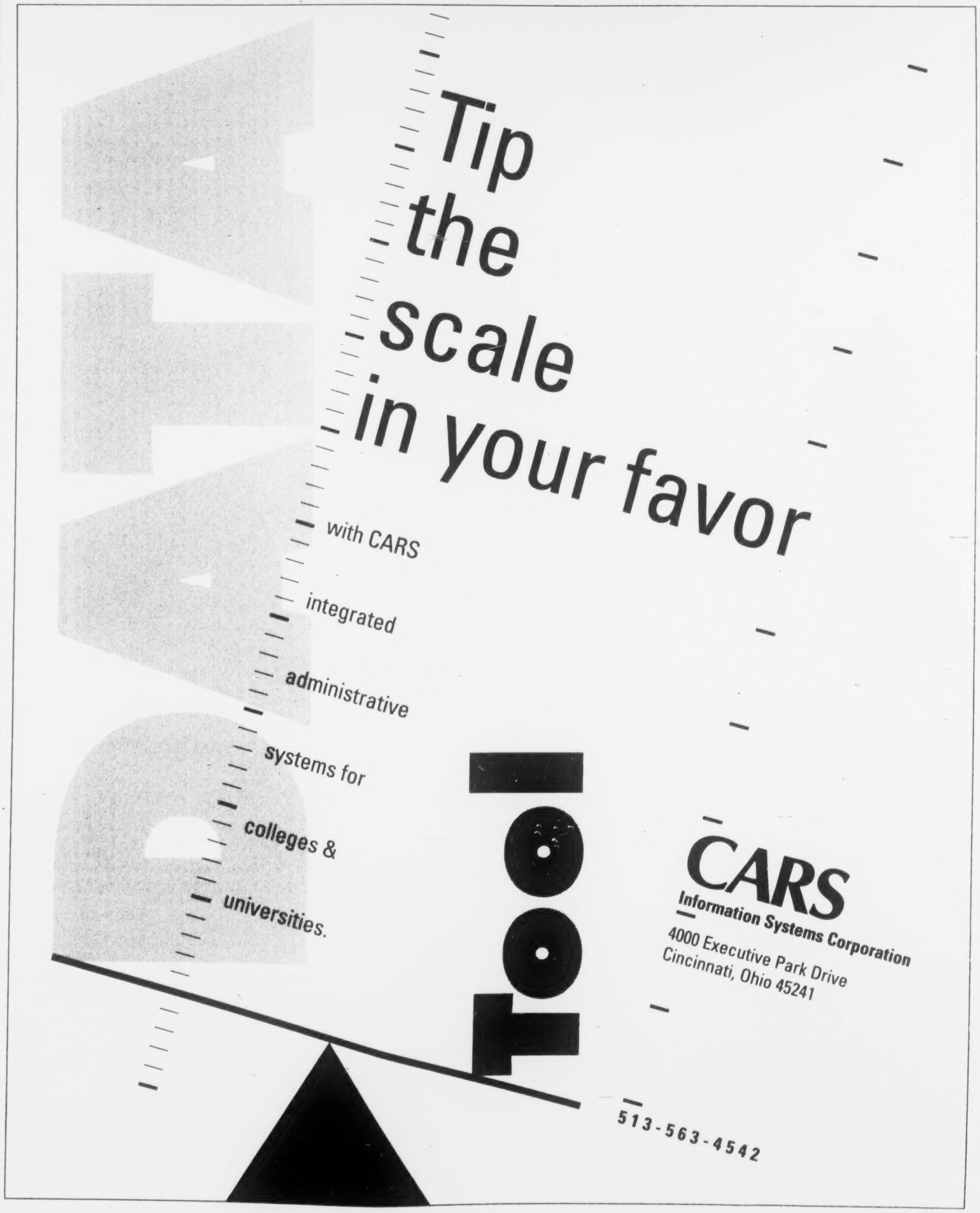
Montana

THE Montana University System is continuing its perennial struggle for improved financial support.

The system of universities, community colleges, and vocational-technical centers began the 1991-93 biennium with a 14-per-cent budget increase, which officials considered insufficient to make up for past years of low support. Even that largesse didn't last long, however.

In a January special session, the Legislature cut the system's budget by almost 6 per cent. An additional 4 per cent was removed during a special session called in July

Continued on Following Page



Montana

CONTINUED

to deal with the state's large budget deficit.

Much of the January cut was made up with a tuition increase, but legislators advised the Board of Regents of Higher Education against imposing another increase to offset the summer cut. Higher-education officials warned that they would have to eliminate classes and make some layoffs if the budget was cut too deeply.

Montana is one of only a few states without a sales tax. A proposal to put a sales-tax measure on the November ballot to raise state revenues was considered in the special session. But lawmakers rejected the measure, asserting that voters were in no mood for new taxes of any kind.

The cuts in higher education came despite recommendations by a citizens' committee appointed by Republican Gov. Stan Stephens. The group had urged increasing support for the university system by $9-million a year for five years. The system has long complained that its support lags behind that of comparable institutions in other states.

The citizens' panel also recommended reducing enrollments by about 22 per cent over five years as a way to raise per-student spending to the averages at similar institutions in other states.

Presidents of Montana's colleges and universities responded with specific proposals to cut enrollments, stirring the ire of some legislators.

The Higher Education Commissioner, John M. Hutchinson, and system officials are working on other recommendations by the citizens' panel, including the development of a statewide telecommunications system for higher education, the expansion of campus research and public-service programs, and the institution of several measures to gauge academic quality.

The regents govern all public institutions in the state. The state also has several small, private colleges.

The University of Montana continued its folksy practice of sending a busload of university representatives, including the president, to communities across this sparsely populated state to recruit students and build public support.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 808,000 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	8.9%
25 to 44	31.2%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.0%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.3%
White	92.7%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.1%
Some high school, no diploma	10.9%
High-school diploma	33.5%
Some college, no degree	22.1%
Associate degree	5.6%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.0%

Per-capita personal income: $16,043

Poverty rate:

All	16.1%
Under age 18	20.5%
Age 18 and older	14.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	9,220
2001-02 (estimate)	9,260

New GED diploma recipients: 1,740

High-school dropout rate: 8.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Stan Stephens (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Marilyn Miller, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Helena 59620; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max Baucus (D), term ends 1997; Conrad R. Burns (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 29 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 43

Statewide coordinating board:
Montana University System
2500 Broadway
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
John M. Hutchinson,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	427
Associate professor	339
Assistant professor	374
Instructor	74
Lecturer	8
No rank	120
Total	1,342

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	630
Women	131
Total	761

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$40,520
Associate professor	$33,644
Assistant professor	$29,918
Instructor	$23,766
No rank	n/a
Total	$34,404

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$26,628
Total	$24,641

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$33,082
Associate professor	$27,317
Assistant professor	$23,387
Instructor	$20,009
No rank	n/a
Total	$26,680

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	28,015
At public 2-year institutions	3,850
At private 4-year institutions	3,046
At private 2-year institutions	965
Undergraduate	32,187
Graduate	3,479
Professional	210
American Indian	2,427
Asian	120
Black	114
Hispanic	280
White	32,200
Foreign	735
Total	35,876

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	73.2%
Minority	8.4%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.4%
At public 2-year institutions	22.2%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	74.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	782
Bachelor's	3,862
Master's	709
Doctorate	71
Professional	71

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Montana; 72% of all Montana residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Montana's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Montana State University	n/a
University of Montana	27%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,553
At public 2-year institutions	$964
At private 4-year institutions	$5,565
At private 2-year institutions	$1,140

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$218,231,000
Private institutions	$27,990,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $131,910,000
Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $395,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Michael P. Malone, Montana State University: $94,340 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $34,980,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.8%
State and local governments	22.5%
Industry	12.2%
The institution itself	29.0%
Other	0.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $13,041,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,386,000
National Science Foundation	$5,190,000
Department of Defense	$239,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,963,000
Department of Energy	$51,000

Largest endowment:

University of Montana Foundation	$22,079,000

Top fund raisers:

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	$1,429,000
Eastern Montana College	$698,000
College of Great Falls	$551,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Montana made news in 1992 when one of its football players reached what is believed to be the first-ever financial settlement with the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the association's drug-testing program. The NCAA agreed to settle after a state judge ruled that it had violated its own procedures in determining that Steve Premock had used anabolic steroids.

★ Western Montana College received a $280,000 foundation grant to help develop telecommunications links among scattered rural elementary and secondary schools. The program now connects more than 100 one-room and two-room schools.

★ American Indians are the largest minority group in Montana. Seven colleges in the state are controlled by tribal councils.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

On Saturdays in the fall, Nebraskans will drive for hours to get to Lincoln if they have tickets to University of Nebraska football games.

But because few students are willing to endure such commutes on a daily basis, educators and politicians are constantly balancing demands for academic programs throughout the state with Nebraska's continuing budget problems.

Traditionally, the University of Nebraska at Lincoln has dominated higher education in the state and it continues to do so, offering a wide array of academic programs, with particular strength in agriculture. But increasingly, citizens who live far from Lincoln are demanding that more attention be paid to campuses in their areas.

That trend was evident in 1991, when lawmakers decided to merge Kearney State College into the University of Nebraska system. Some supporters of the Lincoln campus of the University of Nebraska worry that the addition of another institution to the system will decrease the amount of money their campus receives.

Money has not been plentiful for any Nebraska college in recent years. Because of shortfalls, public colleges had to reduce their budgets by 2 per cent in academic 1991-92 and by 1 per cent for 1992-93. More and potentially larger cuts are expected, so institutions are raising tuition. Even with that additional revenue, students expect larger and fewer classes.

State leaders hope to save money—without reducing the quality of higher education—by giving new authority to the state's coordinating board, the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education.

In 1992 the commission adopted rules to limit the creation of new academic programs in the state. Under the rules, the commission will approve new programs only if they are central to the mission of the institution that wants to offer

them and if the institution has adequate resources.

The coordinating board is also working with the new Midwestern Higher Education Commission to develop reciprocity agreements with other states, so that specialized programs may be offered only in a few places in the region.

Although most students in Nebraska attend public colleges and universities, the state also has a number of private institutions, many of which are affiliated with religious groups. These institutions include the College of Saint Mary; Dana, Doane, and Hastings Colleges; and Nebraska Wesleyan University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,593,000 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	30.8%
45 and older	32.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.8%
Black	3.6%
White	93.8%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.0%
Some high school, no diploma	10.2%
High-school diploma	34.7%
Some college, no degree	21.1%
Associate degree	7.1%
Bachelor's degree	13.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 4.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,852

Poverty rate:

All	11.1%
Under age 18	13.8%
Age 18 and older	10.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	17,390
2001-02 (estimate)	18,730

New GED diploma recipients: 2,517

High-school dropout rate: 7.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: E. Benjamin Nelson (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Andrew F. Cunningham, P.O. Box 94601, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2742

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1997; J. Robert Kerrey (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Barrett (R), Doug Bereuter (R), Peter Hoagland (D)

Unicameral: Non-partisan legislature

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	11
Private 4-year institutions	15
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	34

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Vocational institutions: 45

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
140 North Eighth Street, Suite 300
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Bruce G. Stahl, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 434-2818
Thomas J. O'Neill, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	710
Associate professor	642
Assistant professor	800
Instructor	219
Lecturer	10
No rank	386
Total	2,767

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,142
Women	258
Total	1,400

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,850
Associate professor	$40,393
Assistant professor	$35,340
Instructor	$25,510
No rank	$18,601
Total	$41,233

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$27,393
Total	$27,393

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$42,301
Associate professor	$34,208
Assistant professor	$28,507
Instructor	$21,926
No rank	n/a
Total	$32,879

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	60,692
At public 2-year institutions	33,922
At private 4-year institutions	17,885
At private 2-year institutions	332
Undergraduate	97,878
Graduate	12,210
Professional	2,743
American Indian	729
Asian	1,178
Black	2,723
Hispanic	1,559
White	104,620
Foreign	2,022
Total	112,831

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	55.7%
Minority	5.6%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	4.9%
At public 2-year institutions	6.0%

Continued on Following Page

A Conversation.

◀ *Kathy Frawley, Registrar, Assumption College*

"Basically, we started with very few constraints, which was good because we could look at the best system for our needs. We wanted software sophisticated enough for our experienced users, yet easy enough to learn for our first-time users."

Susan Petrosino, ***Student*** *Product Manager, Quodata*

"The experience that we have had in implementing over 100 systems gives our clients a comfort zone. They know we understand their problems and concerns."

"Most important, we needed a system that is very flexible. We wanted to be sure that policy decisions wouldn't be driven by what the computer could or couldn't do."

"While the overall Registrar's function may be similar in most colleges, individual institutions have different requirements and needs. That's why we created such flexible systems, so clients can tailor the software to fit their unique needs."

"Of course we wanted the system to provide many other features, such as degree audit and academic advising. The ability to generate fast, accurate reports, such as IPEDS, or just ad hoc data for staff use, was a key element."

"Our Student Degree Audit module is a good example. It's very flexible. The Registrar can track complete transfer credit information and monitor students' academic progress toward completion of their degree requirements."

"Good service is essential. When problems and questions arise, we need a company that gives us quick, accurate answers."

"I've sat on the other side of the desk. I was a Registrar for 11 years, so I'm very sympathetic and understand the need to know that someone will be there when you need help. Not in three days, but now."

"We bought the Quodata system."

Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts, has been a user of Quodata software and Digital computers since 1989. We invite you to call Quodata's President, Myron E. Congdon, to discuss your particular needs.

Quodata®
Information Management for Higher Education

One Union Place, Hartford, CT 06103 (203)728-6777 FAX (203)247-0249

Nebraska
CONTINUED

At private 4-year institutions	7.1%
At private 2-year institutions	11.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,678
Bachelor's	8,677
Master's	1,713
Doctorate	230
Professional	658

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Nebraska; 85% of all Nebraska residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.2 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 74% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Creighton University	64%
University of Nebraska at Lincoln	48%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,592
At public 2-year institutions	$990
At private 4-year institutions	$6,893
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$762,480,000
Private institutions	$226,173,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $340,106,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,352,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Graham B. Spanier, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: $146,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $105,373,000

Sources:

Federal government	32.6%
State and local governments	26.5%
Industry	10.5%
The institution itself	26.7%
Other	3.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $29,379,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,546,000
National Science Foundation	$2,998,000
Department of Defense	$829,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,559,000
Department of Energy	$322,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nebraska	$201,153,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Nebraska	$39,912,000
Creighton University	$9,084,000
Union College	$2,240,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Nebraska's Center for Great Plains Studies, founded in 1976, serves as a clearinghouse for scholarship, teaching, and public-outreach programs on the region. It offers what is thought to be the nation's only major in Great Plains studies.

★ Creighton University's Hereditary Cancer Institute is the home of what may be the world's largest cancer registry. The institute has a data base of more than 4,000 families whose members have suffered from some form of hereditary cancer. Using the information it collects, officials at the institute counsel family members on the disease, their chances of contracting it, and how often they should be tested.

★ Nebraska was the first state to adopt a law that requires the National Collegiate Athletic Association to meet certain due-process standards when it investigates public colleges in the state.

★ Students at Nebraska Wesleyan University taking a course in sociological research are required to write letters home to their parents. The professor who teaches the class says he thinks students are better able to see the link between sociology and their everyday lives by writing letters that explain what they are learning.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

NEVADA'S public universities continue to try to convince the Legislature that they need more money to attract and keep high-caliber faculty members and build strong academic programs. But, considering the state's budget picture, that will be a hard sell to lawmakers and Democratic Gov. Bob Miller.

The University of Nevada's two campuses, at Las Vegas and Reno, as well as the four community colleges, must absorb an 8-per-cent budget cut in fiscal 1992-93. That will result in tuition increases, cuts in operating budgets, and delays in making building repairs. And the Governor has asked that the university system cut an additional $6-million from its budget, on top of the 8-per-cent cut.

Although educators expect money to command a great deal of legislative attention, that will not be the lawmakers' only focus. In May 1992, they approved an inquiry into the forced resignation of Jerry Tarkanian, the basketball-coaching legend at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. The investigation will also take up charges of ticket scalping and the relationship between the Las Vegas campus and its foundation, a private fund-raising arm. Earlier in 1992, Rollie Massimino was recruited from Villanova University to coach Las Vegas's Runnin' Rebels, a basketball program with a history of scrapes with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Mr. Tarkanian's resignation was seen as a victory for faculty members and administrators at UNLV who want the institution to place more emphasis on academics and less on athletics. But Mr. Tarkanian's continuing popularity in the state indicates that many Nevadans may not approve of the change in priorities.

The state's community colleges and four-year universities often compete for resources. The same rivalry has pitted Reno against Las Vegas. But a 1991 report on the state's community colleges, which enroll more than half of the college students in Nevada, may ultimately improve the two-year institutions' position.

The report, "Changing with the Times, Challenging the Future," found that the community colleges would increasingly be asked to provide programs to improve workers' skills. Yet the report warned that the community colleges would face serious shortages of faculty members in science and technology.

To recognize that community colleges are an integral part of education in the state, the University of Nevada System changed its name in 1992 to the University and Community College System of Nevada. The system's elected Board of Regents oversees four-year and two-year campuses alike.

Sierra Nevada College is the state's only non-profit private college.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,284,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.1%
18 to 24	9.4%
25 to 44	34.8%
45 and older	30.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.6%
Asian	3.2%
Black	6.6%
White	84.3%
Other and unknown	4.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	10.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	6.0%
Some high school, no diploma	15.2%
High-school diploma	31.5%
Some college, no degree	25.8%
Associate degree	6.2%
Bachelor's degree	10.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.2%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 13.2%

Per-capita personal income: $19,175

A Foundation to Build On

Connie Lee
insured bonds
are building
our colleges,
our universities,
our future
one step at a time.

Let Connie Lee's
"AAA" financial
guarantee open the
door to the public
capital markets for
your academic
facilities needs.

ConnieLee

REGIS UNIVERSITY

AUGSBURG COLLEGE

ROGER WILLIAMS COLLEGE

SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY

THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE

MASSACHUSETTS COMMUNITY COLLEGES

College Construction Loan Insurance Association • 2445 M Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20037 • 202 835-0090

Poverty rate:

All	10.2%
Under age 18	13.3%
Age 18 and older	9.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	9,890
2001-02 (estimate)	16,740

New GED diploma recipients: 2,734

High-school dropout rate: 15.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Miller (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Scott M. Craigie, Executive Chambers, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 687-5670

U.S. Senators: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1995; Harry Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 22 Democrats, 19 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	1
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:
University and Community College
System of Nevada
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	288
Associate professor	249
Assistant professor	248
Instructor	56
Lecturer	140
No rank	147
Total	1,128

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	448
Women	122
Total	570

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$57,490
Associate professor	$45,160
Assistant professor	$37,551
Instructor	$39,520
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,777

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$41,986
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	$32,022
No rank	$36,018
Total	$36,434

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$40,388
Associate professor	$25,311
Assistant professor	$27,138
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$24,000
Total	$31,445

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	29,424
At public 2-year institutions	31,818
At private 4-year institutions	313
At private 2-year institutions	173
Undergraduate	56,215
Graduate	5,333
Professional	180
American Indian	1,043
Asian	2,559
Black	2,931
Hispanic	3,408
White	50,910
Foreign	877
Total	61,728

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.3%
Full-time	29.9%
Minority	16.3%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 52.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.4%
At public 2-year institutions	19.2%
At private 4-year institutions	1.0%
At private 2-year institutions	15.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	949
Bachelor's	2,235
Master's	543
Doctorate	38
Professional	49

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Nevada; 86% of all Nevada residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 42% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

University of Nevada at Las Vegas	29%
University of Nevada at Reno	32%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,275
At public 2-year institutions	$651
At private 4-year institutions	$6,200
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$281,018,000
Private institutions	$3,893,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $191,773,000

Two-year change: Up 31%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $377,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

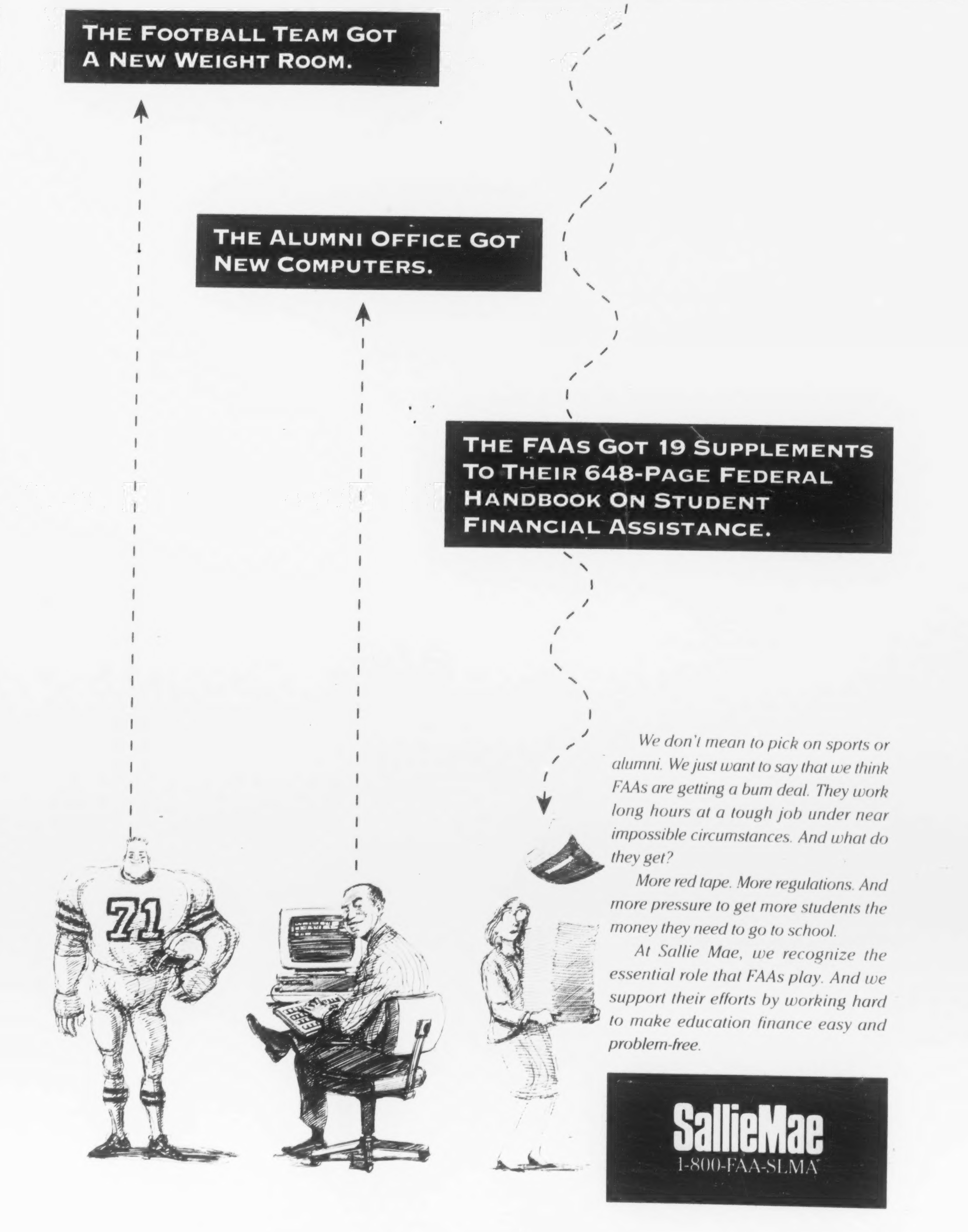
Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: $154,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $38,301,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.0%

Continued on Following Page


THE FOOTBALL TEAM GOT A NEW WEIGHT ROOM.
THE ALUMNI OFFICE GOT NEW COMPUTERS.
THE FAAs GOT 19 SUPPLEMENTS TO THEIR 648-PAGE FEDERAL HANDBOOK ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.
71
SallieMae
1-800-FAA-SLMA

We don't mean to pick on sports or alumni. We just want to say that we think FAAs are getting a bum deal. They work long hours at a tough job under near impossible circumstances. And what do they get?

More red tape. More regulations. And more pressure to get more students the money they need to go to school.

At Sallie Mae, we recognize the essential role that FAAs play. And we support their efforts by working hard to make education finance easy and problem-free.

Nevada
CONTINUED

State and local governments	6.3%
Industry	11.9%
The institution itself	24.0%
Other	3.8%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $23,111,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$3,429,000
National Science Foundation	$4,353,000
Department of Defense	$154,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,380,000
Department of Energy	$3,411,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nevada	$67,079,000

Top fund raisers:
data not reported

MISCELLANY

★ A court battle over the investigative powers of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is being fought in Nevada, where a state law that restricts the association's enforcement program was struck down by a federal court. The decision is being appealed.

★ Sierra Nevada College, on the North Shore of Lake Tahoe within minutes of 14 downhill ski areas, offers the nation's only four-year program in ski-business and resort management. The six-year-old program now caters to 50 students who complete internships at ski resorts as far away as Japan.

★ In 1968, Howard R. Hughes, who owned property in Nevada, donated money to the state to study the feasibility of a statewide community-college system. Nevada's Legislature had approved the study, but allocated no money for it. Mr. Hughes donated $250,000 to pay for the study and to bail out Nevada's only two-year institution, a private college in serious financial trouble. Nevada now has four state-run community colleges, including the college that Mr. Hughes saved 24 years ago.

★ The only Basque-studies program in the Western Hemisphere is at the University of Nevada at Reno. Primarily a research institute, the program sponsors four to six visiting researchers in each academic year.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

ALTHOUGH the recession hammered New Hampshire's economy in 1991 and 1992, its public colleges and universities found something to celebrate: two consecutive years of record enrollments.

The growth proved beneficial. The additional tuition income helped offset a 3.5-per-cent cut in funds that was imposed by the state in November 1991.

Higher-education officials were keeping their fingers crossed that another cut wouldn't follow, later in 1992. That would make it the first year in several in which planners had been able to proceed without a mid-year downward adjustment.

New Hampshire's four-year colleges raised tuition by 5.5 per cent in 1991-92 and again in 1992-93—a low rate for public systems in New England.

State support for public colleges and universities is relatively low. The five-college University System of New Hampshire received only $56-million from the state in 1991-92 and 1992-93. New Hampshire ranks 50th of all states in financing for higher education, measured either as spending per capita or as a percentage of personal income.

New Hampshire has no sales tax or personal income tax, but several candidates for governor in the 1992 elections have come out in favor of the former.

The New Hampshire Industrial Research Center, a collaborative effort between the University of New Hampshire and Dartmouth College, in 1992 began helping small businesses in product development and testing. Lawmakers created the center in 1991 to include colleges in the economic-development effort.

Dartmouth bucked recessionary trends by starting a five-year, $425-million capital campaign that raised $184-million in its first eight months. The money will pay for scholarships, endowed professorships, fellowships, construction, and operating expenses.

Some of the money will help finance expensive curricular changes, including requirements that students study world cultures, take interdisciplinary courses, and complete a major senior-year project directed by a faculty member.

The University System of New Hampshire is run by a Board of Trustees and includes five universities and four-year colleges. The state grants the board much authority to make budgetary and policy decisions.

The state also has a system of seven vocational-technical colleges, run by its own board. That system has much less budgetary and operating autonomy than the four-year institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,105,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	34.8%
45 and older	29.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	0.6%
White	98.0%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	6.7%
Some high school, no diploma	11.2%
High-school diploma	31.7%
Some college, no degree	18.0%
Associate degree	8.1%
Bachelor's degree	16.4%
Graduate or professional degree	7.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 8.7%

Per-capita personal income: $20,951

Poverty rate:

All	6.4%
Under age 18	7.4%
Age 18 and older	6.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	9,440
2001-02 (estimate)	13,150

New GED diploma recipients: 2,276

High-school dropout rate: 9.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Judd Gregg (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Darcy Bryant, State House, Room 208, Concord 03301; (603) 271-2121

U.S. Senators: Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993; Bob Smith (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Dick Swett (D), William H. Zeliff, Jr. (R)

General Court: Senate, 11 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 123 Democrats, 267 Republicans, 2 Independents, 8 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	5
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 26

Statewide coordinating board:
New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
Two Industrial Park Drive
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	668
Associate professor	609
Assistant professor	528
Instructor	69
Lecturer	15
No rank	29
Total	1,918

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	784
Women	241
Total	1,025

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,290
Associate professor	$41,196
Assistant professor	$33,490
Instructor	$29,320
No rank	$28,000
Total	$41,977

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$33,100
Associate professor	$27,781
Assistant professor	$26,426
Instructor	$20,210
No rank	n/a
Total	$30,582

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$59,303
Associate professor	$38,146
Assistant professor	$32,724
Instructor	$25,343
No rank	$23,432
Total	$42,839

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,799
At public 2-year institutions	8,364
At private 4-year institutions	24,546
At private 2-year institutions	2,801
Undergraduate	50,942
Graduate	7,885
Professional	683
American Indian	229
Asian	760
Black	669
Hispanic	490
White	56,522
Foreign	840
Total	59,510

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.5%
Full-time	62.9%
Minority	3.7%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	1.9%
At public 2-year institutions	2.1%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	5.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,512
Bachelor's	6,745
Master's	1,944
Doctorate	83
Professional	165

Residence of new students: State residents made up 49% of all freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire; 58% of all New Hampshire residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 921 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 75% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Dartmouth College	95%
University of New Hampshire	66%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$3,110
At public 2-year institutions	$1,899
At private 4-year institutions	$11,154
At private 2-year institutions	$5,547

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$259,157,000
Private institutions	$363,330,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $75,175,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $840,000
Non–need-based: $10,000
Other: $694,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale F. Nitzschke, University of New Hampshire: $130,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $69,731,000

Sources:

Federal government	63.9%
State and local governments	5.7%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	16.5%
Other	8.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $52,386,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$27,689,000
National Science Foundation	$5,826,000
Department of Defense	$2,712,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,966,000
Department of Energy	$1,281,000

Largest endowment:

Dartmouth College	$594,582,000

Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	$56,594,000
University of New Hampshire	$4,111,000
Colby-Sawyer College	$3,616,000

MISCELLANY

★ A marine biologist at the University of New Hampshire is a two-time award winner for music videos about crustaceans. In 1991 Randy Olson won an award at the New England Film and Video Festival for *Lobstahs*, a short film on how to eat lobsters. In 1992 he won the same award for *Barnacles Tell No Lies*, a five-minute video that provides entertaining tidbits about the tiny invertebrates.

★ The covered bridge that spans the Contoocook River on the New Hampshire College campus was the first to be constructed by a college.

★ The Dartmouth College medical school in 1992 established the C. Everett Koop Institute to provide a base for Dr. Koop, the outspoken Surgeon General in the Reagan Administration, to help reform medical education and American health care.

★ Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

Gov. Jim Florio came into the Governor's office in 1990 facing a $3-billion revenue shortfall. He promised sweeping educational and tax reforms. Those included plans to equalize state spending in school districts and increase sales and property taxes—moves that ultimately made him one of the least popular governors in the country only a year after his election.

The dust has settled, but optimism is still in short supply. Many educators and lawmakers complain that increases in the cost of higher education, coupled with reduced state spending, have placed it out of the reach of the average citizen. Added to that was a vote by the Legislature in May 1992 to cut the sales tax by 1 cent on the dollar. That necessitated massive cuts in all state-government agencies.

The Legislature passed a budget for fiscal year 1993 that calls for spending more than $1-billion on higher education, but directs reductions in some accounts to support negotiated salary increases and other mandatory payments elsewhere in the budget. The budget is about $67-million less than what Mr. Florio recommended, and may result in layoffs at colleges and universities, the elimination of many class sections, and reduced student-support services.

In the case of Rutgers University, less money will mean 300 assistant-professor positions will go unfilled, and the purchase of some 30,000 library books will be postponed.

Some good news for students followed angry protests at the state house that occurred near the end of the 1991-92 academic year, when hundreds of college students decried tuition increases. The students were pressuring lawmakers to approve Mr. Florio's Tuition Stabilization Incentive Grant Program. In the end, it won legislative approval. Through the program, colleges that keep tuition increases to 4.5 per cent can share in a $30-million pool.

Meanwhile, Edward D. Goldberg, the chancellor of higher education, is asking for an amendment to the state constitution guaranteeing every citizen a right to a "quality, affordable college education." Legislators may not jump to support that, fearing that it would increase state costs. But the idea has sparked discussions about the future of higher education in the Garden State.

The Board of Higher Education, the statewide coordinating body for public and private postsecondary education, has proposed lowering the requirements for designating colleges as universities, including eliminating the prerequisite that a university offer at least three doctoral programs. Eight public and private institutions in New Jersey are called universities, including Princeton, one of the country's most prestigious.

Critics have accused the board of caving in to political pressure from state lawmakers, who have threatened to grant university status to several colleges by special legislation. Opponents say the change will cheapen the term "university."

Supporters say the name change only validates the status of comprehensive public and private colleges in the state, and will help attract students.

The name of Glassboro State College is likely to change, but not because of a new state policy. The new name will be Rowan College of New Jersey, in recognition of a businessman who pledged in July 1992 to give $100-million to the institution. The gift is among the largest ever made to any college in the country.

Amid the debate about the future of higher education in the state, the Department of Higher Education received rave reviews for leadership and efficiency from a management consulting firm. That may silence, at least for a while, the perennial talk of merging the agency with the state's Education Department, which oversees elementary and secondary schools.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,760,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	9.6%
25 to 44	33.1%
45 and older	33.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	3.5%
Black	13.4%
White	79.3%
Other and unknown	3.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.4%
Some high school, no diploma	13.9%
High-school diploma	31.1%
Some college, no degree	15.5%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	16.0%
Graduate or professional degree	8.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 19.5%

Per-capita personal income: $25,372

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Poverty rate:

All	7.6%
Under age 18	11.3%
Age 18 and older	6.4%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	62,070
2001-02 (estimate)	69,270

New GED diploma recipients: 8,430

High-school dropout rate: 9.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Jim Florio (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide: Marisa Quinn, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 777-1243

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1997; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives: 8 Democrats, 6 Republicans
Robert E. Andrews (D), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D), Donald M. Payne (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), Jim Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D), Dick Zimmer (R)

Legislature: Senate, 13 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	19

Continued on Following Page

THIS YEAR, MORE THAN EVER . . .

NEW EDITIONS OF CLASSIC REFERENCE WORKS FROM ST. MARTIN'S PRESS

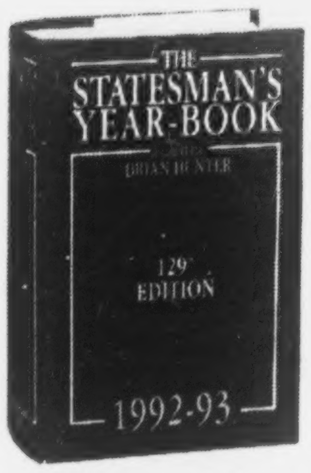
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1992–93
129th Edition
Edited by Brian Hunter

Praise for previous editions:
"All you need to know about the population of various states and countries, officials, exports, constitutions, governments, diplomatic representatives, religion, finance and basic histories."
— New York Times

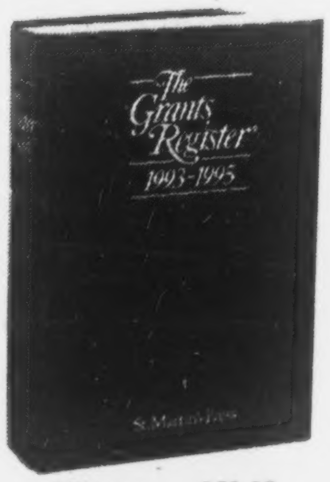
THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK has sold over a million copies and has long been the most respected international source for precise, current information on the economic, political and social conditions of every constituted country in the world.
The 129th edition includes:

- Revised political data for the Commonwealth of Independent States and the other sovereign nations that once composed the Soviet Union
- An examination of the events leading up to and following the secession of Croatia and Slovenia from Yugoslavia
- Entries for twenty newly independent countries
- Analysis of the 1992 election in the United Kingdom

"An indispensable reference work."
— The Wall Street Journal



1,754 pp. $79.95
ISBN 0-312-07975-3 ISSN 0081-4601



864 pp. $89.95
ISBN 0-312-08089-1 ISSN 77-12055

To receive a copy of either **THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1992–93,** or **THE GRANTS REGISTER 1993–1995,** fill out this order form and return with payment to:
St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010, Attention: M. Errico
Name__________ Address __________
__________ City__________ State_____ Zip_____
_____ Copy(ies) of **THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1992–93** (ISBN 0-312-07975-3 $79.95)
_____ Copy(ies) of **THE GRANTS REGISTER 1993–1995** (ISBN 0-312-08089-1 $89.95)
Please check one: _____ Check enclosed ____ Visa ____ MasterCard ____ American Express
Card #__________ Expires__________
Signature__________
Prepayment is required for all individuals. Checks or money orders should be made payable to:

ST. MARTIN'S PRESS
Scholarly and Reference Division
175 Fifth Avenue ❖ New York, NY 10010
To order, call toll-free 1-800-221-7945, or fax your order to (212) 777-6359

THE GRANTS REGISTER 1993–1995
Thirteenth Edition
Edited by Lisa Williams

Praise for previous editions:
"Via its concise Subject Index . . . **THE GRANTS REGISTER** gives users broader access to combinations of eligibility for advanced-study grants and a wider range of subjects than did earlier editions . . . Recommended."
— ALA Reference and Subscriptions Books Review Committee in **Booklist**

THE GRANTS REGISTER 1993–95 is the thirteenth edition of this important reference source and has been extensively revised and updated with information on over 6,000 awards and grants worldwide. Now, more than ever, **THE GRANTS REGISTER** is *the* source for vital, up-to-date information on scholarships, fellowships, research grants and other awards in the arts and sciences, including:

Education and Teaching • Creative and Applied Arts • Humanities and Social Sciences • Natural Sciences and Mathematics • Applied Sciences and Engineering • Medical and Health Sciences • Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences • Environmental Sciences • Social Development and Welfare

"One of the first books that any library should have."
— Books West

New Jersey
CONTINUED

Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	59

Vocational institutions: 168

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
20 West State Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
Edward D. Goldberg, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities in New Jersey
797 Springfield Avenue
P.O. Box 206
Summit 07901
(908) 277-3738
John B. Wilson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Camden County College, Rider College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Upsala College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,768
Associate professor	2,590
Assistant professor	2,347
Instructor	558
Lecturer	195
No rank	27
Total	8,485

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,362
Women	1,321
Total	4,683

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,494
Associate professor	$48,948
Assistant professor	$38,459
Instructor	$27,408
No rank	$53,082
Total	$50,329

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$52,743
Associate professor	$45,125
Assistant professor	$36,532
Instructor	$32,091
No rank	$24,050
Total	$42,030

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$63,477
Associate professor	$42,446
Assistant professor	$34,844
Instructor	$26,188
No rank	$57,219
Total	$47,557

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	137,691
At public 2-year institutions	123,910
At private 4-year institutions	58,672
At private 2-year institutions	3,674
Undergraduate	276,320
Graduate	41,464
Professional	6,163
American Indian	776
Asian	14,340
Black	33,113
Hispanic	21,642
White	241,666
Foreign	12,410
Total	323,947

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.1%
Full-time	50.2%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.7%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	22.7%
At public 2-year institutions	23.7%
At private 4-year institutions	18.1%
At private 2-year institutions	35.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,935
Bachelor's	22,859
Master's	7,246
Doctorate	855
Professional	1,763

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in New Jersey; 58% of all New Jersey residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 886 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 74% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Fairleigh Dickinson University	39%
Monmouth College	50%
Princeton University	95%
Rider College	58%
Rutgers University at New Brunswick	72%
Saint Peter's College	45%
Seton Hall University	60%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,860
At public 2-year institutions	$1,235
At private 4-year institutions	$10,281
At private 2-year institutions	$5,874

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,165,562,000
Private institutions	$944,968,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,132,432,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $111,762,000
Non-need-based: $7,624,000
Other: $119,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Francis L. Lawrence, Rutgers University at New Brunswick: $180,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $319,797,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.2%
State and local governments	14.5%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	30.1%
Other	7.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $139,264,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$67,435,000
National Science Foundation	$28,775,000
Department of Defense	$17,922,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,552,000
Department of Energy	$7,939,000

Largest endowment:

Princeton University	$2,624,082,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	$88,288,000
Rutgers University	$27,600,000
New Jersey Institute of Technology	$7,225,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1992 Princeton University established a wildlife-research center in Kenya on a 48,500-acre cattle ranch owned by an alumnus. The unfenced ranch is home to elephants, lions, leopards, baboons, vervet monkeys, zebras, buffalo, gazelles, giraffes, and other animals. Research at the center, which Princeton will operate with four other research institutions, focuses on wildlife management.

★ Students at Monmouth College had an unusual complaint in 1992: They wanted more essays and problem-solving questions on their tests. And faculty members decided that the students had a point. Two-thirds of the Faculty Council voted in favor of a non-binding resolution recommending that professors stop using multiple-choice questions exclusively.

★ Drew University in 1992 celebrated the 10th anniversary of its Charles A. Dana Research Institute for Scientists Emeriti. Believed to be the first of its kind when it was established, the institute provides retired industrial scientists with research space on Drew's campus in exchange for their advising and tutoring undergraduate science students.

★ Since 1991 the National Football League has used a continuing-education program developed by Fairleigh Dickinson University to prepare its 1,600 players for second careers. Under one option, players take classes at colleges near their teams' stadiums but receive credit toward degrees at the institutions they originally attended. Fairleigh Dickinson created the program in 1985 for the New York Giants.

★ Princeton University is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

HIGHER education in New Mexico did not benefit from ground-breaking initiatives in the 1992 legislative session, or more-than-usual attention from Democratic Gov. Bruce D. King. But public universities and colleges in the "Land of Enchantment" did get something that might make educators in other states envious: more money.

While the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education initially recommended a 12.6-per-cent increase in spending at the six four-year campuses and 16 community colleges, the state gave the colleges a 4.5-per-cent increase for the 1993 fiscal year, a reflection of the state's relatively flat rate of growth. Meanwhile, educators point out, enrollment at the institutions continues to outpace spending, straining budgets and campus facilities.

Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, had hoped that part of the increase could be spent on improving conditions at New Mexico State University's chemistry laboratory, a facility that scientists say is inadequate and possibly dangerous. Officials at the university have been pushing since 1988 for money to renovate and expand various facilities, without success.

In November 1992, voters will be asked to approve a statewide general-obligation bond issue of $91.7-million, nearly $60-million of which will be used to construct and renovate buildings on college campuses, including the state university's chemistry lab. Educators are crossing their fingers and doing extensive lobbying, because voters defeated a request for $27.5-million for campus renovations in 1990.

The University of New Mexico continues to be pushed by legislators to do a better job of recruiting Hispanic faculty members and administrators. The university's enrollment is 22 per cent Hispanic and 3.5 per cent American Indian. But of the full-time and part-time faculty members, 8 per cent are Hispanic. Although that is above the 2-per-cent national average, lawmakers believe that because the state has one of the highest Hispanic populations in America, the university should be doing more.

UNM President Richard E. Peck has said attracting more Hispanic faculty members is a priority, as is expanding the university's programs in Latin American and Southwestern regional studies.

The Commission on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board for postsecondary education. New Mexico has 11 governing boards for public colleges.

The state has two federally supported colleges for American Indians—the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. The state also has three private, non-profit colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,548,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.6%
18 to 24	9.9%
25 to 44	31.9%
45 and older	28.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.9%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.0%
White	75.6%
Other and unknown	12.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	38.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.4%
Some high school, no diploma	13.5%
High-school diploma	28.7%
Some college, no degree	20.9%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	12.1%
Graduate or professional degree	8.3%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 35.5%

Per-capita personal income: $14,844

Poverty rate:

All	20.6%
Under age 18	27.8%
Age 18 and older	17.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	15,400
2001-02 (estimate)	17,710

New GED diploma recipients: 4,161

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bruce D. King (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Caroline Gaston, Governor's Office, Capitol Building, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1995; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Richardson (D), Steven Schiff (R), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 49 Democrats, 21 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 43

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-7383
Danny K. Earp, deputy
executive director

Private-college association:

New Mexico Independent College Association
650 Granada Street
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 986-1199
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	578
Associate professor	528
Assistant professor	606
Instructor	163
Lecturer	106
No rank	241
Total	2,222

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	852
Women	224
Total	1,076

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,035
Associate professor	$38,122
Assistant professor	$33,316
Instructor	$24,575
No rank	$24,898
Total	$39,437

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$32,985
Associate professor	$31,906
Assistant professor	$28,956
Instructor	$25,853
No rank	$26,923
Total	$27,768

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$34,053
Associate professor	$29,247
Assistant professor	$25,048
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$32,668
Total	$30,949

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	48,013
At public 2-year institutions	35,486
At private 4-year institutions	1,917
At private 2-year institutions	180
Undergraduate	74,853
Graduate	10,133
Professional	610
American Indian	4,596
Asian	1,125
Black	2,176
Hispanic	23,635
White	52,573
Foreign	1,491
Total	85,596

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.6%
Full-time	52.8%
Minority	37.5%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 46.9%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	33.2%
At public 2-year institutions	43.6%
At private 4-year institutions	29.4%
At private 2-year institutions	44.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,455
Bachelor's	5,022
Master's	1,838
Doctorate	223
Professional	179

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in New Mexico; 82% of all New Mexico residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 56% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

New Mexico State University	37%
University of New Mexico	27%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,409
At public 2-year institutions	$536
At private 4-year institutions	$8,187
At private 2-year institutions	$3,594

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$828,157,000
Private institutions	$28,022,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $349,378,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,888,000
Non–need-based: $3,967,000
Other: $1,986,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard E. Peck, University of New Mexico: $146,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $151,927,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.4%
State and local governments	9.7%
Industry	14.2%
The institution itself	12.8%
Other	6.9%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $69,397,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$11,859,000
National Science Foundation	$8,914,000
Department of Defense	$18,112,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,383,000
Department of Energy	$9,985,000

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico and Foundation	$68,251,000

Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	$14,347,800
New Mexico State University	$2,171,000

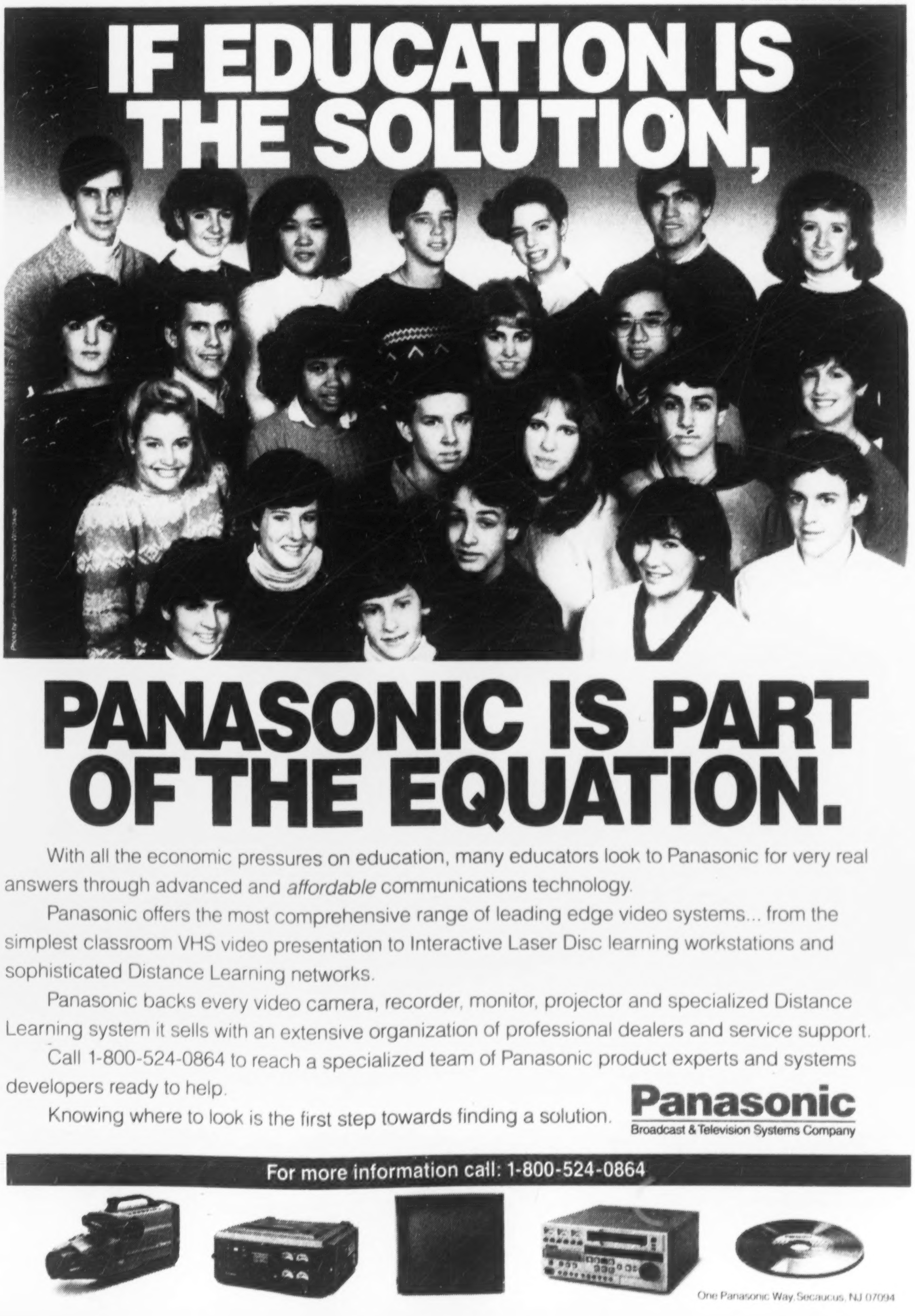
MISCELLANY

★ St. John's College, whose curriculum focuses on the "great books" of Western culture, announced it would establish the Institute for the Study of Eastern Classics at its Santa Fe campus in 1992. The institute offers an intensive one-year program for graduate students interested in studying the classic texts of India and China.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory, one of three national laboratories that the University of California operates for the U.S. Department of Energy, grew out of federal nuclear research in the 1940's that led to the development of the atomic bomb. With the end of the cold war, the nuclear-weapons laboratory has begun to reorient its research mission, developing new technologies to clean up

Continued on Following Page

©1992 Matsushita Electric Corporation of America



IF EDUCATION IS THE SOLUTION,

PANASONIC IS PART OF THE EQUATION.

With all the economic pressures on education, many educators look to Panasonic for very real answers through advanced and *affordable* communications technology.

Panasonic offers the most comprehensive range of leading edge video systems... from the simplest classroom VHS video presentation to Interactive Laser Disc learning workstations and sophisticated Distance Learning networks.

Panasonic backs every video camera, recorder, monitor, projector and specialized Distance Learning system it sells with an extensive organization of professional dealers and service support.

Call 1-800-524-0864 to reach a specialized team of Panasonic product experts and systems developers ready to help.

Knowing where to look is the first step towards finding a solution.

Panasonic
Broadcast & Television Systems Company

For more information call: 1-800-524-0864

One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094

New Mexico
CONTINUED

nuclear wastes and improve the competitiveness of U.S. industry.

★ New Mexico State University will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1993. The 1893 graduation, however, had to be canceled when—according to a newspaper report at the time—"the agricultural college's only senior was shot down in cold blood by a drunken cowboy."

★ Researchers at New Mexico State University's College of Agriculture and Home Economics have developed more than a dozen new varieties of chili.

★ The University of New Mexico's Archaeology Field School, founded in 1927, is the oldest program of its type in the nation.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

HIGHER education in New York, distinctive for its diversity and sophistication, is a victim of a steady, if not deliberate, retreat by the state.

State officials say most of the problems are tied to New York's budget difficulties, and that financial support will bounce back when the economy improves.

But leaders in higher education worry that New York is moving away from its strong commitment to its vast public-college sector and to its private colleges, which range from major research institutions like Columbia, Cornell, and New York Universities, to respected religious institutions like the Union and Jewish Theological Seminaries, to colleges of the arts such as Cooper Union and the Juilliard School.

Circumstances in recent years give higher-education leaders and students little comfort.

Known for having developed and sustained two giant public-university systems that together comprise 85 institutions and enroll nearly 600,000 students, New York has spent the last several years slashing the state's share of the budgets for those systems. The cutbacks have led to layoffs, enrollment limits, sharp reductions in academic programs, and, of course, tuition increases.

Long regarded as a national leader in financial aid—both because of the amount it spends and the way its programs are open to graduate students—New York has cut the size of student grants and tightened eligibility, so that fewer middle-class students will get aid.

Spending on another program, which provides direct state aid to private colleges, has also shrunk dramatically. In the late 1980's, New York spent more than $100-million on such aid. For 1992-93, the budget is $39-million.

The loss of the aid has been especially unsettling for small liberal-arts colleges, including Colgate, Vassar, and the College of St. Rose.

The state's cutbacks have been devastating to the State University of New York and the City University of New York. Both systems were forced to raise their tuition rates dramatically, but each took steps to try to make those increases as palatable as possible.

At SUNY, Chancellor D. Bruce Johnstone continued to press for authority to charge different rates of tuition at different campuses. He has long contended that the system's four research campuses—in Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Stony Brook—should charge higher tuition than do the 12 comprehensive colleges and 14 specialized and technical colleges.

At CUNY, which had no tuition until 1976 and which still prides itself as the college for the immigrants and working class of New York City, Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds tried to soften the impact of the latest increase with an unusual plan: Full-time students who enrolled before June 1992 will see their tuition go up $300 from $1,850; new students will pay $600 more but are promised that if they earn their baccalaureate degree, they'll get their final semester free, as an incentive to finish college.

The CUNY student body has a substantial number of black, Hispanic, and Caribbean students, many of whom fear the state's commitment to public higher education is weakening at the very time minority students are enrolling in greater numbers.

That issue will soon become a matter for the courts to decide. In March 1992 about 50 students, faculty members, and staff members filed a class-action lawsuit against Gov. Mario M. Cuomo and the state. It accuses New York of giving financial preferences to SUNY because it is "predominantly white." About 64 per cent of CUNY students are members of racial-minority groups; at SUNY the figure is about 13 per cent.

CUNY's work with New York City on such pressing urban issues as care for AIDS patients and school reform has earned the system some fame. But most of its publicity has centered on controversies and tragedy at one of its oldest campuses, City College. In 1992, City College removed Leonard Jeffries from his chairmanship of the black-studies department, after enduring months of criticism for not responding sooner to complaints that he had made anti-Semitic speeches. City College has also been criticized for failing to prepare properly for a celebrity basketball game at which nine people were trampled to death in December 1991.

Although their lobbying was not successful in 1992, faculty unions and student groups are well organized and politically active.

Higher education in New York also benefits from the state's role as a center for philanthropy and artistic life. The New York Public Library is based there, as are the Ford, Mellon, and Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation.

Separate boards of trustees govern SUNY and CUNY. Both systems also operate community colleges, which depend on local communities for a share of their budgets, and professional schools.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 18,058,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.2%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 44	32.7%
45 and older	32.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	3.9%
Black	15.9%
White	74.4%
Other and unknown	5.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	12.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	10.2%
Some high school, no diploma	15.0%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.7%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree	13.2%
Graduate or professional degree	9.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 23.3%

Per-capita personal income: $22,456

Poverty rate:

All	13.0%
Under age 18	19.1%
Age 18 and older	11.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	131,610
2001-02 (estimate)	143,970

New GED diploma recipients: 32,668

High-school dropout rate: 9.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Robert Lowry, State Capitol, Executive Chamber, Room 239, Albany 12224; (518) 486-6475

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
21 Democrats, 13 Republicans
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Eliot L. Engel (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Nita M. Lowey (D), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Michael R. McNulty (D), Susan Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Bill Paxon (R), Charles B. Rangel (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), José E. Serrano (D), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B. H. Solomon (R), Edolphus Towns (D), James T. Walsh (R), Ted Weiss (D)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 35 Republicans; House, 95 Democrats, 55 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	48
Private 4-year institutions	186
Private 2-year institutions	48
Total	324

Vocational institutions: 312

Statewide coordinating board:
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center
Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner for higher and professional education

Private-college association:
Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
P.O. Box 7289
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
New York University, State University of New York, Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	12,182
Associate professor	9,859
Assistant professor	8,912
Instructor	1,831
Lecturer	1,193
No rank	482
Total	34,459

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	16,051
Women	5,517
Total	21,568

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$64,593
Associate professor	$49,042
Assistant professor	$38,861
Instructor	$30,965
No rank	n/a
Total	$50,914

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$53,459
Associate professor	$43,390
Assistant professor	$35,975
Instructor	$28,581
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,373

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$61,185
Associate professor	$43,464
Assistant professor	$35,700
Instructor	$26,860
No rank	$33,066
Total	$46,120

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	359,381
At public 2-year institutions	248,392
At private 4-year institutions	399,282
At private 2-year institutions	28,268
Undergraduate	842,045
Graduate	167,024
Professional	26,254
American Indian	3,882
Asian	48,965
Black	111,845
Hispanic	74,635
White	748,696
Foreign	47,300
Total	1,035,323

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	62.3%
Minority	24.2%
Foreign	4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 4.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	30.0%
At public 2-year institutions	21.8%
At private 4-year institutions	19.2%
At private 2-year institutions	41.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	48,814
Bachelor's	89,067
Master's	37,150
Doctorate	3,805
Professional	7,145

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in New York; 80% of all New York residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 881 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 75% of New York's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Canisius College	56%
City University of New York Brooklyn College	25%
Colgate University	87%
Columbia University	97%
Cornell University	87%
Fordham University	73%
Hofstra University	56%
Iona College	61%
Long Island University Brooklyn Center	28%
Manhattan College	70%
Marist College	61%
Niagara University	57%
Saint Bonaventure University	70%
Saint Francis College	29%
Saint John's University	63%
Siena College	79%
State University of New York at Buffalo	50%
Syracuse University	62%
U.S. Military Academy	78%
Wagner College	32%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,587
At public 2-year institutions	$1,419
At private 4-year institutions	$10,340
At private 2-year institutions	$5,926

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$5,058,750,000
Private institutions	$7,640,442,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,760,719,000

Two-year change: Down 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $449,800,000
Non–need-based: $13,358,000
Other: $385,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William R. Greiner, State University of New York at Buffalo: $133,775 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,410,700,000

Sources:

Federal government	65.0%
State and local governments	5.4%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	12.6%
Other	11.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $851,970,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$560,894,000
National Science Foundation	$139,658,000
Department of Defense	$56,306,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,908,000
Department of Energy	$44,829,000

Largest endowment:

Columbia University	$1,525,904,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University	$177,075,000
Columbia University	$128,242,000
New York University	$87,555,000

MISCELLANY

★ A windmill installed at Hamilton College in 1992 is generating heat and light for one residence hall. The 120-foot-tall structure, a gift from the class of 1991, is expected to cut Hamilton's electricity bill by about $4,000 a year.

★ The trustees of Hartwick College changed the official seal in 1992 after some charged that the old seal, which showed the founder of Hartwick Seminary resting one hand on the shoulder of an Indian while handing him a book, was historically inaccurate and demeaning to American Indians. The college now uses the original seal of the seminary, which closed in 1948. It depicts the Sower from biblical parables.

★ Hofstra University, founded in 1935 on the estate of William Hofstra of the Netherlands, maintains close ties to the Dutch, including an exchange program with Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

★ The College of Aeronautics, a private institution adjacent to LaGuardia Airport, provides career training and occupational education in aviation technologies.

★ A Syracuse University library staff member in 1992 found 11 original drawings of what is believed to be the first recurring comic-strip character in America, "The Yellow Kid." The character was first drawn in 1895.

★ Mary Clark Stuart, the new president of the College of Mount Saint Vincent, is the first lay president of the institution, which was founded in 1910 by the Sisters of Charity of New York.

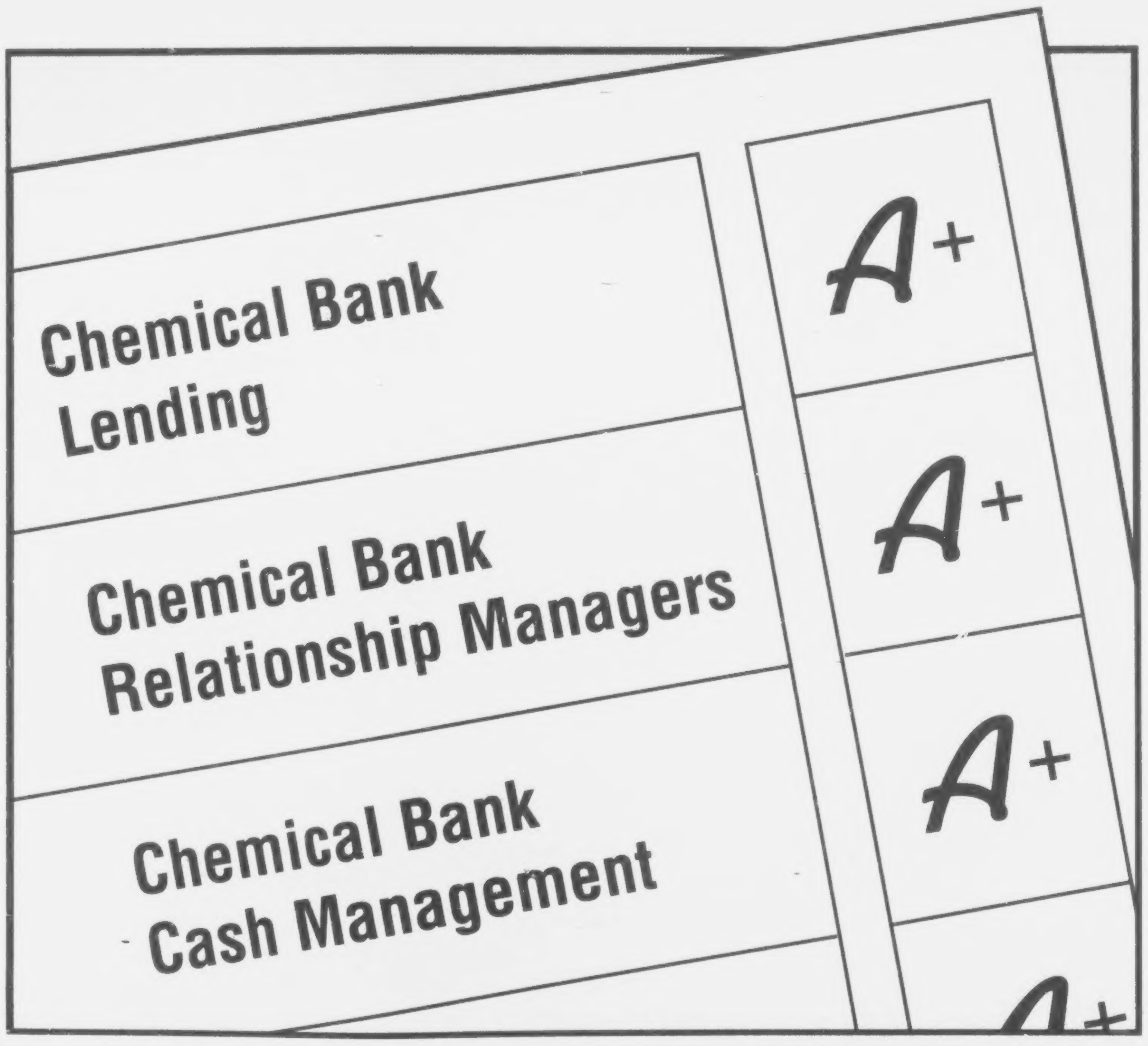
★ New York City is the American base of many foreign colleges that raise money in the United States. Among the institutions with offices there are the American University in Cairo, the American University of Beirut, Hebrew University, Oxford University, and the University of Cape Town.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

North Carolina

NORTH Carolina's quickly diversifying economy has helped mitigate the impact of the recession on the state's public colleges. The economic growth has been fueled in part by the "Research Triangle," comprising major universities whose research and expertise have helped attract high-technology companies to the state. In turn, the research park has brought the University of North Carolina system attention from around the country for the partnership between industry and education.

Continued on Following Page


Chemical Bank Lending
A+
Chemical Bank Relationship Managers
A+
Chemical Bank Cash Management
A+
A+

©1992 Chemical Bank. Member FDIC. Equal Opportunity Lender.

Does your bank make the grade?

Put to the test on the open market*, Chemical ranks number one.

In credit share, cash management, and relationship managers, we lead the class.

And our major is helping higher education. For more than 50 years, our not-for-profit professionals have worked to help institutions like yours stretch every tuition, gift, and endowment dollar. With seasonal lockboxes. High-yielding investment management. Innovative financing and attentive, intelligent management of every aspect of your business.

But don't take our word for it. Put us to the test. Call Diane Genovesi, Vice President at 212-309-4225 or write to: Chemical Not-for-Profit Group, 380 Madison Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, New York 10017.

*Source: 1990 Downstate New York Middle Market Study, conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, consisting of 700 in-depth telephone interviews with CEOs/CFOs of firms with between $10 million and $250 million in sales in the New York nine-county area.

CHEMICAL
The Business Bank

North Carolina
CONTINUED

In 1992-93, the UNC system also received a boost from the General Assembly, which passed a budget of over $1-billion for the colleges, about $43-million higher than the 1991-92 appropriation.

Still, UNC found itself in need of additional revenue and raised tuition for the 1992-93 academic year. Students attending four-year colleges will pay 6 per cent more than they did in 1991-92. At community colleges, students will pay 15 per cent more in 1992-93.

What colleges really need, educators say, are new buildings. The system has not started a state-financed building since 1988. Legislators had proposed a statewide referendum in the fall of 1992 on a $300-million bond issue for construction projects. But they decided that, given the recession, it would be best to delay the vote until 1993, although North Carolina has one of the lowest debt loads in the country.

The lion's share of the bond issue would have gone to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which requested some $44-million for buildings to house the schools of business administration and social work, an addition to the School of Dentistry, and other projects.

Some legislators said the bond issue also would have helped North Carolina's five public black colleges, where capital improvements have often lagged behind those at predominantly white institutions. Included in the request for bond money were projects at North Carolina A&T State University, which sought $7.7-million for a technology building and $4.6-million to renovate the library.

A feud erupted at Appalachian State University, between students and faculty members on the one hand and the administration on the other, over its request for $9.5-million in bond money for a student center and arena. Opponents of the center complained that the university was placing athletic needs over academic concerns. Instead, they wanted the money to finance a new science building. The fracas culminated when six students chained themselves to a water fountain in the chancellor's office in May 1992. The administration later dropped its plan to request bond money for the center.

The community colleges complain that they do not get the financial support they need. A state commission, warning that faculty salaries ranked among the nation's lowest, urged three years ago that $135-million in new money be invested in the 58-college system. Legislators agreed that conditions should be improved, but have since given the two-year colleges only $20-million toward the goal.

The effect on North Carolina of a landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling in June 1992—that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its colleges and universities—is unclear. Some college officials maintain the ruling will have little impact because the state already is taking steps to improve its public black colleges.

North Carolina has a strong tradition of private higher education, including research universities such as Duke and Wake Forest Universities and liberal-arts institutions such as Davidson and Salem Colleges and Johnson C. Smith University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,737,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.4%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	32.5%
45 and older	31.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	22.0%
White	75.6%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.2%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	12.7%
Some high school, no diploma	17.3%
High-school diploma	29.0%
Some college, no degree	16.8%
Associate degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree	12.0%
Graduate or professional degree	5.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,642

Poverty rate:

All	13.0%
Under age 18	17.2%
Age 18 and older	11.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	60,720
2001-02 (estimate)	63,790

New GED diploma recipients: 13,331

High-school dropout rate: 12.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Jackie Jenkins, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh 27603; (919) 733-5811

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1997; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives: 7 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), H. Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charlie Rose (D), Charles H. Taylor (R), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 36 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 81 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	37
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	125

Vocational institutions: 76

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27515
(919) 962-6981
C. D. Spangler, Jr., president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:

North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
A. Hope Williams, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Chowan College, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wingate College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,748
Associate professor	2,300
Assistant professor	2,376
Instructor	442
Lecturer	528
No rank	1,281
Total	9,675

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,368
Women	985
Total	4,353

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$56,374
Associate professor	$42,659
Assistant professor	$36,175
Instructor	$34,642
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,035

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$26,141
Total	$26,141

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,812
Associate professor	$35,261
Assistant professor	$28,874
Instructor	$23,232
No rank	$24,448
Total	$35,798

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	148,698
At public 2-year institutions	136,559
At private 4-year institutions	61,522
At private 2-year institutions	5,211
Undergraduate	316,240
Graduate	29,686
Professional	6,064
American Indian	3,082
Asian	5,622
Black	62,032
Hispanic	2,528
White	273,874
Foreign	4,852
Total	351,990

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	63.4%
Minority	21.1%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 22.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	21.4%
At public 2-year institutions	20.1%
At private 4-year institutions	21.2%
At private 2-year institutions	35.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	10,647
Bachelor's	27,288
Master's	6,015
Doctorate	861
Professional	1,597

Residence of new students: State residents made up 81% of all freshmen enrolled in North Carolina; 94% of all North Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 844 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 57% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Appalachian State University	53%
Campbell University	42%
Davidson College	89%
Duke University	92%
East Carolina University	45%
North Carolina A&T State University	40%
North Carolina State University	59%
University of North Carolina at Asheville	33%
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	76%
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	50%
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	50%
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	42%
Wake Forest University	81%
Western Carolina University	41%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,112
At public 2-year institutions	$334
At private 4-year institutions	$7,826
At private 2-year institutions	$4,964

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,420,825,000
Private institutions	$1,599,803,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,445,790,000

Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $3,919,000
Non–need-based: $24,218,000
Other: $37,188,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Larry K. Monteith, North Carolina State University: $124,160 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $441,860,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.6%
State and local governments	14.7%
Industry	9.8%
The institution itself	9.2%
Other	3.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $305,255,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$213,230,000
National Science Foundation	$32,861,000
Department of Defense	$18,325,000
Department of Agriculture	$12,150,000
Department of Energy	$6,958,000

Largest endowment:

Duke University	$527,635,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University	$113,693,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	$53,050,000
North Carolina State University	$29,532,000

MISCELLANY

★ Salem College has the nation's oldest herbarium, a collection of dried and pressed plants. It dates to the early 19th century and contains about 5,000 specimens.

★ Duke University officials in April 1992 announced the first birth in the Western hemisphere of a rare primate known as the aye-aye. Duke scientists say the birth represents an important step in saving the endangered aye-aye and in learning how to build a captive population that could be used to repopulate its native Madagascar.

★ North Carolina A&T University awarded more baccalaureate degrees in engineering to blacks than any other university in the country in 1989 (the most recent year for which data are available), according to the National Science Foundation. The university produced more than 5 per cent of the nation's black engineering graduates.

★ The University of North Carolina was the only public institution in the nation to confer degrees in the 18th century. The first graduates, seven men, got their degrees in 1798 in Chapel Hill.

★ Librarians at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke and North Carolina State Universities are collaborating on the creation of a major collection of volumes on life in the South. The effort, called Documenting the Contemporary South, will include materials on Southern folklore, literature, and industries.

★ The Burlington Textiles Library at North Carolina State University has among its holdings a collection of 472 unusual socks donated by the owner of a textile-machinery company.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

To cut costs, the North Dakota University System in 1992 gave each of its 11 public colleges and universities responsibility for administering selected statewide programs.

Each campus will direct programs in which it is already strong. The University of North Dakota, for example, will coordinate interactive television and library networks for all campuses. North Dakota State University will lead economic-development programs for all colleges.

The system's chancellor, Douglas Treadway, said the move would streamline management and keep the system office from becoming too centralized.

It came none too soon. Gov. George A. Sinner announced in July 1992 that state agencies must cut their budgets by 10 per cent for the 1993-95 biennium. Each campus will decide where to make cuts, a process that officials say will be hard because the system is already stretched thin from years of no budget growth.

The cuts will end a brief period of prosperity for higher education. The state's appropriation for its colleges and universities jumped by 13 per cent for the 1991-93 biennium, enabling the system to freeze tuition at all institutions for the fall of 1992. But tuition increases may be necessary in 1993-94 to offset the newest cuts.

Because North Dakota is large and sparsely populated, higher-education officials are always looking for ways to increase people's access to a college education. They have been building an interactive-video network to broadcast courses around the state. Now that all 11 public campuses are linked, the officials are discussing whether to include public schools and the community colleges that serve Indian tribes.

The North Dakota Board of Higher Education already showed its innovative bent in 1990 when it became the first in the country to adopt the "Total Quality Management" business philosophy for the entire university system.

The chancellor and higher-education board govern the North Dakota University System, which includes six four-year universities and five two-year campuses. The state also has five community colleges controlled by Indian tribes.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 635,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 44	30.4%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	0.6%
White	94.6%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	15.0%
Some high school, no diploma	8.3%
High-school diploma	28.0%
Some college, no degree	20.5%
Associate degree	10.0%
Bachelor's degree	13.5%
Graduate or professional degree	4.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,088

Poverty rate:

All	14.4%
Under age 18	17.1%
Age 18 and older	13.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	7,470
2001-02 (estimate)	7,520

New GED diploma recipients: 858

High-school dropout rate: 4.6%

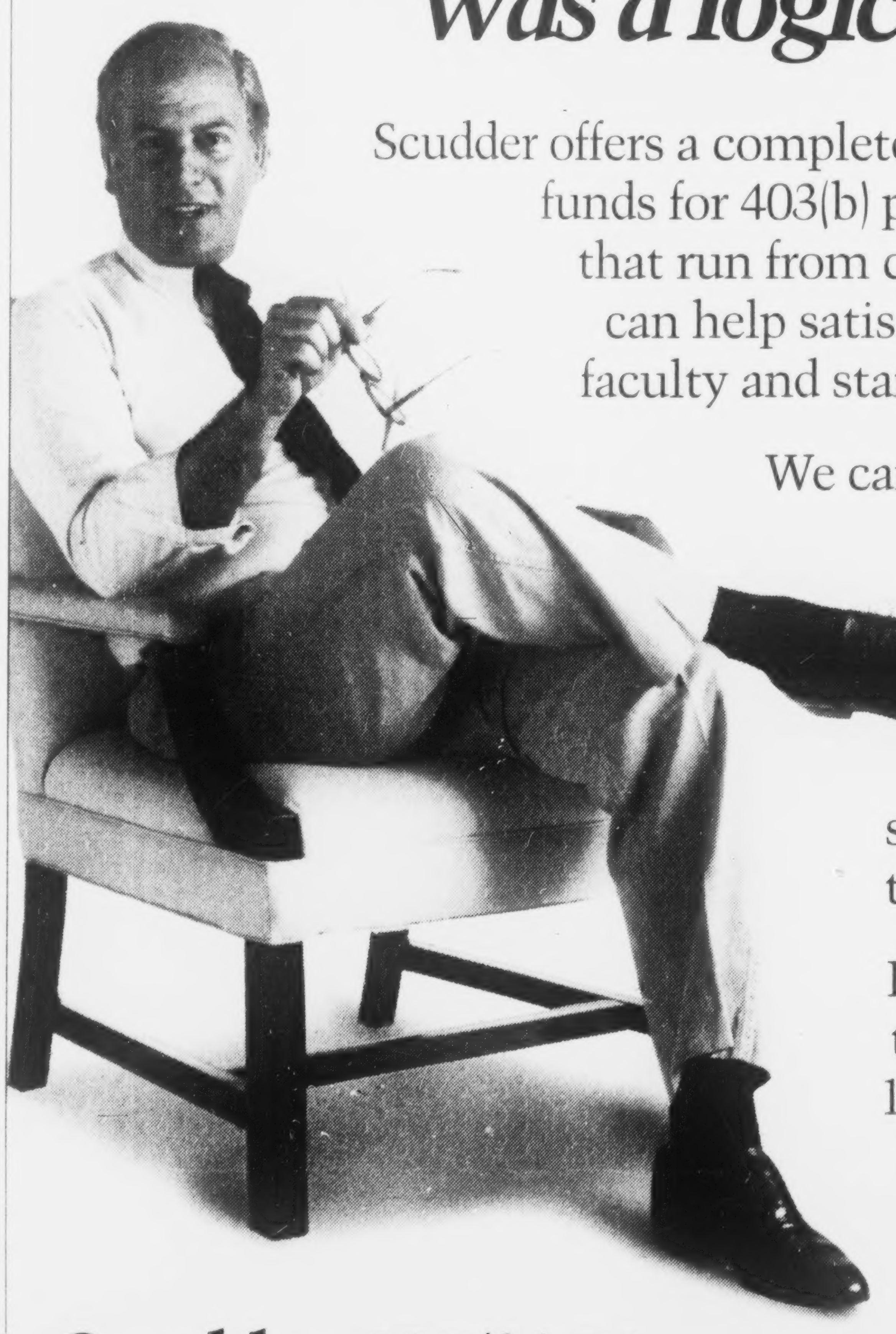
POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education aide: Marilyn Gerdon, Governor's Office, 600 East Boulevard, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1995; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

Continued on Following Page



"We wanted to add new investment options to our 403(b) plan. Scudder was a logical choice."

Scudder offers a complete family of *pure no-load*™ mutual funds for 403(b) plans. With investment options that run from conservative to aggressive, we can help satisfy the investment needs of your faculty and staff.

We can also provide your participants with a comprehensive communications stream, including newsletters, statement stuffers, and special booklets designed to help them make the right choices.

It's easy to find out more about the Scudder 403(b) plan. Just call 1-800-323-6105, and we'll send you a free fact kit with everything you need to know.

Scudder 403(b) Plan
1-800-323-6105

SCUDDER

America's First
Family of No-Load Funds

Contact Scudder Investor Services, Inc., Distributor, for a prospectus containing more complete information on management fees and other expenses. Please read it carefully before you invest or send money.

North Dakota

CONTINUED

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 48 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	9
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	20

Vocational institutions: 20

Statewide coordinating board:
North Dakota University System
600 East Boulevard Avenue
State Capitol Building, 10th Floor
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
Douglas Treadway, chancellor

Private-college association:
North Dakota Independent College Fund
Box 6082
Jamestown College
Jamestown 58401
(701) 252-3467
Robert L. Richardson,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	263
Associate professor	311
Assistant professor	416
Instructor	155
Lecturer	40
No rank	196
Total	1,381

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	533
Women	146
Total	679

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$42,931
Associate professor	$35,782
Assistant professor	$30,964
Instructor	$26,512
No rank	n/a
Total	$34,391

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	$32,835
Assistant professor	$28,296
Instructor	$27,456
No rank	$29,323
Total	$29,438

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$34,504
Associate professor	$29,515
Assistant professor	$26,460
Instructor	$20,942
No rank	$17,273
Total	$26,250

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,277
At public 2-year institutions	7,413
At private 4-year institutions	2,980
At private 2-year institutions	208
Undergraduate	35,214
Graduate	2,169
Professional	495
American Indian	1,616
Asian	285
Black	246
Hispanic	195
White	34,380
Foreign	1,156
Total	37,878

Enrollment highlights:

Women	49.4%
Full-time	79.8%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.5%
At public 2-year institutions	14.2%
At private 4-year institutions	5.5%
At private 2-year institutions	100.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,875
Bachelor's	4,202
Master's	620
Doctorate	71
Professional	109

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in North Dakota; 84% of all North Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 75% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,930
At public 2-year institutions	$1,584
At private 4-year institutions	$5,389
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$357,832,000
Private institutions	$25,646,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $145,535,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,600,000
Non-need-based: $324,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Kendall Baker, University of North Dakota: $115,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $29,966,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.5%
State and local governments	3.5%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	13.4%
Other	4.1%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $22,429,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$847,000
National Science Foundation	$1,124,000
Department of Defense	$550,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,830,000
Department of Energy	$8,819,000

Largest endowment:

University of North Dakota Foundation	$19,144,000

Top fund raiser:

Jamestown College	$1,357,000

MISCELLANY

★ Joanne Irene Gabrynowicz, an associate professor of space studies at the University of North Dakota, wrote the 1992 Democratic Party platform's plank affirming support for the civilian space program and its use for environmental research.

★ More than 15,000 musical arrangements used on the Lawrence Welk television shows have been donated to North Dakota State University, along with the late band leader's office furniture, photographs, scrapbooks, and other memorabilia. University officials plan to exhibit the materials in the library and perhaps feature the music in concerts.

★ Since 1970, Bismarck State College has offered an electrical-line-workers program. The three-semester certificate program focuses on electrical theory, safe work procedures, and climbing skills. The college leases a 20-acre tract where students set up underground electrical systems, put up power lines and poles, and learn to operate a substation.

★ Five of North Dakota's two-year colleges are controlled by Indian Tribes—Fort Berthold, Little Hoop, Standing Rock, and Turtle Mountain Community Colleges, and United Tribes Technical College.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

Ohio

THOSE who believe student activism is dead should have visited Ohio in academic 1991-92.

Thousands of students, from Bowling Green State University to Miami University, converged twice on the State House in Columbus, to blast Republican Gov. George V. Voinovich's threats to cut millions from higher-education budgets. Those demonstrations were supplemented by rallies on campuses across the state.

Although the Governor may have heard the students' slogans, the state's $520-million deficit spoke to him louder. Mr. Voinovich ordered a $316-million reduction in total spending in the second year of Ohio's biennial budget, forcing colleges to absorb $170-million in cuts from the $1.5-billion higher-education budget for fiscal year 1993. That was on top of reductions totaling $102-million that public colleges sustained in two previous rounds of cuts.

In July 1992 the Ohio Board of Regents, the statewide coordinating agency, gave public colleges permission to increase tuition by 9 per cent or $225, whichever would be greater.

The Ohio State University, the largest public system, with some 50,000 students, took the biggest hit, losing $45-million. It will raise tuition by $231 a year.

Despite its problems, Ohio has managed to keep student-aid programs above the budget-cutting fray. However, educators will not be able to open the state's need-based assistance program to part-time students, as they had hoped to do. Those funds were used to make up for losses in state support to universities.

Mr. Voinovich has degrees from both Ohio University and Ohio State, but he does not appear to be fond of how the state's colleges are operating. The Governor and legislators have been pushing public colleges to conduct their business more efficiently. To that end, the regents established a "Managing for the Future Task Force" in 1991 to identify areas of possible cost savings.

In a report in July 1992, the group recommended wide-ranging changes in higher education, including adopting systemwide goals, fostering partnerships between colleges, and removing tuition caps. The report also suggested that the Board of Regents be given more power to eliminate duplicate programs and establish faculty-workload policies and performance evaluations to reward good teaching. Some recommendations, including a suggestion that technical colleges and university branch campuses in the same locations be consolidated and converted to community colleges, will require legislative action.

While money commands much attention in Ohio, the predicament of 18 community-college presidents, investigated for making illegal campaign contributions through a two-year-college association, is still making news. Most of the presidents have been offered the chance to plead guilty to the least severe charges and have their guilty pleas expunged from their records under a "diversion program" for first-time offenders. But four former and current presidents, and the former executive director of the Ohio Technical and Community College Association, are going to trial on charges of theft and tampering with records.

They deny wrongdoing, as do the other presidents, who say they accepted the diversion program to avoid lengthy legal battles.

In Ohio's decentralized system, the public colleges, many of which maintain branch campuses, have their own governing boards.

The state's higher-education mix also includes many well-known private institutions. Among them are Oberlin and Kenyon Colleges, the College of Wooster, and Case Western Reserve University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,939,000 (Rank: 7)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	31.6%
45 and older	32.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	10.6%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	7.9%
Some high school, no diploma	16.4%
High-school diploma	36.3%
Some college, no degree	17.0%
Associate degree	5.3%
Bachelor's degree	11.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.4%

Per-capita personal income: $17,916

Poverty rate:

All	12.5%
Under age 18	17.8%
Age 18 and older	10.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	107,060
2001-02 (estimate)	111,700

New GED diploma recipients: 19,969

High-school dropout rate: 8.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George V. Voinovich (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide:
Tally Krum, 77 South High Street, 30th Floor, Columbus 43266; (614) 644-0868

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Douglas Applegate (D), John A. Boehner (R), Dennis E. Eckart (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Paul E. Gillmor (R), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), David L. Hobson (R), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Charles J. Luken (D), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 12 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	25
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	65
Private 2-year institutions	28
Total	154

Vocational institutions: 312

Statewide coordinating board:
Ohio Board of Regents
30 East Broad Street
3600 State Office Tower
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
Elaine H. Hairston, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	4,724
Associate professor	4,620
Assistant professor	4,448
Instructor	1,096
Lecturer	89
No rank	592
Total	15,569

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	7,525
Women	2,098
Total	9,623

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$60,661
Associate professor	$45,099
Assistant professor	$36,934
Instructor	$27,936
No rank	n/a
Total	$47,142

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$43,576
Associate professor	$38,797
Assistant professor	$32,823
Instructor	$27,431
No rank	$33,048
Total	$34,951

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,816
Associate professor	$35,908
Assistant professor	$30,450
Instructor	$23,416
No rank	$22,955
Total	$36,832

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	288,809
At public 2-year institutions	136,787
At private 4-year institutions	111,493
At private 2-year institutions	17,698
Undergraduate	480,616
Graduate	62,155
Professional	12,016
American Indian	1,422
Asian	7,354
Black	45,237
Hispanic	5,466
White	481,358
Foreign	13,950
Total	554,787

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.2%
Full-time	61.0%
Minority	11.0%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	10.0%
At public 2-year institutions	11.8%
At private 4-year institutions	11.1%
At private 2-year institutions	19.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	17,547
Bachelor's	47,017
Master's	13,051
Doctorate	1,696
Professional	3,071

Residence of new students: State residents made up 86% of all freshmen enrolled in Ohio; 87% of all Ohio residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Bowling Green State University	54%
Cleveland State University	35%
Kent State University	41%
Miami University	75%
Ohio State University	53%
Ohio University	53%
University of Akron	42%
University of Cincinnati	45%
University of Dayton	70%
University of Toledo	37%
Wright State University	29%
Xavier University	62%
Youngstown State University	37%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,622
At public 2-year institutions	$1,768
At private 4-year institutions	$8,729
At private 2-year institutions	$6,093

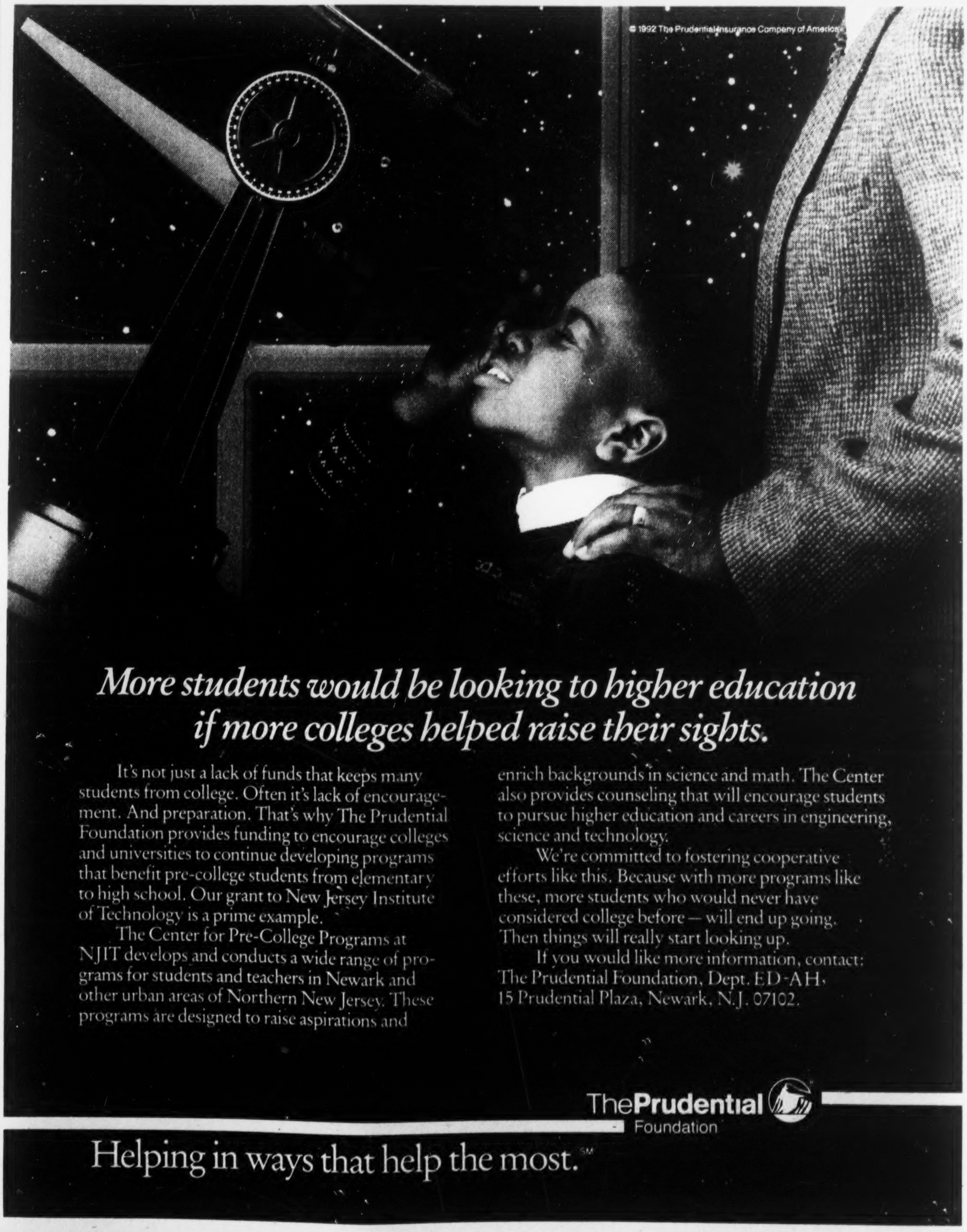
Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,726,135,000
Private institutions	$1,402,876,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,460,068,000

Two-year change: Up 2%

Continued on Following Page



© 1992 The Prudential Insurance Company of America

More students would be looking to higher education if more colleges helped raise their sights.

It's not just a lack of funds that keeps many students from college. Often it's lack of encouragement. And preparation. That's why The Prudential Foundation provides funding to encourage colleges and universities to continue developing programs that benefit pre-college students from elementary to high school. Our grant to New Jersey Institute of Technology is a prime example.

The Center for Pre-College Programs at NJIT develops and conducts a wide range of programs for students and teachers in Newark and other urban areas of Northern New Jersey. These programs are designed to raise aspirations and enrich backgrounds in science and math. The Center also provides counseling that will encourage students to pursue higher education and careers in engineering, science and technology.

We're committed to fostering cooperative efforts like this. Because with more programs like these, more students who would never have considered college before — will end up going. Then things will really start looking up.

If you would like more information, contact:
The Prudential Foundation, Dept. ED-AH,
15 Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102.

The Prudential Foundation

Helping in ways that help the most.℠

Ohio
CONTINUED

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $61,000,000
Non–need-based: $24,668,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
E. Gordon Gee, Ohio State University main campus: $160,476 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $457,189,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.0%
State and local governments	10.1%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	13.5%
Other	11.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $252,157,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$134,894,000
National Science Foundation	$30,580,000
Department of Defense	$36,439,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,112,000
Department of Energy	$5,772,000

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	$442,722,000

Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	$74,296,000
Case Western Reserve University	$49,771,000
University of Cincinnati	$30,457,000

MISCELLANY

★ Malone College celebrated its centennial in March 1992 with a torch run from Cleveland, where the college was founded, to Canton, its present home. Members of the college's cross-country team, as well as faculty members, took turns carrying the torch.

★ The University of Toledo received $450,000 in 1992 to endow a visiting professorship in Catholic thought. It is believed to be the first public university to endow a faculty position in Roman Catholic studies.

★ Wilberforce University, founded in 1856, was the first coeducational institution for blacks.

★ Case Western Reserve University operates the Cleveland Free-Net, the nation's first public computer system. Established in 1986, the system has data bases in more than 350 areas, including arts, education, and health. It provides, free of charge, electronic mail, discussion groups, and schedules of community events, among other things. Its 88 telephone lines handle 6,500 calls a day.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

In Oklahoma, even the people who run the colleges go to class. Since 1991 all appointees to public-college governing boards and the state Board of Regents have been required by law to complete a mini-course on financial and management issues that affect higher education.

The Regents Education Program reflects an emphasis on higher standards that Oklahoma higher-education officials have been pushing in recent years. That push is also evident in such programs as the Board of Regents' Academic Scholars Program for top high-school graduates who attend college in the state and in the tougher admissions standards now going into effect at four-year institutions.

The campaign sometimes runs afoul of the state's populist traditions. The idea of tougher admissions requirements alarmed some legislators, who feared families of high-school graduates would be angry if they could not get into a university because they were not academically prepared.

But those concerns are expected to shrink as elementary and secondary schools start putting into place many of the new programs authorized under a massive public-school reform law that makes more college-preparatory classes available in secondary schools.

Debates over tuition policy, however, continue to flare. The Board of Regents has been trying to raise tuition so that it covers a greater share of students' education costs, but the notion is still unpopular with students and legislators.

Political figures credit the Board of Regents, the statewide governing board for higher education, and Chancellor Hans Brisch with providing some badly needed polish to higher education's image. In the late 1980's, athletics scandals and stories about questionable spending by university-related foundations dominated most of the higher-education news.

The best measure of the board's success is money. Ten years ago Oklahoma ranked 35th in the nation in the amount of money it spent on its public colleges. By 1991-92, the most recent year for which comparisons are available, it had moved up to 27th.

Higher-education leaders say they are grateful for the support they have received from the Legislature and from Gov. David Walters, a Democrat. But they're not satisfied.

The colleges say they need more than $1-billion for capital expenditures. For the past two years higher-education leaders have been lobbying for $200- to $300-million in state financing to begin making renovations and improvements. It has been nearly 25 years since the public colleges got a big infusion of money for such work.

While the prestige of the Board of Regents has grown in the last five years, the state's 17 individually governed public colleges and universities still remain politically influential, particularly with lawmakers from their regions.

Politics even come into play in regions without their own public university, as evidenced by a continuing debate over who should run the University Center at Tulsa, at which four institutions offer courses. The regents now control it, but various legislative proposals have called for making the center independent or placing it under Oklahoma State University or the University of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's best-known private institution, Oral Roberts University, is also in Tulsa.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,175,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	10.3%
25 to 44	30.6%
45 and older	32.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.0%
Asian	1.1%
Black	7.4%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.8%
Some high school, no diploma	15.6%
High-school diploma	30.5%
Some college, no degree	21.3%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree	11.8%
Graduate or professional degree	6.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,827

Poverty rate:

All	16.7%
Under age 18	21.7%
Age 18 and older	14.9%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	30,300
2001-02 (estimate)	33,360

New GED diploma recipients: 6,293

High-school dropout rate: 10.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: David Walters (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Sandy Garrett, 2500 North Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 121, Oklahoma City 73105; (405) 521-4886

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1997; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Bill K. Brewster (D), Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D)

Legislature: Senate, 37 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 68 Democrats, 32 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	48

Vocational institutions: 86

Statewide coordinating board:
Oklahoma State Regents
for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 524-9100
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:
Oklahoma Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
114 East Sheridan, Suite 101
Oklahoma City 73104
(405) 235-0587
position of president vacant

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of Central Oklahoma,
Southern Nazarene University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Oklahoma State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,012
Associate professor	933
Assistant professor	1,155
Instructor	404
Lecturer	44
No rank	912
Total	4,460

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,563
Women	469
Total	2,032

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,320
Associate professor	$39,213
Assistant professor	$33,943
Instructor	$27,630
No rank	$25,971
Total	$37,921

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$33,370
Associate professor	$30,380
Assistant professor	$29,196
Instructor	$26,967
No rank	$30,822
Total	$30,342

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$46,997
Associate professor	$37,632
Assistant professor	$31,441
Instructor	$22,596
No rank	$21,911
Total	$37,535

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	92,945
At public 2-year institutions	58,128
At private 4-year institutions	17,758
At private 2-year institutions	4,390
Undergraduate	149,148
Graduate	20,741
Professional	3,332
American Indian	9,609
Asian	2,904
Black	11,816
Hispanic	2,635
White	140,865
Foreign	5,392
Total	173,221

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	59.4%
Minority	16.1%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.9%
At public 2-year institutions	15.9%
At private 4-year institutions	14.4%
At private 2-year institutions	28.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,204
Bachelor's	13,601
Master's	3,943
Doctorate	408
Professional	923

Residence of new students: State residents made up 91% of all freshmen enrolled in Oklahoma; 90% of all Oklahoma residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Oklahoma State University	43%
University of Oklahoma	41%
University of Tulsa	49%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,340
At public 2-year institutions	$864
At private 4-year institutions	$5,852
At private 2-year institutions	$5,732

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$973,213,000
Private institutions	$262,526,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $542,277,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $14,193,000
Non–need-based: $4,077,000
Other: $20,558,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard L. Van Horn, University of Oklahoma at Norman: $152,880 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $130,650,000

Sources:

Federal government	28.3%
State and local governments	5.9%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	53.9%
Other	6.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $35,866,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$11,372,000
National Science Foundation	$4,979,000
Department of Defense	$4,463,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,986,000
Department of Energy	$6,445,000

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa	$319,492,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	$27,460,000
Oklahoma State University	$14,259,000
Oklahoma City University	$4,538,000

MISCELLANY

★ Anita Hill, a University of Oklahoma law professor, drew nationwide attention in 1991 when she charged that Clarence Thomas, President Bush's nominee to the Supreme Court, had sexually harassed her when she worked for him at the Education Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

★ A replica of a landmark building at Oklahoma State University—Old Central—has been built on the university's sister campus in Kameoka, Japan.

★ The University of Oklahoma Press is publishing a series of books devoted to new American Indian literature and criticism.

★ In an effort to curb a rash of book-bag thefts, the University of Oklahoma has been placing "dummy" book bags equipped with loud alarms in dormitories, cafeterias, and the student union. Anyone who picks up one of the bags is greeted by a shriek of 110 decibels.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

OREGON'S Gov. Barbara Roberts had some blunt advice in 1992 for worried faculty members at public colleges: Stop "whining," she said, about the devastating cuts being made to higher education because of a new property-tax limit and get out there to build support for other kinds of revenue.

The Governor said she wasn't being callous, just realistic about the political climate for a tax-reform package that would fill the gap left by the tax limitation, which the voters approved in 1990. Since the limitation, known as Measure 5, was passed, the state has assumed many of the costs for public schools, community colleges, and other government services previously financed with local property taxes.

For the Oregon State System of Higher Education, which includes eight public, four-year institutions, the impact has been crushing. Tuition increased by an average of 40 per cent, academic programs and in some cases entire departments and schools were eliminated, and student-aid budgets were pushed to their limits.

Governor Roberts, a Democrat, wanted the Legislative Assembly to put a tax-reform measure on the September 15 ballot. But lawmakers rejected her proposal, prompting higher-education officials to fear that the damage done to their institutions by budget cuts would be be irreparable. For the 1993-95 budget cycle, the institutions have been told to expect 20 per cent less from the state than in 1991-93, and college presidents have already come forward with plans that involve hundreds of layoffs and the elimination of even more programs.

State higher-education officials are also reconsidering whether the state should continue to subsidize tuition for all students or redirect more state funds into student-aid programs aimed directly at those with the greatest financial need.

Students, not surprisingly, have been organizing to demand increased state support. In addition to the established Oregon Student Lobby, a group called Students of Oregon United to Rescue College Education has formed.

The budget squeeze has given new impetus to the state's push for greater cooperation between public and private institutions in the Portland metropolitan area and throughout the state. The Joint Graduate School of Engineering, for example, involves the three public research institutions—the University of Oregon and Oregon and Portland State Universities—and the private Oregon Graduate Institute. Improving opportunities for advanced courses in engineering was a particular priority for the state's high-technology industry, a group with significant political clout.

The state is also developing a regional library network that will include public institutions and private liberal-arts institutions, such as Reed College and Lewis and Clark College.

Oregon also is focusing on ways to link public schools with higher education. In 1991 the state created a new tracking system for high-school students designed to assess their mastery of basic skills in the 10th grade and then allow them to pursue either a college-preparatory or career-oriented curriculum. Students in the career track will be encouraged to continue their education at community colleges. Governor Roberts is also considering changes in educational governance that could lead to the creation of a single coordinating board to oversee all public and postsecondary education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,922,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	9.3%
25 to 44	32.6%
45 and older	32.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	2.4%
Black	1.6%
White	92.8%
Other and unknown	1.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	6.2%
Some high school, no diploma	12.3%
High-school diploma	28.9%
Some college, no degree	25.0%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	13.6%
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.3%

Per-capita personal income: $17,592

Poverty rate:

All	12.4%
Under age 18	15.8%
Age 18 and older	11.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	25,530
2001-02 (estimate)	29,650

New GED diploma recipients: 8,723

High-school dropout rate: 11.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Barbara Roberts (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Marilynne Keyser, 160 State Capitol, Salem 97310; (503) 378-2068

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1997; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 1 Republican
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Michael J. Kopetski (D), Robert F. (Bob) Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 28 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	46

Vocational institutions: 103

Statewide coordinating board:
Oregon Office of Educational Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
David Young, administrator for academic degrees and program review

Private-college association:
Oregon Independent Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary K. Andeen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

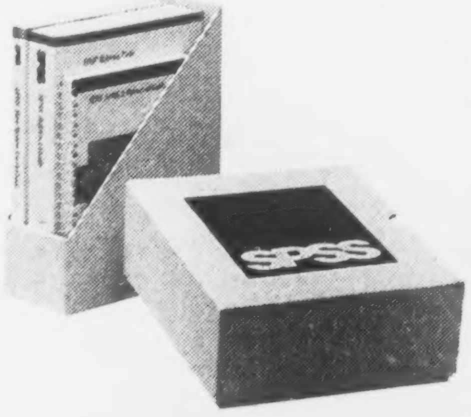
Professor	1,081
Associate professor	935
Assistant professor	895
Instructor	195
Lecturer	36
No rank	1,510
Total	4,652

Continued on Following Page

Statistical Software for Administrators, Researchers and Instructors

Now with Special Licensing Programs!

For over 20 years, administrators and professors at academic institutions worldwide have used SPSS to enter, edit, manage, analyze and present data. They know that SPSS supports



the latest in administrative and academic research techniques. And, that SPSS classroom tools make statistics easy to understand and meaningful to students. Join other SPSS users at your campus to take advantage of special licensing programs tailored to fit even the tightest of academic budgets.

Administrators
- Work with data from other systems without the cost of re-entering
- Analyze surveys quickly and easily
- Generate reports, graphs and tables effortlessly

Researchers
- Expand your research using advanced statistical capabilities
- Have confidence in your results with proven, published algorithms
- Transfer data or command files across more than 50 types of computers

Instructors
- Use SPSS student versions (including a business version) and eliminate course material development
- Teach your students with the software they'll use after graduation
- Support your curriculum with premier teaching texts

Something for Everyone
- Quality support and documentation
- Nationwide training seminars
- Special academic licensing

SPSS offers a variety of pricing programs to cover all the statistical needs of your campus. Call now for more details 1.800.253.2524.

SPSS

We're Making It Easier To Decide.

Chicago · Washington, DC · Chertsey, UK · Gorinchem, The Netherlands · Munich · New Delhi · Singapore · Stockholm · Sydney · Tokyo · And Distributors Worldwide

Oregon
CONTINUED

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	2,031
Women	733
Total	2,764

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$45,488
Associate professor	$36,727
Assistant professor	$31,206
Instructor	$24,247
No rank	$21,247
Total	$37,147

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$37,860
Associate professor	$32,692
Assistant professor	$30,564
Instructor	$27,235
No rank	$33,852
Total	$33,724

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$45,619
Associate professor	$34,793
Assistant professor	$29,083
Instructor	$23,912
No rank	$22,448
Total	$35,983

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	68,500
At public 2-year institutions	76,827
At private 4-year institutions	21,080
At private 2-year institutions	234
Undergraduate	146,982
Graduate	15,970
Professional	3,689
American Indian	1,694
Asian	6,321
Black	2,153
Hispanic	2,990
White	145,797
Foreign	7,686
Total	166,641

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	56.8%
Minority	8.3%
Foreign	4.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 5.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	9.0%
At public 2-year institutions	7.6%
At private 4-year institutions	8.5%
At private 2-year institutions	6.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,769
Bachelor's	12,586
Master's	3,276
Doctorate	452
Professional	928

Residence of new students: State residents made up 82% of all freshmen enrolled in Oregon; 92% of all Oregon residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 922 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 54% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Oregon State University	50%
University of Oregon	46%
University of Portland	57%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,906
At public 2-year institutions	$794
At private 4-year institutions	$9,606
At private 2-year institutions	$7,570

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,219,341,000
Private institutions	$256,067,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $461,155,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,852,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Myles Brand, University of Oregon: $113,556 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $171,550,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.6%
State and local governments	13.2%
Industry	3.7%
The institution itself	11.1%
Other	9.4%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $95,772,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$42,061,000
National Science Foundation	$18,858,000
Department of Defense	$8,532,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,375,000
Department of Energy	$4,107,000

Largest endowment:

Reed College	$97,802,000

Top fund raisers:

Oregon State University	$24,277,000
University of Oregon	$14,577,000
Reed College	$7,399,000

MISCELLANY

★ Western Oregon State College claims to have the tallest tree on any college campus: It is a 122-foot, 6-inch sequoia.

★ In exchange for working as volunteer fire fighters in Corvallis, Ore., a group of Oregon State University students get rent-free housing.

★ Students help operate a small nuclear reactor that is used for research projects at Reed College. The reactor is the only one in the country at a college without a graduate school. The students must go through a year of training to earn an operator's license.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA, complain many in higher education, continues to rank near the bottom nationally in its spending per student. That will not change in the 1992-93 academic year.

The state has been hit hard by the recession. Its largest city, Philadelphia, teetered at the edge of bankruptcy in 1990. Finances being what they are, Democratic Gov. Robert P. Casey has asked all government agencies, including colleges, to bite the bullet. Even so, public higher education in the Keystone State has escaped the wholesale cutbacks that have plagued colleges elsewhere.

The 14 state-owned universities, which include former teachers' colleges, such as Millersville, Clarion, and Mansfield Universities, and four "state related" institutions—Pennsylvania State, Lincoln, and Temple Universities, and the University of Pittsburgh—are coping with 1992-93 appropriations that are down by 3.5 per cent from the 1991-92 fiscal year.

Even with the budget cuts, educators at state-owned and state-related institutions know their plight could have been far worse. Mr. Casey recommended that the state end its practice of providing direct aid to 11 private colleges in the Philadelphia area, including the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel and Hahnemann Universities, and the Philadelphia College of Textiles & Science. Legislators agreed with the recommendation.

Mr. Casey argued that given the state's severe budget problems and his unwillingness to raise taxes, such an appropriation, which totaled $76-million in 1991-92, was a luxury the state could no longer afford.

One of the most visible victims may be the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, which receives 40 per cent of its budget from the government and is the only such school in the state. Penn officials say that without state money, they will have to close the school by 1996.

A few private-college presidents were hopeful that legislators would restore some aid when they convened in the fall of 1992. But by late summer 1992, several presidents were beginning to scale back programs, lay off workers, and raise tuition to make up for the loss of state money.

The private-college aid may have fallen victim to a report by the Legislative Black Caucus, which took all of the state's colleges and universities to task for failing to provide more opportunities to black students. More blacks were enrolled in colleges 10 years ago than today, the report said. One legislator has suggested providing money to colleges for recruitment and retention activities, based on how well the colleges have performed. Annually, the institutions get more than $1-million from the state for those purposes.

Many state lawmakers are still fuming after the disclosure of a benefit package that Wesley Posvar, president of Pitt, received from the institution when he retired in 1991. That prompted Governor Casey and many legislators to press state-related colleges for more details about their finances and the salaries of top officials. The legislature passed a law in 1992 requiring such disclosure.

Legislators also approved a measure that set up two state-backed college-savings plans. Under one, parents can purchase tax-exempt bonds for the college expenses of their children. Through a "Tuition Account Program," parents can gear their contributions to the existing tuition rates at any public university.

The 14 state-owned institutions are overseen by the Board of Governors, while each of the state-related universities is governed by its own board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,961,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 44	30.9%
45 and older	35.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.2%
Black	9.2%
White	88.5%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.0%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.4%
Some high school, no diploma	15.9%
High-school diploma	38.6%
Some college, no degree	12.9%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	11.3%
Graduate or professional degree	6.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.3%

Per-capita personal income: $19,128

Poverty rate:

All	11.1%
Under age 18	15.7%
Age 18 and older	9.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	101,700
2001-02 (estimate)	114,050

New GED diploma recipients: 20,378

High-school dropout rate: 9.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Helen D. Wise, State Capitol, Room 238, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 787-2500

U.S. Senators: Harris Wofford (D), term ends 1995; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 12 Republicans
Lucien E. Blackwell (D), Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), Paul E. Kanjorksi (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmayer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Rick Santorum (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 107 Democrats, 96 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	43
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	101
Private 2-year institutions	56
Total	220

Vocational institutions: 314

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
333 Market Street, 12th Floor
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Charles R. Fuget, commissioner for postsecondary and higher education

Private-college association:
Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street, Suite 404
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Brian C. Mitchell, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Grove City College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	6,505
Associate professor	6,013
Assistant professor	6,309
Instructor	1,432
Lecturer	184
No rank	222
Total	20,665

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	9,880
Women	2,675
Total	12,555

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$58,031
Associate professor	$44,245
Assistant professor	$35,619
Instructor	$27,665
No rank	$30,415
Total	$44,618

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$45,373
Associate professor	$39,007
Assistant professor	$33,831
Instructor	$27,909
No rank	$35,387
Total	$38,392

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$58,541
Associate professor	$41,653
Assistant professor	$34,597
Instructor	$26,829
No rank	$33,721
Total	$43,805

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	235,271
At public 2-year institutions	108,207
At private 4-year institutions	214,417
At private 2-year institutions	46,165
Undergraduate	514,387
Graduate	75,979
Professional	13,694
American Indian	1,011
Asian	13,588
Black	44,009
Hispanic	7,709
White	523,157
Foreign	14,586
Total	604,060

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	63.0%

Minority	11.3%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 19.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	10.1%
At public 2-year institutions	13.2%
At private 4-year institutions	8.5%
At private 2-year institutions	24.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	17,760
Bachelor's	60,495
Master's	14,821
Doctorate	2,036
Professional	3,462

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 876 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 67% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Bucknell University	87%
Drexel University	70%
Duquesne University	69%
La Salle University	67%
Lafayette College	87%
Lehigh University	86%
Pennsylvania State University	74%
Robert Morris College	56%
Saint Francis College	51%
Saint Joseph's University	73%
Temple University	45%
University of Pennsylvania	90%
University of Pittsburgh	60%
Villanova University	83%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$3,401
At public 2-year institutions	$1,505
At private 4-year institutions	$9,848
At private 2-year institutions	$6,314

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,390,869,000
Private institutions	$4,437,071,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,483,233,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $158,613,000
Non–need-based: $568,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joab Thomas, Pennsylvania State University main campus: salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $829,518,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.1%
State and local governments	3.8%
Industry	11.9%
The institution itself	15.2%
Other	7.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $536,674,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$294,998,000
National Science Foundation	$66,056,000
Department of Defense	$116,533,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,384,000
Department of Energy	$18,707,000

Largest endowment:

University of Pennsylvania	$825,601,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Pennsylvania	$143,384,000
Pennsylvania State University	$61,368,000
Carnegie Mellon University	$46,864,000

MISCELLANY

★ Every spring, alumni, students, and professors at Juniata College join the maple-syrup harvest at the college's Environmental Studies Field Station. Tapping 600 to 800 trees, the volunteers make about 100 gallons of syrup.

★ A graveyard filled with textbooks from years past circles Alumni Hall at Widener University. For 62 years, graduating classes from what was then the Pennsylvania Military College buried their textbooks, placing a tombstone over the resting place. The tradition ended when the institution became a civilian, liberal-arts college in 1962. But officials at Widener, which became a university in 1979, let the graveyard remain.

★ To attract bright students, Lebanon Valley College is offering scholarships linked to an applicant's high-school class rank. Those in the top 10 per cent will receive a 50-per-cent discount on Lebanon Valley's $12,500 tuition in 1992-93. Students in the top 20 per cent will pay one-third less, and those in the top 30 per cent will pay one-quarter less.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

IN a state steeped in patrician tradition, Rhode Island's public colleges have always had to battle for respect—and money.

The state has only three public institutions—the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and the Community College of Rhode Island—and they are often overshadowed by such nationally renowned private institutions as Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Even though the state's economy has been dragged down by the recession—or perhaps because of that circumstance—the public-college sector has emerged as a scrappy and savvy advocate for preserving its share of shrinking state resources.

Their scrappiness has not prevented all budget reductions. State spending for public higher education has declined by 15 per cent since 1989-90. But lawmakers and Gov. Bruce Sundlun, a Democrat, have tried to insulate higher education from the deepest cuts.

Much of the credit belongs to the students of public colleges, who have borne the brunt of state reductions by paying higher tuition. In 1991 they formed Rhode Island Students for Education to fight further budget cuts.

Legislators continue to be sensitive to students' concern about high tuition and reduced course offerings. But one of Governor Sundlun's proposals to raise revenue—extending the state's 7-per-cent sales tax to textbooks—died in the General Assembly in 1992.

The lawmakers are far less sympathetic to the entreaties of college faculty members, who also have paid a financial price by having pay raises deferred. Several legislators have questioned whether the faculty members' workload is too light.

To improve relations, the institutions and the Board of Governors for Higher Education want professors to join the Higher Education–Legislative Network, which is designed to help lawmakers make use of faculty expertise.

One program that remains popular with legislators is an effort called the Rhode Island Children's Crusade. Financed with private and public funds, it pays the costs of a college education for needy students who agree to stay off drugs and attain good grades.

Unlike other states where private colleges have a strong presence and students from both sectors are able to participate in state aid programs, Rhode Island has seen few tensions between the public and private sectors. That is so, in part, because campus leaders have been willing to let each institution carve its own niche.

In fact, the Board of Governors, the statewide coordinating and governing board, recently approved the creation of a new law school at a private institution, Roger Williams College, without any objections from the University of Rhode Island, even though the state has no public law school. The

Continued on Following Page

DEAN'S LIST

We are privileged to manage a portion of the equity assets of these institutions.

- Beloit College
- Boston College
- Cazenovia College
- Doane College
- University of Hawaii Foundation
- Long Island University
- University of Miami
- University of Missouri
- Pepperdine University
- Roger Williams College
- Wake Forest University

A research driven, value oriented approach to the U.S. equity market.

One Corporate Center • Rye, NY 10580-1430 • (914) 921-5025

Regina Pitaro

—GAMCO—

Gabelli Asset Management Company

Rhode Island
CONTINUED

state university has been more interested in programs related to its mission as a land-grant and sea-grant institution. Its School of Oceanography is among the most prestigious in the nation.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,004,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.9%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 44	32.2%
45 and older	33.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.8%
Black	3.9%
White	91.4%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.1%
Some high school, no diploma	16.9%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.0%
Associate degree	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	13.5%
Graduate or professional degree	7.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 17.0%

Per-capita personal income: $18,840

Poverty rate:

All	9.6%
Under age 18	13.8%
Age 18 and older	8.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	7,280
2001-02 (estimate)	8,980

New GED diploma recipients: 2,654

High-school dropout rate: 11.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bruce Sundlun (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: Scott Wolf, State House, Room 111, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080 extension 271

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1995; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ronald K. Machtley (R), Jack Reed (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 84 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	12

Vocational institutions: 25

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Higher Education
301 Promenade Street
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Americo W. Petrocelli, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Rhode Island Independent
Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,148
Associate professor	675
Assistant professor	665
Instructor	65
Lecturer	45
No rank	99
Total	2,697

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,169
Women	407
Total	1,576

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,779
Associate professor	$43,286
Assistant professor	$36,698
Instructor	$33,952
No rank	n/a
Total	$46,351

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$42,978
Associate professor	$34,453
Assistant professor	$29,050
Instructor	$24,376
No rank	n/a
Total	$37,706

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$63,462
Associate professor	$44,597
Assistant professor	$36,668
Instructor	$29,053
No rank	$40,870
Total	$49,161

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	25,730
At public 2-year institutions	16,620
At private 4-year institutions	35,923
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	68,499
Graduate	9,467
Professional	307
American Indian	222
Asian	1,891
Black	2,558
Hispanic	1,606
White	69,974
Foreign	2,022
Total	78,273

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.6%
Full-time	63.4%
Minority	8.2%
Foreign	2.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.7%
At public 2-year institutions	9.9%
At private 4-year institutions	9.3%
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,495
Bachelor's	8,789
Master's	1,795
Doctorate	190
Professional	82

Residence of new students: State residents made up 44% of all freshmen enrolled in Rhode Island; 70% of all Rhode Island residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 880 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 67% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Brown University	92%
Providence College	81%
University of Rhode Island	58%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,311
At public 2-year institutions	$1,100
At private 4-year institutions	$10,885
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$287,194,000
Private institutions	$486,764,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $116,128,000

Two-year change: Down 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,084,000
Non–need-based: $53,000
Other: $424,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert L. Carothers, University of Rhode Island: $112,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $82,634,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.5%
State and local governments	6.2%
Industry	5.3%
The institution itself	16.0%
Other	3.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $51,828,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$16,213,000
National Science Foundation	$13,786,000
Department of Defense	$10,222,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,233,000
Department of Energy	$3,305,000

Largest endowment:

Brown University	$431,444,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	$51,482,000
University of Rhode Island	$6,040,000
Rhode Island School of Design	$3,226,000

MISCELLANY

★ Roger Williams College will open the state's first school of law in August 1993.

★ At the request of administrators and female faculty members at Brown University, a federal court in 1992 vacated a consent decree that had governed faculty hiring and promotion for 14 years. The decree, which settled a sex-discrimination suit against the university, set goals and timetables for the hiring of female faculty members.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

WHEN John M. Palms became president of the University of South Carolina in 1991, his first mandate was to restore the institution's reputation. The 13-year presidency of James B. Holderman had been marked by personal scandals and charges of free spending that shook the public's faith in the university.

Now that much of that faith has been restored, Mr. Palms is pressing forward to make the university a premier research institution. But, given the state's persistent lack of money, the president will have to accomplish that goal without additional resources.

Mr. Palms contends that reorganization is one necessary step. He wants to break ties with the three four-year colleges in the system and concentrate more resources on the Columbia campus and the system's five two-year colleges.

In June 1992, the Board of Trustees backed his proposal to let the Coastal Carolina campus go free, but the board wanted time to study similar plans for campuses at Aiken and Spartanburg.

The General Assembly must approve the changes, and several lawmakers want to use the opportunity to revamp higher education in the state. Some complain that, with 12 public four-year colleges and 21 two-year colleges, South Carolina has more higher education than it can afford.

In addition to 33 public campuses, which include Clemson University and the Citadel, the state has about 30 private colleges.

Higher education in South Carolina is undergoing a transformation in other ways. The Commission on Higher Education, the coordinating body, is pushing for a policy that for the first time would provide need-based aid to students attending public colleges. The proposal will be presented to the General Assembly in its 1993 session.

Legislators have also been interested in the performance of South Carolina students and colleges. In the 1992-93 academic year, colleges must report their graduation and dropout rates to the commission and the General Assembly.

Yet another change in policy elevated six former colleges to university status in early 1992. Supporters of the switch say the move will help the institutions attract faculty members and students.

South Carolina State University, the only public historically black institution of higher education, is one of the colleges that achieved university status. Some legislators have been pressing for a management audit because of gaps in the university's financial records, but its supporters say suspicions of wrongdoing are unfounded.

It is unclear how South Carolina State, along with the predominantly white colleges, will be affected

Uncovering Shakespeare: An Update
World Premiere Of New Discoveries

A provocative look at the SHAKESPEARE AUTHORSHIP QUESTION
Presented Through
A Live, Interactive Satellite Seminar
Thursday, September 17, 1992
1:00 - 4:00 P.M. EASTERN
Featuring
William F. Buckley, Jr.
As Host & Moderator

For more information, write to:
Gary Goldstein
VisNet
One Stamford Forum, Stamford, CT 06904
or call: 1-800-828-3465

Special Guests:

CHARLES VERE, EARL OF BURFORD
Direct from his 12 month American lecture tour

DAVID BEVINGTON
Editor of **The Complete** Works of Shakespeare
(Harper Collins, 1992)

WARREN HOPE
Author of **The Shakespeare** Controversy
(McFarland, 1992)

DEBORAH BACON
PhD, **British** Literature, Columbia University

EARLE HYMAN
Noted classical, Shakespearean, and television actor (The Cosby Show)

FELICIA LONDRÉ
Professor of Theatre, University of Missouri Kansas City

VisNet™

by a U.S. Supreme Court decision in June 1992 that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its colleges.

Public- and private-college officials, recognizing that both sectors need more support from the state, have formed the Business Advisory Council to lobby for all of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,560,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 44	32.1%
45 and older	30.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.8%
White	69.0%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	13.6%
Some high school, no diploma	18.1%
High-school diploma	29.5%
Some college, no degree	15.8%
Associate degree	6.3%
Bachelor's degree	11.2%
Graduate or professional degree	5.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 3.5%

Per-capita personal income: $15,420

Poverty rate:

All	15.4%
Under age 18	21.0%
Age 18 and older	13.3%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	33,130
2001-02 (estimate)	36,020

New GED diploma recipients: 6,060

High-school dropout rate: 11.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Janice Trawick, P.O. Box 11369, Columbia 29211; (803) 734-9818

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 33 Democrats, 12 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 79 Democrats, 44 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	64

Vocational institutions: 56

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 200
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:
South Carolina College Council
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
Arthur M. Bjontegard, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,359
Associate professor	1,293
Assistant professor	1,252
Instructor	399
Lecturer	56
No rank	1,161
Total	5,520

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,977
Women	625
Total	2,602

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,146
Associate professor	$40,026
Assistant professor	$33,509
Instructor	$24,046
No rank	n/a
Total	$40,541

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,403
Associate professor	$33,431
Assistant professor	$28,594
Instructor	$24,143
No rank	$27,168
Total	$27,649

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$39,327
Associate professor	$32,251
Assistant professor	$26,571
Instructor	$21,902
No rank	$28,363
Total	$31,510

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	81,303
At public 2-year institutions	49,831
At private 4-year institutions	23,787
At private 2-year institutions	4,381
Undergraduate	139,982
Graduate	16,829
Professional	2,491
American Indian	334
Asian	1,494
Black	31,177
Hispanic	911
White	122,964
Foreign	2,422
Total	159,302

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.5%
Full-time	68.5%
Minority	21.6%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.2%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	17.6%
At public 2-year institutions	24.4%
At private 4-year institutions	25.3%
At private 2-year institutions	43.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,202
Bachelor's	13,215
Master's	3,828
Doctorate	342
Professional	587

Residence of new students: State residents made up 80% of all freshmen enrolled in South Carolina; 89% of all South Carolina residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 832 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 58% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Charleston Southern University	17%
Citadel	72%
Clemson University	71%
College of Charleston	31%
Furman University	76%
South Carolina State College	51%
University of South Carolina Coastal Carolina College	27%
University of South Carolina at Columbia	60%
Winthrop University	46%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,317
At public 2-year institutions	$813
At private 4-year institutions	$6,434
At private 2-year institutions	$5,110

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,647,000
Private institutions	$297,112,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $634,226,000

Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,966,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $1,258,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John M. Palms, University of South Carolina at Columbia: $135,503 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $137,269,000

Sources:

Federal government	33.3%
State and local governments	12.7%
Industry	9.4%
The institution itself	37.1%
Other	7.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $42,705,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$22,093,000
National Science Foundation	$6,986,000
Department of Defense	$3,435,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,705,000
Department of Energy	$1,459,000

Largest endowment:

Furman University	$87,867,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	$22,701,000
Clemson University	$21,666,000
Furman University	$7,497,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of South Carolina decided to save money in 1992 by ending the practice of hiring a performer for $18,300 to dress up as the university's mascot, a gamecock called "Cocky." Instead, two or three students will receive $500 scholarships to do the job.

★ The original charter of the College of Charleston was signed by three signers of the Declaration of Independence and three signers of the U.S. Constitution.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770. It became a university with the addition of a graduate program, called the University of Charleston, in July 1992.

South Dakota

THE biggest higher-education challenge for South Dakota these days is making more college-degree programs available in Sioux Falls.

Sioux Falls is not only the largest city in the state but also the largest in the Upper Great Plains region without a public college.

In 1991 the state Board of Regents established the Sioux Falls Center, where several different public institutions offer baccalaureate programs in nursing and technology, and limited graduate work in business.

Now several state institutions, including the University of South Dakota and South Dakota State University, want to add more programs, but state officials are trying to insure the expansion does not unnecessarily duplicate courses already offered by the several small private colleges in the region.

South Dakota has no state-operated community colleges. It relies

Continued on Following Page

Energize your classroom with The New York Times!

These are exciting times we live in. The world is changing faster than ever before. You can inspire your students with the importance and vitality of today's current events with Monday through Friday delivery of The New York Times.

It's like getting a new, revised textbook every day!

The Times is unrivaled in its coverage of news and issues affecting the nation and the world.

The New York Times is bolder, fresher and more dynamic than ever—with new contributors like Garry Trudeau and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Reading The Times is a habit that will serve your students well for years to come.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Student cost for Monday through Friday delivery of The New York Times is only 25 cents a day—that's *half off* the cover price.* For information on using The Times in your classroom, call Ms. Vargas at 1-800-631-1222.

The New York Times

* Subscriptions are slightly higher in the Northeast and National areas. Delivery not available in all areas.

South Dakota
CONTINUED

instead on seven public four-year institutions to provide such education. That has been a cost saver for the state and has worked well for most students, since most of the colleges are located along South Dakota's populous eastern and western borders.

The arrangement has been less convenient to students in rural communities, who cannot easily commute to a campus, but higher-education leaders say the situation will soon improve when they begin using a new telecommunications network for distance learning.

The strong American Indian presence in the state is also reflected in higher education. Four tribally controlled institutions operate in South Dakota, including one that changed from a college to a university in 1992—Sinte Gleska University.

In 1992 lobbyists for the South Dakota Tribal Association sought $500,000 from the state to support the colleges, since the institutions enroll about 200 non-Indian students. Gov. George S. Mickelson and some legislators said they were sympathetic but rejected the appeal, saying it was an inappropriate use of state funds.

On the whole the Legislature and Governor have been strong supporters of higher education. Mr. Mickelson, a Republican, has been especially interested in research as a way to promote economic development.

With help from the federal government and South Dakota's own commitment of funds, the state is making strides in expanding the research capacity of its universities. As would be expected in a state where farming and mining are still mainstays of the economy, much of the research relates to agriculture. But institutions also have been expanding into non-agricultural fields.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 703,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.6%
18 to 24	9.8%
25 to 44	29.6%
45 and older	32.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	7.3%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.5%
White	91.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

Less than 9th grade	13.4%
Some high school, no degree	9.5%
High-school diploma	33.7%
Some college, no degree	18.8%
Associate degree	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	12.3%
Graduate or professional degree	4.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 6.5%

Per-capita personal income: $16,392

Poverty rate:

All	15.9%
Under age 18	20.4%
Age 18 and older	14.0%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	7,700
2001-02 (estimate)	8,570

New GED diploma recipients: 1,113

High-school dropout rate: 7.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: James Soyer, 500 East Capitol, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3661

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representative:
1 Democrat
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 17 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 25 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 20

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
207 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Howell Todd, executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 331-6684
Tom Johnson, board member

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	355
Associate professor	242
Assistant professor	372
Instructor	134
Lecturer	8
No rank	24
Total	1,135

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	435
Women	103
Total	538

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$41,559
Associate professor	$33,491
Assistant professor	$29,685
Instructor	$22,221
No rank	n/a
Total	$33,607

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$18,628
Total	$18,628

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$35,159
Associate professor	$27,944
Assistant professor	$24,735
Instructor	$22,240
No rank	$26,741
Total	$27,442

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	26,451
At public 2-year institutions	145
At private 4-year institutions	7,363
At private 2-year institutions	249
Undergraduate	30,197
Graduate	3,564
Professional	447
American Indian	1,912
Asian	198
Black	250
Hispanic	94
White	31,106
Foreign	648
Total	34,208

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	71.4%
Minority	7.3%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 4.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.6%
At public 2-year institutions	85.5%
At private 4-year institutions	12.0%
At private 2-year institutions	0.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	791
Bachelor's	3,617
Master's	769
Doctorate	44
Professional	102

Residence of new students: State residents made up 72% of all freshmen enrolled in South Dakota; 72% of all South Dakota residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 69% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions: n/a

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,854
At public 2-year institutions	$1,920
At private 4-year institutions	$6,346
At private 2-year institutions	$4,515

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$184,153,000
Private institutions	$79,252,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $97,273,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $480,000
Non–need-based: $90,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: $93,118 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $14,342,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.9%
State and local governments	40.3%
Industry	2.6%
The institution itself	6.8%
Other	2.3%

RELATIONSHIPS

endure when there's give-and-take. Honesty. Understanding. Discussion. Patience. Empathy. Confidence. Cooperation. And yes, a sense of Humor. . . For these reasons our relationships with colleges and universities across the country have flourished. Certainly, we've created communications programs and publications which produce desired results. But there's more to it than that. . .

We're teammates. An extension of your institution. It's never "This way or no way. . ." It's a partnership. We'll listen to you. You'll listen to us.

We've been around for over 15 years and we'll be here for you.

Please contact:
Ross Lenhart, Rich Fleming,
Tracey Mosley, or Scott Collins
1 (800) 327-3686

PHOENIX
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
5664 NEW PEACHTREE ROAD, ATLANTA, GA 30341
CREATIVE MINDS AT WORK FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $5,791,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$627,000
National Science Foundation	$1,798,000
Department of Defense	$30,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,430,000
Department of Energy	0

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota	$15,817,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Dakota	$4,276,000
South Dakota State University	$3,443,000
Augustana College	$3,319,000

MISCELLANY

★ In its Shrine to Music Museum, the University of South Dakota houses more than 4,000 instruments, including one of the two Stradivari guitars still in existence.

★ Augustana College is home to the Center for Western Studies. Founded in 1970, it helps preserve the historical and cultural record of the upper Great Plains.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

As educators in Tennessee saw another legislative session come to a close in May 1992, they witnessed Democratic Gov. Ned Ray McWherter's failure once more to get a state income tax.

Mr. McWherter has pushed for the tax since he was elected to a second term in 1990. He says he wants to improve the state's public schools and colleges but needs more money to do it. While higher-education officials generally are behind him, lawmakers and voters are less enthusiastic.

Despite the income-tax defeat, the session proved to be a relatively good one for public colleges and universities, which are entering the 1992-93 academic year with a budget that is 9 per cent higher than the previous year's. Students, however, are paying fees that are as much as 7 per cent above those in the 1991-92 academic year, and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission is considering changes in its tuition and financial-aid policies that may alter the proportion of education costs that students are expected to pay.

As elsewhere, accountability in higher education is an issue in Tennessee. A law passed in 1992 requires universities and colleges to report annually to lawmakers on how well students are faring. The "report card" will include data on the number of students in remedial courses and students' test scores on professional examinations.

Legislators considered a bill giving the Board of Regents more authority in the hiring of university presidents and other campus officials, but it lacked support. The bill was proposed after controversy at East Tennessee State University, where board members were unhappy that a presidential candidate whom they preferred was not recommended by a search committee of faculty members, students, and community representatives.

Other legislators advocate a "superboard" that would oversee the state's 10 four-year colleges. The University of Tennessee system has its own governing board, while other colleges are under the state Board of Regents. Some officials complain that the set-up gives the University of Tennessee an unfair advantage.

Relations between private and public colleges are more strained than in the past, as private institutions seek additional financial aid for their students. The private colleges—which include several historically black institutions, including Fisk University and Meharry Medical College—produce nearly one-third of all college graduates in Tennessee.

A committee continues to monitor how well the state is doing in following a court order to desegregate public colleges. Educators are considering how Tennessee will be affected by a June 1992 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,953,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.8%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 44	32.1%
45 and older	32.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	16.0%
White	83.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	16.0%
Some high school, no diploma	17.0%
High-school diploma	30.0%
Some college, no degree	16.9%
Associate degree	4.2%
Bachelor's degree	10.5%
Graduate or professional degree	5.4%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.9%

Per-capita personal income: $16,325

Poverty rate:

All	15.7%
Under age 18	21.0%
Age 18 and older	13.9%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	43,710
2001-02 (estimate)	44,870

New GED diploma recipients: 11,759

High-school dropout rate: 13.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Billy Stair, G12 State Capitol, Nashville 37243; (615) 741-5098

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1997; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), John J. Duncan, Jr. (R), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D), James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R), John S. Tanner (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 57 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	42
Private 2-year institutions	21
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 125

Statewide coordinating board:
Tennessee Higher
Education Commission
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville 37243
(615) 741-7562
Arliss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:
Tennessee Independent Colleges
and Universities
611 Commerce Street, Suite 2912
Nashville 37203
(615) 242-6400
Hans C. Giesecke, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
University of Tennessee,
Vanderbilt University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,354
Associate professor	1,998
Assistant professor	1,892
Instructor	892
Lecturer	54
No rank	80
Total	7,270

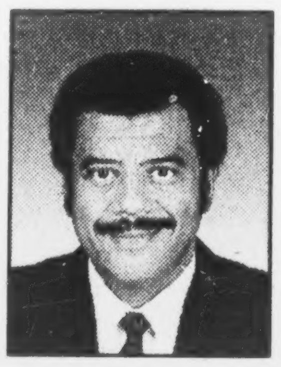
Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,245
Women	1,016
Total	4,261

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:	
Professor	$50,613
Associate professor	$40,250
Assistant professor	$33,813
Instructor	$23,772
No rank	n/a
Total	$41,089
Public 2-year institutions:	
Professor	$39,384
Associate professor	$33,499
Assistant professor	$29,567
Instructor	$24,647
No rank	$25,734
Total	$30,509
Private 4-year institutions:	
Professor	$48,836
Associate professor	$34,714

Continued on Following Page



Advertisement

The Learning Society:
Coming Back to Campus

By Bernard R. Gifford, Ph.D.
Apple Computer, Inc.

I'm back on campus, getting ready to resume my teaching duties at the University of California at Berkeley in January. In part, coming back meant packing up all the books and gear I'd accumulated during my tenure at Apple Computer and moving it into my new office on the third floor of Tolman Hall. I spent the first half hour on my knees, trying to operate the keypad on the new electronic lock on my office door (and wondering how much good three years on the cutting edge of technology had done me). I spent two hours unpacking cartons, and then set out for a walk around campus to check out old haunts.

Signs of change were everywhere. Towering cranes dipped methodically into the shell of the huge Biological Sciences building, creating homes for newly reorganized departments. I stopped by the Faculty Club for a bite to eat and found a few new items on the menu—along with the same, new-age interpretation of Caesar salad that I'd last complained about in 1988.

Continuing my stroll, I saw new faces on campus. I thought I noticed more than the usual number of faculty members; then I realized that many of these mature faces belonged to students.

I'd seen the statistics, but it wasn't real to me until I saw those faces. All over the nation, adults are coming back to campus. According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, 43 percent of all college students are now age 25 or older.

Let me repeat that number: 43 percent. Some sources put the figure as high as 45 percent. In any case, it is an astonishing statistic.

When you take a closer look at the 25-plus population, the first thing that strikes you is how fast it has grown. Over the last two decades, the number of adult learners in their late twenties has nearly doubled. The number of college students over 30 has more than doubled; they now number well over 3 million.

The trend is likely to continue. In fact, the education of adults is the most rapidly growing sector of American education. By the end of the century, the population of adult learners aged 25 and older is expected to increase by 16 percent. At the same time, virtually every two- and four-year institution will enroll fewer students in the 18–24 age bracket. Projections show that the number of people in this age range will drop by 8 percent, but that the rate of college attendance will remain constant.

Enrollment managers at our colleges and universities will be finding new ways to compete for young freshmen and transfer students, but these marketing efforts alone won't suffice. They will be concentrating more and more on the one segment of the college-bound population where growth is predicted: those age 25 and older.

Who are these undergraduates?

For one thing, they tend to be part-time students. For another, they tend to be women. Of all college students age 25 and older, 59 percent are female. In higher age brackets, the proportion of women increases. Two out of three undergraduates over age 34 are women.

It is eye-opening to think that every time I lecture to a group of 100 undergraduates, I have to assume that more than 40 of them—say, nearly all the people on the right side of the room—have resumed their education after taking a break to work or raise families or serve in the military or pursue a dream. Most of them have probably narrowed down their career goals. Most have held jobs—some for decades. Some are making career changes; others are retired. Many have children; some have grandchildren. Most are concerned with financing their educations while meeting other monthly bills.

We have few models for teaching these students. The last time college teachers faced undergraduates like these was half a century ago, when the G.I. Bill opened college doors to 2.3 million veterans, including half a million without a traditional "college prep" background. Many leading educators ridiculed the idea. Even Robert Maynard Hutchins—one of my heroes—warned in 1944 that colleges and universities would become "hobo jungles."

In fact, these adults became the most successful group of students American universities had ever seen, taking more than their share of places on deans' lists and honor rolls. Maturity and motivation apparently were more important than skill levels or even academic preparation.

Today, maturity and motivation are again crucial factors. Older students may do more than succeed at making the best of what we have to offer; they may force us to make better what we have to offer. As William Giczkowski, of the University of San Francisco, wrote in a recent issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (March 25, 1992), "The Influx of Older Students Can Revitalize College Teaching." I'll discuss his ideas, and a few of my own, in my next column.

COURSES for RESEARCH ADMINISTRATORS for USE ON PERSONAL COMPUTERS

1. ***"Basics of Research Administration"***
   16 Course Series for Research Administrators.
2. ***"A Primer for Academic Budgets"***
   "How-to" course on developing academic/departmental budgets.
3. ***"Subcontracting Under Federal Research Contracts"***
   A "must" for anyone wishing to contract with the Federal Government.
4. **And, ALL NEW—with color & sound:**
   "Pre-Award Research Administration"

A comprehensive, interactive program:
- How to plan a project
- Developing a pre-proposal
- How to secure funding
- Developing a project budget and
- Writing the final proposal.

And Much, Much, More . . .
Prices and Free Brochure on Request.

SYLVAN LAKE
ASSOCIATES, INC.
P.O. Box 3262
South Padre Island, TX 78597
PH & FAX (512) 761-2589

CAUSE
92
DECEMBER FIRST
THROUGH FOURTH
NINETEEN NINETY-TWO
LOEWS ANATOLE HOTEL
DALLAS

The CAUSE National Conference—

for those who plan for and manage information technology on campus.

Registration materials for CAUSE92 are now available.
Contact: **CAUSE**
4840 Pearl E. Circle, #302E
Boulder, CO 80301
(303)449-4430 fax (303)440-0461
conf@CAUSE.colorado.edu

Building Faculty Classroom Skills for Today and the Future

An eight-page, monthly (August-April) publication featuring teaching tips, techniques and super ideas for part-time and full-time faculty and teaching assistants.

THE ADJUNCT MENTOR

Annual Subscription rates: Individual Faculty, $28.95; Institutional, $74.95. Call or Fax 217-356-6651 for information. Pentronics Publishing, Dept. C, PO Box 97, Champaign, IL 61824-0097

Tennessee

CONTINUED

Assistant professor	$29,323
Instructor	$21,255
No rank	$23,233
Total	$35,883

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	109,944
At public 2-year institutions	65,105
At private 4-year institutions	46,032
At private 2-year institutions	5,157
Undergraduate	198,709
Graduate	22,285
Professional	5,244
American Indian	476
Asian	2,283
Black	31,240
Hispanic	1,302
White	186,541
Foreign	4,396
Total	226,238

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	65.1%
Minority	15.9%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.6%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	15.1%
At public 2-year institutions	15.4%
At private 4-year institutions	17.4%
At private 2-year institutions	26.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,642
Bachelor's	17,577
Master's	4,839
Doctorate	626
Professional	1,289

Residence of new students: State residents made up 79% of all freshmen enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 20.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 64% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Austin Peay State University	29%
East Tennessee State University	34%
Memphis State University	32%
Middle Tennessee State University	34%
Tennessee State University	21%
Tennessee Technological University	49%
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	30%
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	51%
Vanderbilt University	77%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,518
At public 2-year institutions	$848
At private 4-year institutions	$6,889
At private 2-year institutions	$4,203

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,519,680,000
Private institutions	$1,005,210,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $692,402,000

Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $13,086,000
Non–need-based: $330,000
Other: $5,875,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William T. Snyder, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: $138,375 (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $232,121,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.0%
State and local governments	13.2%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	16.8%
Other	6.2%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $133,724,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$88,097,000
National Science Foundation	$9,419,000
Department of Defense	$6,803,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,431,000
Department of Energy	$13,998,000

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	$613,207,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	$50,478,000
University of Tennessee	$32,002,000
University of the South	$7,433,000

MISCELLANY

★ A bill that would have awarded $500 scholarships to women on welfare who agree to be implanted with Norplant, and men on Medicaid who had vasectomies, died in a state-senate committee. The lawmaker who sponsored it predicted it would save the state millions, once people were able to end "the cycle of poverty."

★ Memphis State University's Center for Applied Psychological Research is one of the nation's leading sources of information about tobacco use and its effect on metabolism and body weight. Studies done by psychology professors affiliated with the center have been included in several recent reports by the Surgeon General.

★ While jeans may be the clothing of choice on most college campuses, faculty members and some students at the University of the South don academic gowns when they go to class. Students earn the right to wear gowns when they join the Order of the Gownsmen by earning a 3.4 in their freshman year and maintaining the required GPA throughout their remaining years.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in the state are the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and Tusculum College, both founded in 1794.

Texas

SINCE the oil bust of the mid-1980's, Texas has worked to diversify its economy, focusing on high-technology businesses with links to the research and expertise of the University of Texas and Texas A&M University Systems.

Texas expected another boon with the construction of the Superconducting Supercollider, and it promised to contribute $1-billion for the project—a key reason the U.S. Department of Energy selected the state as the site for it. But in June 1992, the House of Representatives, amid reports of cost overruns for the project, voted to end construction of the SSC. The Senate voted in August 1992 to continue the supercollider, and the outcome may not be clear until October 1992. But the project's advocates are increasingly anxious over the future of the $8.25-billion effort.

Few would dispute Texas' overall success in attracting high-tech industries and projects. But for all the benefit that such growth has brought to the state, it has not insulated colleges from tight budgets and the need to streamline. Higher-education officials are in the second year of a $5.7-billion biennial budget. Colleges started out with about $3-million more than they had in the previous budget, but the Legislature cut their allocations by 3.2 per cent in early 1992. Many college officials fear another setback in 1993, as lawmakers try to make up a projected $5-billion deficit.

Spending on higher education represents 16.6 per cent of the state's revenue and accounts for the lion's share of non-mandatory state spending. Therefore, educators feel the state's colleges, universities, and medical schools are especially vulnerable, even with the support of Democratic Gov. Ann W. Richards, elected in 1990 and viewed positively by many in higher education.

The chancellor of the University of Texas System, Hans Mark, who retires in September 1992, has noted that over the past eight years, state appropriations for higher education have increased by only 1 per cent when adjusted for inflation. (Mr. Mark will be replaced by William H. Cunningham, now president of the university's Austin campus.)

The state's public colleges—most notably the UT and A&M Systems, which have the largest endowments of public-university systems anywhere—have by necessity become adept at fund raising. For instance, in fall 1991, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas received four donations totaling $85-million. And in the spring of 1992, Texas A&M University received land on Guam, valued at $52-million, from an alumnus.

While university officials are pleased with their fund-raising success, they complain that legislators use that financial prowess to argue against large increases in state funds for postsecondary education.

Realizing that money is becoming tighter, some institutions are taking steps now that they hope will lead to savings later. In June 1992, for example, the University of Houston at Clear Lake eliminated eight academic programs and 45 staff positions.

Part of the restructuring is related to lawmakers' interest in accountability. Many legislators are pressing for "strategic planning," in which educators would prepare goals that would be used to set budgeting priorities.

Legislators also want to provide appropriations based on performance in all state agencies, but particularly in higher education. In performance-based financing, colleges would receive a portion of their appropriation based on a number of criteria, including graduation rates.

Ethnic and racial issues are always present in Texas, particularly among Hispanics, who complain that the state doesn't do enough to recruit minority students to its colleges. In January 1992, a state district judge ruled that the Texas higher-education system discriminated against residents of South Texas, a mostly Hispanic region, and gave the state until May 1993 to correct the inequities. The state is appealing that decision; but in the interim, the plaintiffs have issued a plan to create dozens of new master's and doctoral programs at the border colleges.

The plan would cost the state $200-million a year for the next decade.

Among the state's public colleges are two historically black institutions: Prairie View A&M and Texas Southern Universities. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June 1992 that Mississippi had not done enough to desegregate its higher-education system, but it is unclear what impact, if any, that ruling will have on Texas.

Several private institutions are major players in Texas higher education, including Southern Methodist, Texas Christian, and Rice Universities.

Another well-known private institution, Baylor University, won a big victory in November 1991 when the Baptist General Convention of Texas voted to give state Baptists only minimal control over Baylor. Conservative Baptists had aggressively campaigned against the move.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,349,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	28.6%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 44	33.3%
45 and older	27.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	1.9%
Black	11.9%
White	75.2%
Other and unknown	10.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	25.5%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	13.5%
Some high school, no diploma	14.4%
High-school diploma	25.6%
Some college, no degree	21.1%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree	13.9%
Graduate or professional degree	6.5%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 25.4%

Per-capita personal income: $17,305

Poverty rate:

All	18.1%
Under age 18	24.3%
Age 18 and older	15.6%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	174,660
2001-02 (estimate)	193,850

New GED diploma recipients: 39,944

High-school dropout rate: 12.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ann W. Richards (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Lynn Leverty, Box 12428, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1877

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1995; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
19 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard K. Armey (R), Joe Barton (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamante (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald D. Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Chet Edwards (D), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Pete Geren (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Sam Johnson (R), Greg Laughlin (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Bill Sarpalius (D), Lamar S. Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Craig A. Washington (D), Charles Wilson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	40
Public 2-year institutions	65
Private 4-year institutions	57
Private 2-year institutions	10
Total	172

Vocational institutions: 372

Statewide coordinating board:
Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788
Austin 78711
(512) 483-6100
Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol L. McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Texas A&M University, University of Texas at El Paso, University of Texas–Pan American

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	5,636
Associate professor	4,710
Assistant professor	4,702
Instructor	1,374
Lecturer	1,113
No rank	4,560
Total	22,095

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	7,616
Women	2,380
Total	9,996

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,694
Associate professor	$40,353
Assistant professor	$34,130
Instructor	$25,312
No rank	$30,382
Total	$41,351

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$40,290
Associate professor	$35,851
Assistant professor	$32,680
Instructor	$27,588
No rank	$33,280
Total	$33,439

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$52,271
Associate professor	$38,560
Assistant professor	$32,438
Instructor	$23,204
No rank	$22,042
Total	$40,273

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	417,777
At public 2-year institutions	384,537
At private 4-year institutions	94,305
At private 2-year institutions	4,818
Undergraduate	788,613
Graduate	96,926
Professional	15,898
American Indian	3,006
Asian	27,907
Black	80,458
Hispanic	148,296
White	617,626
Foreign	24,144
Total	901,437

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	54.5%
Minority	29.6%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.5%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	27.7%
At public 2-year institutions	33.1%
At private 4-year institutions	22.6%
At private 2-year institutions	42.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	22,828
Bachelor's	60,472
Master's	18,047
Doctorate	2,268
Professional	4,109

Residence of new students: State residents made up 92% of all freshmen enrolled in Texas; 95% of all Texas residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 44% of Texas' high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Baylor University	66%
Lamar University	18%
Prairie View A&M University	n/a
Rice University	84%
Sam Houston State University	33%
Southern Methodist University	69%
Southwest Texas State University	28%
Stephen F. Austin State University	39%
Texas A&M University	65%
Texas Christian University	57%
Texas Southern University	9%
Texas Tech University	38%
University of Houston	n/a
University of North Texas	35%
University of Texas at Arlington	26%
University of Texas at Austin	58%
University of Texas at El Paso	26%
University of Texas–Pan American	12%
University of Texas at San Antonio	19%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$986
At public 2-year institutions	$495
At private 4-year institutions	$6,497
At private 2-year institutions	$4,394

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$5,604,164,000
Private institutions	$1,397,222,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,821,806,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $29,755,000
Non-need-based: None
Other: $106,211,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: position vacant, University of Texas at Austin

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,123,816,000

Sources:

Federal government	46.5%
State and local governments	11.6%
Industry	6.9%
The institution itself	22.5%
Other	12.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $469,460,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$264,463,000
National Science Foundation	$48,276,000
Department of Defense	$59,139,000
Department of Agriculture	$21,839,000
Department of Energy	$26,584,000

Largest endowment:

University of Texas System	$3,374,301,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Texas at Austin	$68,056,000
Texas A&M University	$44,713,000
University of Houston	$43,916,000

MISCELLANY

★ Arte Público Press, a publishing unit at the University of Houston, has begun a 10-year, $20-million project to recover, catalog, and publish lost, forgotten, and de-

Continued on Following Page

THE WADSWORTH COLLEGE SUCCESS SERIES SM

NEW
RIGHT FROM THE START:
Managing Your Way to College Success
Robert Holkeboer, Eastern Michigan University

NEW
THE POWER TO LEARN:
Helping Yourself to College Success
THE FRESHMAN YEAR EXPERIENCE SM SERIES
William E. Campbell, University of Wisconsin, River Falls

NEW
INTEGRATING COLLEGE STUDY SKILLS:
Reasoning in Reading, Listening, and Writing, Third Edition
Peter Elias Sotiriou, Los Angeles City College

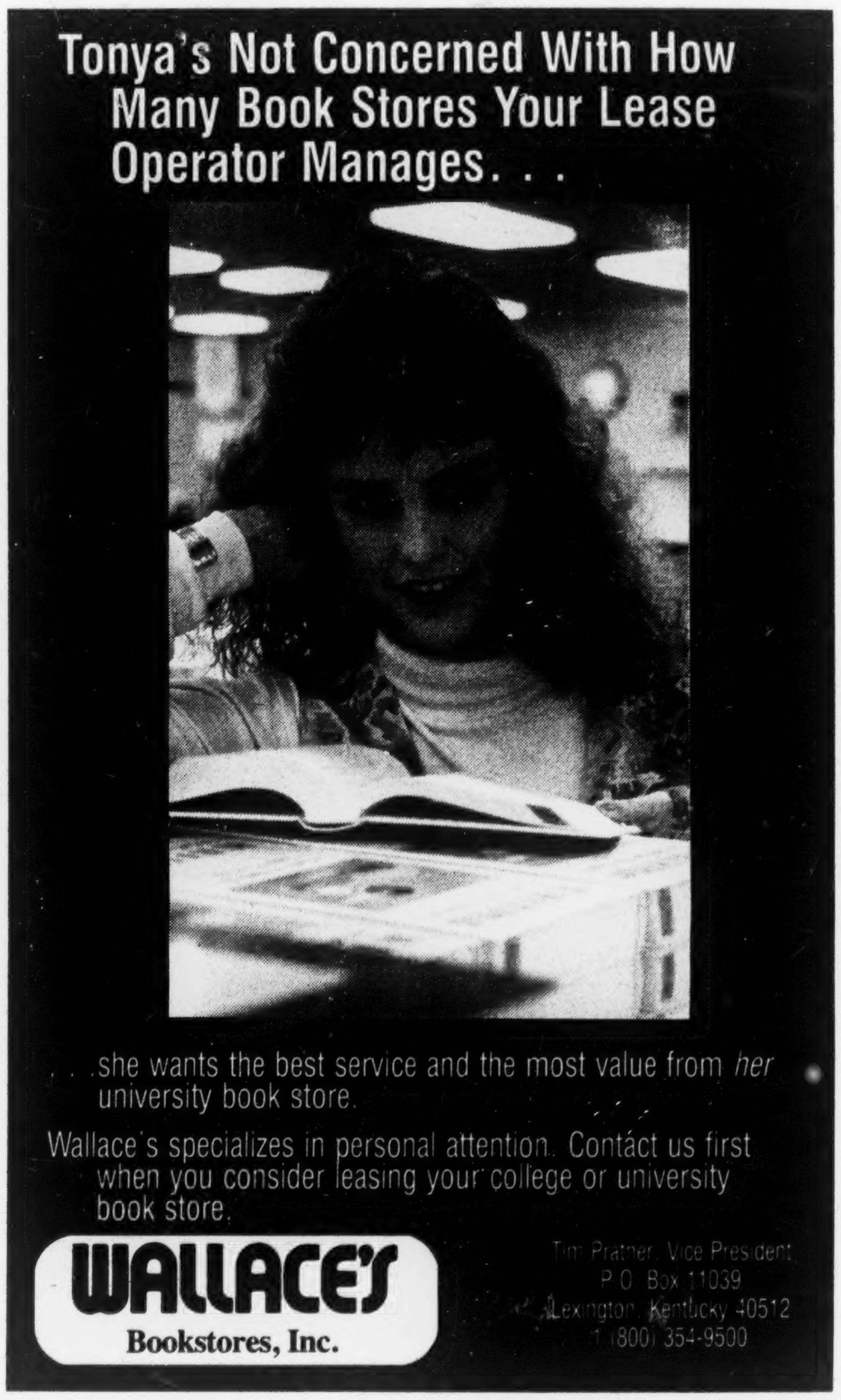
To receive an examination copy, please call Wadsworth Sales Services at: 1-800-423-0563 or write to: Marketing Manager, The Wadsworth College Success Series SM at the address below.

NEW
Now in a concise edition!
YOUR COLLEGE EXPERIENCE:
Strategies for Success, Concise Edition
THE FRESHMAN YEAR EXPERIENCE SM SERIES
A. Jerome Jewler, University of South Carolina
John N. Gardner, University of South Carolina
Mary-Jane McCarthy, Middlesex Community College

Also available: The comprehensive edition
YOUR COLLEGE EXPERIENCE:
Strategies for Success
THE FRESHMAN YEAR EXPERIENCE SM SERIES
John N. Gardner, University of South Carolina
A. Jerome Jewler, University of South Carolina

Also available:
THE MOUNTAIN IS HIGH UNLESS YOU TAKE THE ELEVATOR:
Success Strategies for Adult Learners
Laurence N. Smith, Eastern Michigan University
Timothy L. Walter, University of Michigan

Wadsworth Publishing Company
10 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002



Tonya's Not Concerned With How Many Book Stores Your Lease Operator Manages. . .

. . .she wants the best service and the most value from *her* university book store.

Wallace's specializes in personal attention. Contact us first when you consider leasing your college or university book store.

WALLACE'S
Bookstores, Inc.

Tim Pratner, Vice President
P.O. Box 11039
Lexington, Kentucky 40512
1 (800) 354-9500

Introducing

RELOCATION SERVICES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS

Provided by MOVEMASTERS, INC.

- Home Sale Assistance
- Home Finding
- Mortgage Placement
- National Availability
- Transportation of Household Goods

MOVEMASTERS, INC. will

- Save your institution time and money, as well as simplify the relocation process for both the institution and the individual.
- Customize our programs to meet your specific needs.
- Provide services for both institutions and individuals.

We provide relocation services to professionals "ON THE MOVE" in Higher Education. Our services will be viewed as a benefit to your search package. We have the knowledge and resources to assist you in the development of policies, procedures and guidelines that will be consistent with your culture and budget.

We manage both Departure and Destination services at **NO COST TO YOU**, and can transport household goods at a substantial discount.

Call **(800) 452-0337** for more information, or write to the address below.

MOVEMASTERS, INC.
1940 Commerce Street, Suite 204
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598
(914) 245-8887
Fax (914) 245-0748

A Quality Approach to Moving Professionals in Higher Education

Texas
CONTINUED

teriorating Hispanic-American literary works from the colonial period through 1960.

★ Shelley Fisher Fishkin, a professor of American studies at the University of Texas at Austin, has prompted a re-examination of the Mark Twain classic *Huckleberry Finn* by writing that the character of Huck was based on a black child. Oxford University Press will publish Ms. Fishkin's book on the topic, *Was Huck Black? Mark Twain and African-American Voices*, in 1993.

★ In recognition of "Community College Month," South Plains College officials awarded scholarship certificates to 27 newborns. The infants were dubbed "the Class of 2010." If they graduate from high school, they can use their $1,000 scholarship certificates at the two-year college.

★ The University of North Texas was the setting for *Necessary Roughness*, a movie about efforts to clean up a corrupt college football program. Coaches and hundreds of extras appeared in the comedy.

★ President Bush has selected Texas A&M University to be the site of his Presidential library.

★ A long-standing dispute between Texas Methodists and Baptists obscures any higher-education institution's clear claim to being the oldest in the state. Southwestern University, a private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, says it was founded in 1840 as Rutersville College. Baylor University, a private institution affiliated with the Southern Baptist Church, considers that a highly questionable claim and maintains that its 1845 charter from the Republic of Texas Congress makes it the state's oldest college or university.

Utah

IN Utah, where higher education has long been esteemed by the public and lawmakers, the nine-institution System of Higher Education is projecting a 40-per-cent increase in enrollment by 2000.

Such growth—and a lack of money to keep up with it—is placing enormous burdens on Utah's public colleges and universities and causing the Board of Regents to rethink the state's tradition of providing access to all students who want to go to college.

In the 1991-92 academic year the regents adopted several measures to cap enrollment, including stricter admission standards, and eliminated state-supported remedial courses at the universities. The Board of Regents is the governing and coordinating unit for all of higher education.

Under tough new residency standards adopted by the board in April 1992 for out-of-state students, a student must prove that Utah will be his or her permanent home after graduation. Also, students who move to Utah and enroll in a public college in their first year in the state will have to pay non-resident tuition for the entire length of their enrollment.

Some critics argue that cutting the number of students from outside Utah will result in a less diverse student population. But supporters say the institutions' first allegiance should be to the state's residents.

One response to the enrollment crunch has been a plan by Utah Valley Community College to become a four-year institution. President Kerry Romesburg has pushed that alternative as a way to provide more educational opportunities to residents of Utah County, where the only four-year institution is Brigham Young University, founded by the Mormon Church. Although Brigham Young has produced many of the state's business and political leaders—including the Republican Governor, Norman H. Bangerter, and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, also a Republican—more and more of its students are coming from across the nation.

While supporters of the proposal to convert Utah Valley to a four-year institution say it would provide more opportunities for local residents to earn baccalaureate degrees, opponents worry that the college's job-training role would be lost.

Utah faculty members continue to generate millions of dollars in research money for their institutions. Utah State University is strong in space and agricultural research, while the University of Utah is a leader in research on artificial organs and genetics.

However, the University of Utah's research efforts have not been without problems. In 1991 the university publicized researchers' claims that nuclear-fusion energy could be created from a simple experiment. Scientists elsewhere criticized the university for going public before nuclear physicists could review the claims. In the end, the state shut down its National Cold Fusion Institute because it could no longer attract outside support.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,770,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	36.3%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 44	29.1%
45 and older	22.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.9%
Black	0.7%
White	93.8%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	3.4%
Some high school, no diploma	11.5%
High-school diploma	27.2%
Some college, no degree	27.9%
Associate degree	7.8%
Bachelor's degree	15.4%
Graduate or professional degree	6.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,529

Poverty rate:

All	11.4%
Under age 18	12.5%
Age 18 and older	10.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	24,860
2001-02 (estimate)	26,181

New GED diploma recipients: 801

High-school dropout rate: 8.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 1 Republican
James V. Hansen (R), Bill Orton (D), Wayne Owens (D)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 31 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	15

Vocational institutions: 38

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
Three Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,094
Associate professor	940
Assistant professor	817
Instructor	291
Lecturer	36
No rank	159
Total	3,337

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,717
Women	287
Total	2,004

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$48,566
Associate professor	$36,050
Assistant professor	$31,451
Instructor	$24,704
No rank	n/a
Total	$38,483

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$33,391
Associate professor	$30,931
Assistant professor	$28,288
Instructor	$24,677
No rank	$27,916
Total	$28,606

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$50,111
Associate professor	$39,780
Assistant professor	$32,913
Instructor	$26,650
No rank	$28,855
Total	$41,157

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	57,529
At public 2-year institutions	28,579
At private 4-year institutions	33,687
At private 2-year institutions	1,508
Undergraduate	110,637
Graduate	9,464
Professional	1,202
American Indian	1,322
Asian	2,243
Black	661
Hispanic	2,233
White	110,150
Foreign	4,694
Total	121,303

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.8%
Full-time	64.0%
Minority	5.5%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.9%
At public 2-year institutions	8.8%
At private 4-year institutions	2.0%
At private 2-year institutions	9.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,750
Bachelor's	10,907
Master's	2,479
Doctorate	361
Professional	380

Residence of new students: State residents made up 64% of all freshmen enrolled in Utah; 90% of all Utah residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 65% of Utah's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Brigham Young University	39%
Southern Utah University	66%
University of Utah	33%
Utah State University	52%
Weber State University	11%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,524
At public 2-year institutions	$1,173
At private 4-year institutions	$2,182
At private 2-year institutions	$4,319

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$914,771,000
Private institutions	$252,753,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $319,561,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,042,000
Non–need-based: $1,396,000
Other: $9,400,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Arthur K. Smith, University of Utah: $135,200 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $187,076,000

Sources:	
Federal government	67.7%
State and local governments	9.1%
Industry	3.9%
The institution itself	15.6%
Other	3.6%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $122,880,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	$47,417,000
National Science Foundation	$13,396 000
Department of Defense	$48,369,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,957,000
Department of Energy	$5,465,000

Largest endowment:

University of Utah	$78,223,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Utah	$46,461,000
Utah State University	$5,640,000
Dixie College	$3,442,000

MISCELLANY

★ Phi Beta Kappa rejected in 1992 Brigham Young University's application to become a member of the national honor society. The organization said the university's religious philosophy was not compatible with academic freedom. BYU's mission statement says that education that does not emphasize Jesus Christ is "inadequate."

★ Doctors at the University Hospital at the University of Utah performed the first successful artificial-heart operation in 1982. Barney Clark, the recipient of the Jarvik-7 artificial heart, lived for 112 days.

★ Utah State University is the home of "Dr. Lent's Leech Lab," named for Charles M. Lent, a professor of biology who is an authority on the feeding behavior of leeches. Because parts of the brains of leeches are similar to those of humans, Mr. Lent says his work may have applications for such ailments as Parkinson's disease.

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the AAUP investigating team.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

As economic problems continued to slam New England in 1992, Vermont found itself with a $60-million deficit and a need to slash 1992-93 budgets throughout the state government.

Higher education's share of the slash was 3 per cent, with each college or university asked to set its own priorities for the cutbacks.

Vermont residents also will have to pay tuition increases of 17 per cent at the University of Vermont and 6 to 8 per cent in the Vermont State Colleges System. The university had raised tuition by more than 15 per cent for the 1991-92 year and already was considered elitist by some people because of its high tuition and large proportion of out-of-state students.

The University of Vermont and Johnson State College got new presidents after enduring campus controversies in 1991. The university's interim president, Thomas P. Salmon, is a former Governor and member of the state House of Representatives. He is regarded as a political asset for the university.

His predecessor, George H. Davis, resigned after slightly less than one year as president. That year was marked by disruptive controversies, involving, among other things, the construction of a shantytown on the campus green and a student takeover of the president's office. Both protests stemmed from complaints that the university was too slow in seeking racial diversity.

Middlebury College, a private, liberal-arts institution, also got a new president in 1992. The former president, Timothy Light, resigned abruptly after being criticized for his handling of layoffs. He was replaced by John M. McCardell, Jr., who has held several faculty and administrative posts at Middlebury since 1976 and is popular on the campus.

Another of Vermont's private, liberal-arts institutions, Bennington College, also made the news in 1992. A group of students took over the president's office for a week in May to protest faculty cuts planned for 1993-94 to reduce a $1.5-million deficit. Students said the financial problems had been caused by mismanagement. Despite the protests, the faculty cuts, along with some in administrative posts, will be carried out.

Vermont, like other New England states, has long put a high value on private higher education. The state still provides financial help for eligible residents to attend any college in any state, public or private.

The University of Vermont itself

Continued on Following Page

BUILD UP YOUR STUDENT BODY.

The New York Times offers two proven ways to build enrollment at surprisingly low cost!

Education Life and National College & University Directory bring you a premier audience of actively interested potential students. Increase your registrations through the distribution of catalogs, videos, or literature. Add valuable prospects to your mailing list.

Education Life

The authoritative quarterly report on education prepared by the staff of The New York Times.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1
(CLOSING: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1993
(CLOSING: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4)

College and University Directory

A large-format, multi-page advertising feature appearing in the full national distribution of The Times.

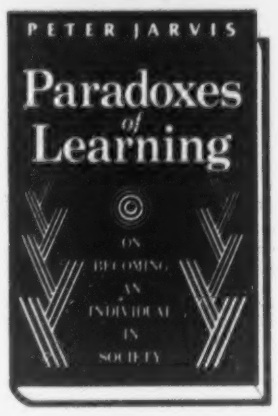
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23
(CLOSES WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16)

The New York Times

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO RESERVE SPACE,CALL JIM O'MARA AT (212) 556-3513.

JOSSEY-BASS PUBLISHERS

LEADERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION PUBLISHING FOR OVER 25 YEARS


PETER JARVIS Paradoxes of Learning

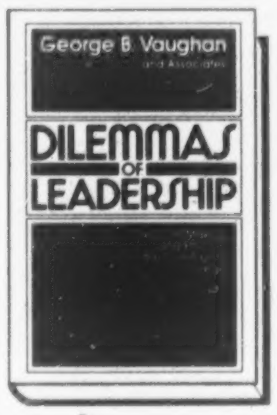
July 1992
$33.95

Peter Jarvis

Paradoxes of Learning

On Becoming an Individual in Society

As more is discovered about the powerful impact of lifelong learning on adults, educators are changing their views about how, when, and where we learn. Learning is no longer defined only in the context of formal educational settings but in social contexts as well. Drawing on more than twenty years' experience and research as an adult educator and scholar, Jarvis examines the complex social experience of learning, revealing how culture, gender, race, and other societal factors shape and mold an individual's identity and ability to function in relationships—the basis of all learning.


George B. Vaughan DILEMMAS OF LEADERSHIP

August 1992
$28.95

George B. Vaughn & Associates

Dilemmas of Leadership

Decision Making and Ethics in the Community College

In this new collection, leading authorities on community colleges examine the sources of ethical dilemmas and conflicts in the complex decision-making environment facing college leaders, and offer valuable recommendations for resolving dilemmas. The book explores the ethical aspect of day-to-day life on campus and demonstrates how thinking ethically can be a *practical* means of problem solving.

JOSSEY-BASS INC., PUBLISHERS
350 Sansome St. • San Francisco, CA 94104
ORDER BY TELEPHONE: 415. 433.1767
OR FAX YOUR ORDER: 415. 433.0499

NEW BOOKS

Think of what you could do with 21 million books.

Hundreds of abstracts.
Thousands of sources.
Millions of records.
In one usable system.

FirstSearch

Imagine the largest database of the world's literature at your fingertips. With an easy-to-use computer system so you can explore its treasures without any training. Plus, access to other databases you need for teaching and research in your discipline.

You've discovered The FirstSearch Catalog, an online service for scholars, researchers and students. You'll have access to an ever-growing list of databases in the fields of science, arts and humanities, business, law, education and social studies, including the incomparable OCLC Online Union Catalog and the MLA Bibliography.

Discover a world of information online Discover FirstSearch — available through libraries nationwide. Call your library today.

FirstSearch.

OCLC

U.S. and Canada (800) 848-5878
Ohio (800) 848-8286

OCLC...for *today's* libraries

Vermont
CONTINUED

was a private institution until 1955. It received only limited money from the state until that year, when financial problems forced it to forge stronger ties with the state. The university still receives less than 15 per cent of its budget from the state.

The university is run by a Board of Trustees. A separate board fulfills the same role for the three four-year colleges and two two-year colleges in the state-college system.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 567,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 44	33.2%
45 and older	30.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	0.3%
White	98.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	8.7%
Some high school, no diploma	10.6%
High-school diploma	34.6%
Some college, no degree	14.7%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree	15.4%
Graduate or professional degree	8.9%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.8%

Per-capita personal income: $17,747

Poverty rate:

All	9.9%
Under age 18	12.0%
Age 18 and older	9.1%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,180
2001-02 (estimate)	6,270

New GED diploma recipients: 1,264

High-school dropout rate: 8.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Howard Dean (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: David M. Wilson, Pavilion Office Building, 109 State Street, Montpelier 05609; (802) 828-3322

U.S. Senators: James M. Jeffords (R), term ends 1995; Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:
1 Socialist
Bernard Sanders (Socialist)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 73 Democrats, 75 Republicans, 2 Independents

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	22

Vocational institutions: 11

Statewide coordinating boards:

Vermont State Colleges
P.O. Box 359
Waterbury 05676
(802) 241-2520
Charles Bunting, chancellor

University of Vermont
85 South Prospect Street
Burlington 05405
(802) 656-3186
Thomas P. Salmon, interim president

Private-college association:

Association of Vermont Independent Colleges
Two Prospect Street
Montpelier 05602
(802) 223-1662
Alan H. Weiss, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	385
Associate professor	391
Assistant professor	429
Instructor	51
Lecturer	56
No rank	192
Total	1,504

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	625
Women	139
Total	764

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$54,647
Associate professor	$41,294
Assistant professor	$33,172
Instructor	$27,151
No rank	$34,752
Total	$42,272

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$36,767
Associate professor	$31,277
Assistant professor	$23,607
Instructor	$21,303
No rank	n/a
Total	$27,546

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$49,266
Associate professor	$36,819
Assistant professor	$31,712
Instructor	$26,742
No rank	$30,063
Total	$36,154

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	16,075
At public 2-year institutions	4,835
At private 4-year institutions	13,462
At private 2-year institutions	2,026
Undergraduate	31,646
Graduate	4,137
Professional	615
American Indian	131
Asian	569
Black	375
Hispanic	428
White	34,178
Foreign	717
Total	36,398

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.8%
Full-time	68.0%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.8%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	3.8%
At public 2-year institutions	1.1%
At private 4-year institutions	6.2%
At private 2-year institutions	1.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,262
Bachelor's	4,517
Master's	1,002
Doctorate	59
Professional	87

Residence of new students: State residents made up 43% of all freshmen enrolled in Vermont; 63% of all Vermont residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 68% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Vermont	76%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$4,092
At public 2-year institutions	$2,424
At private 4-year institutions	$10,649
At private 2-year institutions	$6,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$260,371,000
Private institutions	$245,813,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $55,742,000

Two-year change: Down 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,292,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $10,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas P. Salmon (interim).
University of Vermont: $125,000 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $45,162,000

Sources:

Federal government	67.7%
State and local governments	5.3%
Industry	7.7%
The institution itself	14.5%
Other	4.9%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $31,687,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$26,000,000
National Science Foundation	$1,504,000
Department of Defense	$355,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,980,000
Department of Energy	$588,000

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College	$209,182,000

Top fund raisers:

Middlebury College	$10,981,000
Norwich University	$5,818,000
St. Michael's College	$2,925,000

MISCELLANY

★ Middlebury College was the first to award a degree to a black man, Alexander Lucius Twilight, in 1823.

★ At Sterling College, a small, private two-year institution that focuses on resource management and environmental studies, most students stay on the campus over the Thanksgiving holiday and enjoy a feast featuring food from the college farm.

★ Landmark College, in Putney, is a private institution designed for students with dyslexia and other learning disabilities.

★ The New England Culinary Institute has an annual Quadrathlon in which teams compete in a combination of sports and cooking. Team members from culinary schools around the country race bicycles carrying ingredients to a kitchen and then race their finished meals to a panel of judges.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

By some measures, Virginia's public colleges continue to be the envy of many other states. The University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary have top-notch student bodies and faculties, historic campuses, and exceptionally loyal alumni.

Other Virginia institutions, such as George Mason University, have made names for themselves in different ways. George Mason is nationally known as a model for institutions in growing suburban areas in the way it meets local needs and forges bonds with the business community.

Despite those successes, the past few years have not been easy for Virginia higher education. The recession, which hit Virginia later than the rest of the nation, is now in full force.

Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, and most lawmakers find the idea of tax increases anathema, so budget cuts have been the order of the day. In total, the higher-education budget has been cut 22 per cent since 1990. As a result, tuition has been rising rapidly, although the state has tried to minimize the impact by providing more money for student aid.

Colleges also have high hopes for a statewide vote in November 1992 that could authorize millions of dollars in bonds for state facilities, including many at public colleges.

Although the General Assembly has not had much money in recent years, that fact has not stopped it from expressing its interest in higher education—usually by asking the State Council of Higher Education to study various issues and prepare policy options for the colleges and lawmakers to consider.

In 1992 the General Assembly asked for reports on faculty workloads, graduation rates, prepaid-tuition programs, and student aid. The council is the statewide coordinating agency for higher education; institutions have their own governing boards.

Governor Wilder is also not shy about pressing his agenda on colleges. He has pushed colleges to divest themselves of stock in companies with South African ties, to lower their tuition, and to do more to fight illegal drug use on their campuses.

In 1992 he urged colleges to keep a closer watch on athletics programs after the University of Virginia acknowledged that improper loans had been made to athletes in the 1980's. The scandal was particularly upsetting to Virginia officials because the university had prided itself on maintaining high academic standards in its athletics program.

An issue of continuing importance in Virginia is desegregation. While college officials have maintained that the state institutions have desegregated, it is not clear how a recent Supreme Court case on Mississippi desegregation will affect Virginia. Two of the state's public institutions—Norfolk and Virginia State Universities—are historically black.

Private colleges in Virginia include Emory and Henry, Hampden-Sydney, and Hollins Colleges; and Hampton, Liberty, and Washington and Lee Universities. Liberty, along with much of the Rev. Jerry Falwell's religious organization, has been experiencing financial problems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,286,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.5%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 44	34.6%
45 and older	29.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	2.6%
Black	18.8%
White	77.4%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.6%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	11.2%
Some high school, no diploma	13.7%
High-school diploma	26.6%
Some college, no degree	18.5%
Associate degree	5.5%
Bachelor's degree	15.4%
Graduate or professional degree	9.1%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 7.3%

Per-capita personal income: $19,976

Poverty rate:

All	10.2%
Under age 18	13.3%
Age 18 and older	9.2%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	56,520
2001-02 (estimate)	67,250

New GED diploma recipients: 10,264

High-school dropout rate: 10.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: L. Douglas Wilder (D), term ends 1994

Governor's higher-education aide:
James W. Dyke, Jr., P.O. Box 1475, Richmond 23212; (804) 786-1151

U.S. Senators: Charles S. Robb (D), term ends 1995; John Warner (R), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 4 Republicans
George Allen (R), Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rick Boucher (D), James P. Moran (D), Jim Olin (D), L. F. Payne (D), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	83

Vocational institutions: 149

Statewide coordinating board:
State Council of Higher Education
for Virginia
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Colleges
in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
118 East Main Street
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Virginia Community College System

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Hampton University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,959
Associate professor	3,243
Assistant professor	2,866
Instructor	799
Lecturer	67
No rank	40
Total	9,974

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,932
Women	994
Total	4,926

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$61,146
Associate professor	$46,120
Assistant professor	$37,706
Instructor	$28,648
No rank	$26,156
Total	$47,650

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$42,256
Associate professor	$37,289
Assistant professor	$32,708
Instructor	$28,120
No rank	$22,420
Total	$35,361

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$47,115
Associate professor	$35,860
Assistant professor	$29,796
Instructor	$22,890
No rank	$12,215
Total	$36,269

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	160,200
At public 2-year institutions	131,086
At private 4-year institutions	57,899
At private 2-year institutions	4,257
Undergraduate	302,072
Graduate	45,177
Professional	6,193
American Indian	860
Asian	11,400
Black	49,566
Hispanic	4,803
White	280,786
Foreign	6,027
Total	353,442

Continued on Following Page

Live Via Satellite!

Black Issues In Higher Education's

1992-93 Videoconference Series

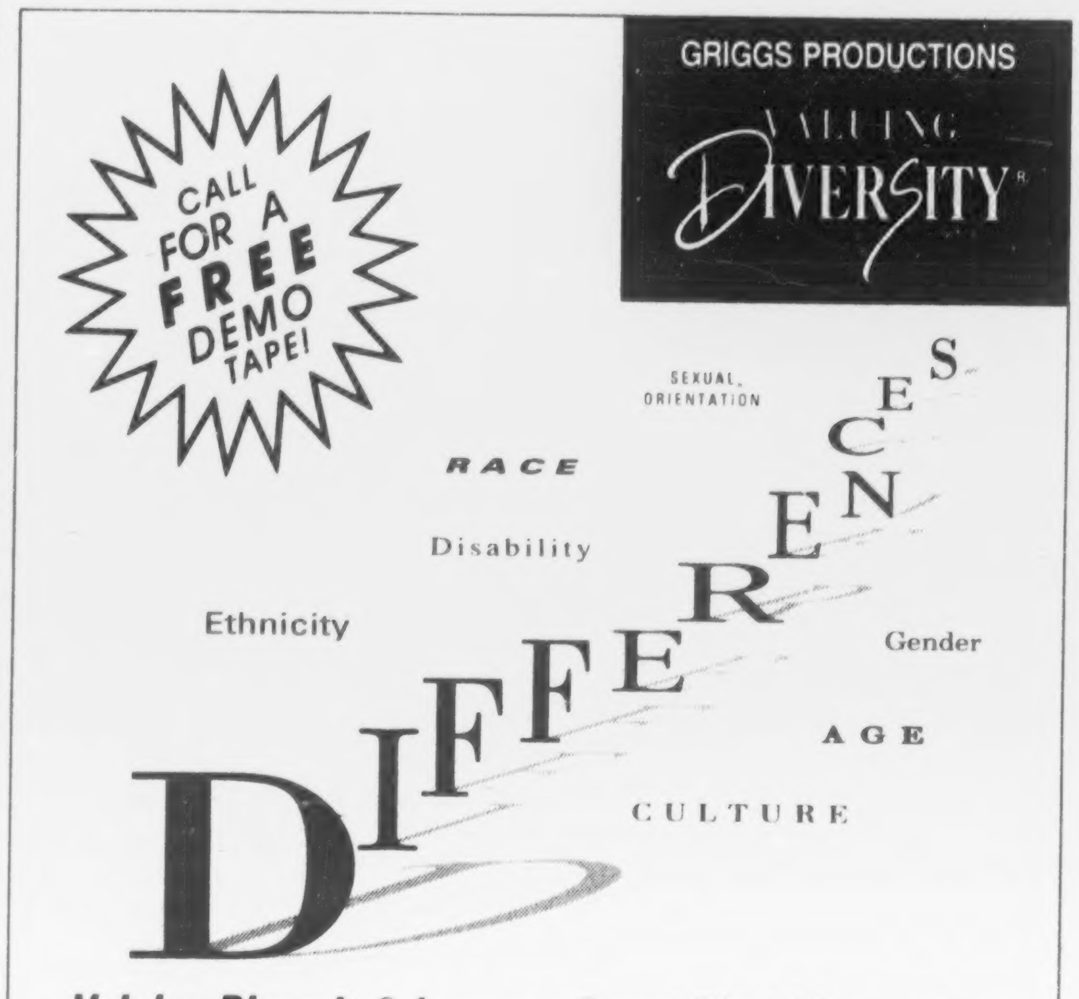
Enhancing Race Relations on Campus:
New Challenges & Opportunities
November 17, 1992

Beyond The Dream V:
A Celebration of Black History
February 3, 1993

Student Rights and Responsibilities
April 14, 1993

BLACK ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Contact our Telecommunications
Department at:
10520 Warwick Avenue, Suite B-8
Fairfax, Va 22030-3108
(703) 385-2981
Fax: (703) 385-1839



Valuing Diversity® is now a 7-part film/video series.

Please send information re: ☐ preview ☐ rental ☐ purchase ☐ 16mm ☐ 3/4" ☐ VHS ☐ BETA
Name ______ Address ______
Position ______
Organization ______ Postal Code ______ Tel ______

GRIGGS PRODUCTIONS 302 - 23rd Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121 415-668-4200 Fax: 415-668-6004

Virginia
CONTINUED

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.3%
Full-time	55.4%
Minority	19.2%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.0%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	19.4%
At public 2-year institutions	18.0%
At private 4-year institutions	19.3%
At private 2-year institutions	42.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,378
Bachelor's	27,119
Master's	7,159
Doctorate	839
Professional	1,732

Residence of new students: State residents made up 68% of all freshmen enrolled in Virginia; 78% of all Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 60% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

College of William and Mary	85%
George Mason University	43%
James Madison University	79%
Liberty University	36%
Old Dominion University	48%
Radford University	50%
University of Richmond	83%
University of Virginia	90%
Virginia Commonwealth University	42%
Virginia Military Institute	67%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	71%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,691
At public 2-year institutions	$867
At private 4-year institutions	$7,621
At private 2-year institutions	$4,852

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,682,902,000
Private institutions	$609,665,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,030,112,000

Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $7,390,000
Non–need-based: $19,230,000
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: $104,621 from state plus $51,240 from private donations (1991-92)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $321,547,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.9%
State and local governments	17.0%
Industry	8.1%
The institution itself	14.5%
Other	7.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $166,017,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$80,710,000
National Science Foundation	$19,933,000
Department of Defense	$14,639,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,974,000
Department of Energy	$11,550,000

Largest endowment:

University of Virginia	$507,002,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Virginia	$54,043,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	$25,833,000
Washington and Lee University	$19,823,000

MISCELLANY

★ Under a new partnership intended to promote racial harmony and an understanding of cultural diversity, students from historically black Virginia Union University and predominantly white Lynchburg College are sharing dormitories, attending conferences together, and staging joint artistic performances.

★ Southern Seminary College, a private, two-year institution for women, has a national reputation for its equitation program. Its riding team has won numerous awards in Intercollegiate Horse Association competitions.

★ Virginia's highest mountain, Mount Rogers, is named for the founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, William Barston Rogers. Before moving to Massachusetts, Rogers was a professor of natural philosophy at the University of Virginia and the first state geologist.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia—and the second oldest in the nation—is the College of William and Mary, which will celebrate its 300th anniversary in 1993.

Washington

CONTINUING an activist streak, the State of Washington nearly became a laboratory for a new approach to higher-education finance in 1992. But a legislative proposal that would have raised public-college tuition and significantly expanded financial aid for students at public and private colleges fell victim to political and budgetary considerations that have come to influence higher-education policy making.

Indeed, higher education has figured prominently in the state's deliberations on ways to avert a deficit—and not always to the colleges' advantage. In fact, early in 1992, college leaders feared that legislators and Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, would try to balance the state budget by cutting higher-education appropriations and raising tuition without any increase in financial aid.

Ultimately, public colleges were spared major cuts. The financial-aid reform died when student groups successfully lobbied to eliminate the tuition increases and when public colleges, led by the University of Washington, the state's premier research institution, quietly fought the measure.

The public institutions opposed the proposal to redirect state money from public-college programs to student aid, which also would have benefited students at private colleges.

The issue of how to apportion state financial aid remains a sticking point in Washington. Some private-college officials complain that the state's formula does not take into account the higher costs of their institutions.

The financial-aid debates reflect the state's interest in making higher education more accessible to its citizens, and Washington has taken several steps in recent years to accomplish that.

In 1990 the University of Washington and Washington State and Central Washington Universities opened five branch campuses in the populous Vancouver, Spokane, and Puget Sound regions. The branch campuses are supposed to reach more minority and part-time students. Of the state's six public, four-year institutions, only the main branches of the University of Washington and Evergreen State College are in densely populated areas—Seattle and Olympia, respectively.

The state has also improved its two-year institutions, coinciding with Governor Gardner's interest in improving the training of Washington's work force. Since 1991 five vocational-technical institutions formerly run by local school boards have been placed under the same board that had previously overseen community colleges. The board is now called the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.

Like the community colleges, each technical college is governed by its own board of trustees.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board, which oversees four-year institutions, continues to look into ways in which colleges can work better with public schools and to encourage colleges to improve undergraduate education.

Washington also continues to attract a large number of Asian immigrants, placing greater demand for classes in English as a second language on the community colleges, which have historically provided basic-skills and literacy training in addition to more traditional associate-degree-level courses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,018,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	9.7%
25 to 44	34.2%
45 and older	29.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.7%
Asian	4.3%
Black	3.1%
White	88.5%
Other and unknown	2.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.4%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.5%
Some high school, no diploma	10.7%
High-school diploma	27.9%
Some college, no degree	25.0%
Associate degree	7.9%
Bachelor's degree	15.9%
Graduate or professional degree	7.0%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 9.0%

Per-capita personal income: $19,442

Poverty rate:

All	10.9%
Under age 18	14.5%
Age 18 and older	9.7%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	46,340
2001-02 (estimate)	62,170

New GED diploma recipients: 9,523

High-school dropout rate: 10.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aide: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Slade Gorton (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Jim McDermott (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D), Jolene Unsoeld (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 40 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	27
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	57

Vocational institutions: 117

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way
P.O. Box 43430
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
Ann Daley, executive director

Private-college association:
Washington Friends of Higher Education
600 Tower Building
1809 Seventh Avenue
Seattle 98101
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	1,795
Associate professor	1,304
Assistant professor	995
Instructor	101
Lecturer	144
No rank	2,508
Total	6,847

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	3,649
Women	1,106
Total	4,755

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,019
Associate professor	$39,592
Assistant professor	$34,973
Instructor	$26,926
No rank	$36,767
Total	$43,780

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	n/a
Associate professor	n/a
Assistant professor	n/a
Instructor	n/a
No rank	$33,156
Total	$33,156

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$44,693
Associate professor	$36,241
Assistant professor	$30,627
Instructor	$25,405
No rank	$16,217
Total	$36,647

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	81,433
At public 2-year institutions	146,199

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

At private 4-year institutions	33,503
At private 2-year institutions	2,143
Undergraduate	240,208
Graduate	19,922
Professional	3,148
American Indian	3,854
Asian	15,424
Black	7,361
Hispanic	6,122
White	225,213
Foreign	5,304
Total	263,278

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.9%
Full-time	57.0%
Minority	12.7%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 13.3%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	13.9%
At public 2-year institutions	12.3%

At private 4-year institutions	11.4%
At private 2-year institutions	15.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	14,319
Bachelor's	18,359
Master's	5,284
Doctorate	632
Professional	852

Residence of new students: State residents made up 89% of all freshmen enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 913 on the S.A.T., which was taken by an estimated 49% of Washington's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Gonzaga University	52%
Eastern Washington University	34%
University of Washington	60%
Washington State University	51%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,823
At public 2-year institutions	$844
At private 4-year institutions	$9,463
At private 2-year institutions	$6,743

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,922,673,000
Private institutions	$330,200,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $898,184,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $23,483,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $876,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: $115,382 from state plus $52,930 from private donations (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $312,169,000

Sources:

Federal government	73.8%
State and local governments	3.0%
Industry	7.9%
The institution itself	12.0%
Other	3.3%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $240,010,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$148,170,000
National Science Foundation	$32,251,000
Department of Defense	$23,360,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,468,000
Department of Energy	$9,840,000

Largest endowment:

University of Washington	$198,343,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	$102,832,000
Washington State University	$25,970,000
Pacific Lutheran University	$6,284,000

MISCELLANY

★ Spokane Falls Community College didn't want students to be embarrassed or intimidated when they worked out at the institution's new fitness center. So in 1991 it adopted a dress code that bars such apparel as halter tops, leotards, short shorts, and sleeveless "muscle shirts."

★ Crosby House, Gonzaga University's alumni center, was once the home of the singer Bing Crosby. He attended the college and dropped out a few months short of earning a degree. The college boasts a Crosby collection that includes several gold records and an Academy Award.

★ Evergreen State College's mascot is a geoduck, the largest known burrowing mollusk in the world. The school's motto is "Omnia Extares," which, loosely translated from the Latin, means "Let it all hang out."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

West Virginia

WEST Virginia politicians spend a lot of time evaluating the way the state's public colleges function.

In 1989, acting on a recommendation from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, West Virginia divided its colleges into two systems: the University of West Virginia System for research universities and professional schools, and the State College System for the other institutions.

The theory was that the reorganization would eliminate the duplication of academic programs and help colleges find ways to improve the state's economy, which has been plagued by a decline in the coal industry and a long-standing belief of many citizens that they didn't need a college education.

Some progress has been made. In 1992 the state created a grant program for public colleges, seeking to develop applied-technology and job-training programs. The state's public colleges are also creating links to the public schools by improving teacher-education programs and helping schools offer more Advanced Placement classes. The new boards for the two systems have been working to develop better-defined missions for the colleges.

Many politicians and educators, however, say the reorganization has not lived up to expectations. The state continues to operate three medical schools—despite repeated requests from lawmakers that they be merged to save money. Competition among institutions for academic programs remains intense—particularly with the state facing tight budgets.

So, once again, the state is seeking a study of higher education. Gov. Gaston Caperton, a Democrat, and legislators have created a 17-member Higher Education Advocacy Team, which is supposed to develop a strategic plan for the state's colleges. The committee is expected to issue a report in December 1992.

Governor Caperton's future is uncertain. He faces a tough re-election battle in 1992 from the Republican candidate, Agriculture Commissioner Cleve Benedict, who has criticized the Governor for supporting tax increases and has vowed to oppose any further ones. While the increases are highly unpopular in the state, colleges would probably have faced much more severe budget cuts without them.

While West Virginia colleges must make do with a limited supply of state funds, they have fared well in gaining "earmarked" money from the federal government. In appropriations bills for fiscal 1992, Congress provided more than $65-million to two West Virginia institutions—West Virginia University and Wheeling Jesuit College. That was more earmarked money than any other state received.

The largesse was due largely to Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat who had pledged that he would use his position as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee to steer as much money as possible to his home state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,801,000 (Rank: 34)

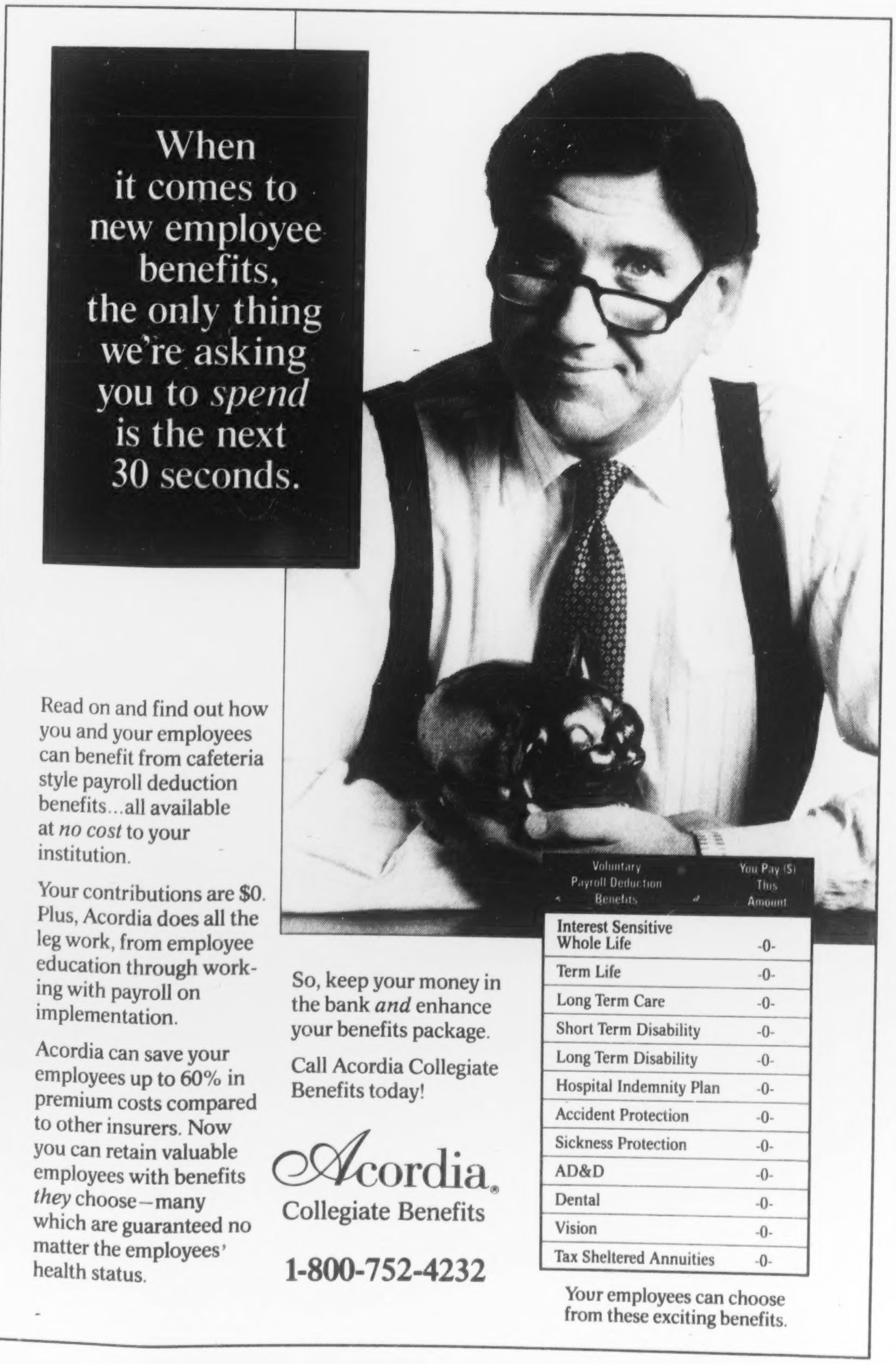
Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	10.4%
25 to 44	29.9%
45 and older	35.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	3.1%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.5%

Continued on Following Page



When it comes to new employee benefits, the only thing we're asking you to *spend* is the next 30 seconds.

Read on and find out how you and your employees can benefit from cafeteria style payroll deduction benefits...all available at *no cost* to your institution.

Your contributions are $0. Plus, Acordia does all the leg work, from employee education through working with payroll on implementation.

Acordia can save your employees up to 60% in premium costs compared to other insurers. Now you can retain valuable employees with benefits *they* choose—many which are guaranteed no matter the employees' health status.

So, keep your money in the bank *and* enhance your benefits package.

Call Acordia Collegiate Benefits today!

Acordia. Collegiate Benefits

1-800-752-4232

Voluntary Payroll Deduction Benefits	You Pay ($) This Amount
Interest Sensitive Whole Life	-0-
Term Life	-0-
Long Term Care	-0-
Short Term Disability	-0-
Long Term Disability	-0-
Hospital Indemnity Plan	-0-
Accident Protection	-0-
Sickness Protection	-0-
AD&D	-0-
Dental	-0-
Vision	-0-
Tax Sheltered Annuities	-0-

Your employees can choose from these exciting benefits.

Newly Revised with Multicultural & Diversity Themes

THE ROOMMATE STARTER KIT

1993 Edition Available Now!

Inspection copies available $2.00 ea.

Write: R S K • P.O. Box 973
State College, PA 16801
(814) 237-4843

LEARN A LANGUAGE IN YOUR CAR
The Pimsleur Tapes
800-222-5860
FAX 508-371-2935
29 Lexington Road,
Concord, Mass. 01742 USA.

WANTED
Academic Professionals to Travel Free

Sound too good to be true? It's not. Just organize a group of 10 or more students, friends, or colleagues to travel with you on one of Passages' worldwide educational tours and you travel free! You can even earn cash stipends for larger groups.

Passages Tours specializes in educational travel to China, Southeast Asia, Africa, Russia, Eastern and Western Europe. For 1993 you'll find upgraded hotels in many locations, plus lower prices... an excellent travel value.

Exciting new destinations for 1993 include: China's Yunan Province, Vietnam, Laos, West Africa, Borneo and Russia's trans-Siberian Railway.

Passages' experienced staff is available to help you every step of the way - in selecting your departure dates, recruiting your participants, and taking care of all the booking details.

READY TO GET STARTED?
Call us today, or send us the coupon below and we will immediately send you information on tours to your special destination.

PASSAGES TOURS
800-777-7766

Mail to Passages Tours
Educational Group Dept.
One Post Street, 7th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104

Name ____________
Address ____________
City ____________
State ______ Zip ______
Telephone (____) ____________
Destination Interest ____________

West Virginia
CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	16.8%
Some high school, no diploma	17.3%
High-school diploma	36.6%
Some college, no degree	13.2%
Associate degree	3.8%
Bachelor's degree	7.5%
Graduate or professional degree	4.8%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 2.6%

Per-capita personal income: $14,174

Poverty rate:

All	19.7%
Under age 18	26.2%
Age 18 and older	17.5%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	20,340
2001-02 (estimate)	16,140

New GED diploma recipients: 4,155

High-school dropout rate: 10.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gaston Caperton (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education aides: Charles W. Manning and Paul Marion, 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700, Charleston 25301; (304) 558-2177

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1995; John D. Rockefeller, IV (D), term ends 1997

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick Joe Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 1 Republican; House, 74 Democrats, 26 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 51

Statewide coordinating boards:

University System of West Virginia
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 558-2177
Charles W. Manning, chancellor

State College System of West Virginia
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East
Suite 700
Charleston 25301
(304) 558-2177
Paul Marion, chancellor

Private-college association:

West Virginia Association
of Independent Colleges
Security Building, Suite 1106
100 Capitol Street
Charleston 25301
(304) 345-5525
Robert F. Prather, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	792
Associate professor	687
Assistant professor	764
Instructor	246
Lecturer	63
No rank	0
Total	2,552

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	1,114
Women	413
Total	1,527

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$44,756
Associate professor	$36,313
Assistant professor	$29,534
Instructor	$22,645
No rank	n/a
Total	$35,610

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$36,090
Associate professor	$29,533
Assistant professor	$24,356
Instructor	$19,001
No rank	n/a
Total	$27,610

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$34,662
Associate professor	$30,069
Assistant professor	$25,974
Instructor	$23,131
No rank	n/a
Total	$28,904

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	63,362
At public 2-year institutions	10,746
At private 4-year institutions	7,880
At private 2-year institutions	2,802
Undergraduate	74,660
Graduate	8,839
Professional	1,291
American Indian	139
Asian	688
Black	3,160
Hispanic	360
White	78,795
Foreign	1,648
Total	84,790

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.4%
Full-time	68.5%
Minority	5.2%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 3.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.4%
At public 2-year institutions	3.6%
At private 4-year institutions	5.7%
At private 2-year institutions	7.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,841
Bachelor's	7,414
Master's	1,740
Doctorate	128
Professional	302

Residence of new students: State residents made up 71% of all freshmen enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 52% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Marshall University	39%
West Virginia University	55%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,543
At public 2-year institutions	$930
At private 4-year institutions	$8,751
At private 2-year institutions	$2,767

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$493,825,000
Private institutions	$96,910,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $277,921,000

Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,806,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: $8,917,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: $104,608 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $46,946,000

Sources:

Federal government	42.0%
State and local governments	2.6%
Industry	21.4%
The institution itself	30.3%
Other	3.7%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $22,240,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$5,503,000
National Science Foundation	$1,333,000
Department of Defense	$211,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,225,000
Department of Energy	$5,278,000

Largest endowment:

West Virginia University Foundation	$70,940,000

Top fund raisers:

West Virginia University	$14,620,000
Marshall University	$4,710,000
Davis and Elkins College	$2,746,000

MISCELLANY

★ Every fall, West Virginia University's mechanical-engineering department sponsors a "Fall Fruit Fling," in which students drop pumpkins from a 120-foot-high

Enhance The Course you teach With a Customized textbook!

Copley will handle permission clearance for any previously published material.

Call us at 1.800.562.2147 for details and to receive our free *Customized Publishing Guide.*

Brother Andrew Thornton, director of the *Portraits of Human Greatness* program at Saint Anselm College, describes his experience with course readers as follows:

"Having a reader tailored to our program has made it possible for us to collect in a handsome volume readings not available in paperback. Copley Publishing has enabled us to produce a reader in less time, at significantly lower cost, and with far, far fewer headaches than we had been able to do ourselves."

Copley Publishing Group
138 Great Road, Acton, MA 01720

Black Issues In Higher Education Presents:

Enhancing Race Relations on Campus: New Challenges & Opportunities

November 18, 1992

This live, interactive satellite broadcast will join together an expert panel that will discuss positive methods, programs and strategies to enhance race relations on American college and university campuses.

Registration deadline: November 11, 1992
Time 1:00 – 3:00 EST

Single Site: $600; Multi Site: $400 ea.
Taping Rights: add $80; Videotape: $400

LIVE VIA SATELLITE!

BLACK ISSUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Telecommunications Dept.
10520 Warwick Avenue, Suite B-8
Fairfax, VA 22030
(703) 385-2981

building. Students design protective devices aimed at keeping the pumpkins intact. Those that survive the crash are judged on the originality of the protective designs and on how close they come to their targets.

★ Students at West Virginia University participate in another tradition each fall—stuffing themselves into a driverless, computer-operated vehicle that travels between campuses. The aim is to see how many students can fit into the car. The record so far is 97.

★ In 1989, in extreme financial straits, Salem College became the first institution to merge with a Japanese university and changed its name to Salem-Teikyo University. With half the students American and the other half Japanese, Salem-Teikyo's mission is "to educate a world citizen who acquires a wide knowledge without prejudice and makes decisions with an international point of view."

★ Students and faculty members at West Virginia Wesleyan College have reported encounters with ghosts in at least four buildings on the 88-acre campus of the quiet, Methodist, liberal-arts college. Many of the stories center on the 86-year-old Lynch-Raine administration building, where a student reportedly hanged himself in the 1960's. Other stories come from students in Agnes Howard Hall, a dormitory named for a Wesleyan student who died in 1920.

★ Some dispute exists over the oldest college in West Virginia. Marshall University and West Liberty State College were founded in 1837. But Bethany College says those two institutions did not become bachelor's-degree-granting institutions until years later. Bethany believes its 1840 charter makes it the oldest institution of higher education in the state.

Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, higher education is everybody's business.

Faculty members in the University of Wisconsin System routinely pressure the Legislature for higher salaries. Student groups routinely lobby for limits on tuition increases and for policies against sexual harassment on campuses. And legislators themselves often speak out against university policies that they say keep undergraduates from completing their education on time and that allow faculty members to pursue too many research and consulting interests that take them away from the classroom.

The activity reflects Wisconsin's populist traditions and the statewide importance of the university system, which serves more than 132,000 students on 26 two-year and four-year campuses, and nearly a million others through extension programs.

The geographic breadth of the system has long been one of its greatest strengths, bringing it broad political support. But recent budget pressures have caused some state officials to question whether the state can afford so many higher-education opportunities.

Sources and notes appear on Page 112

The issue was highlighted in the spring of 1992, when the newly appointed president of the Board of Regents was quoted as saying that the state should consider closing campuses, particularly in the north and northwest, where the university's Eau Claire, River Falls, Stout, and Superior campuses are located. He later said he had been misquoted, but university officials say they do expect to eliminate some duplicative programs at those campuses, or find ways to offer some programs within regions.

Under its new president, Katharine C. Lyall, the university is also undertaking what it terms a "reinvestment plan" that calls for re-allocating more than $26-million of the system's budget between 1992 and 1995 to seven goals, including greater computerization, upgrading of laboratories and equipment, and increasing faculty pay.

One area that remains contentious is tuition.

Although university officials maintain that their proposed increases are often well below those proposed at other major Midwestern universities, the state's active and well-organized student lobby, the United Council of Wisconsin Student Governments, has worked unsuccessfully for a legislative cap on increases. Such a measure was proposed in 1992, but was strongly opposed by the university systems as too inflexible. It was not enacted.

The council has been a strong voice behind many of the system's efforts in recent years to make the campuses more accommodating to female, minority, and gay students.

The university was one of the first in the nation to adopt a "hate speech" code to penalize students who use racist, sexist, or homophobic slurs. That code was challenged by civil-liberties groups and ruled an unconstitutional infringement on free speech by a federal court in October 1991.

The university is now developing a new code. That process was complicated by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 1992 that appeared to limit the right of public colleges to adopt such codes.

Student and faculty groups have been particularly active in the nationwide effort to end discrimination against gays in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The Wisconsin Board of Regents is the governing board for the entire system. The Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education supervises technical colleges.

Wisconsin provides no direct support to its private colleges but does maintain a separate financial-aid program for students who attend those institutions, such as Alverno College and Lawrence and Marquette Universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,955,000 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 44	31.8%
45 and older	31.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	1.1%
Black	5.0%
White	92.2%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.9%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	9.5%
Some high school, no diploma	11.9%
High-school diploma	37.1%
Some college, no degree	16.7%
Associate degree	7.1%
Bachelor's degree	12.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.6%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.8%

Per-capita personal income: $18,046

Poverty rate:

All	10.7%
Under age 18	14.9%
Age 18 and older	9.2%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	49,970
2001-02 (estimate)	60,090

New GED diploma recipients: 3,948

High-school dropout rate: 7.1%

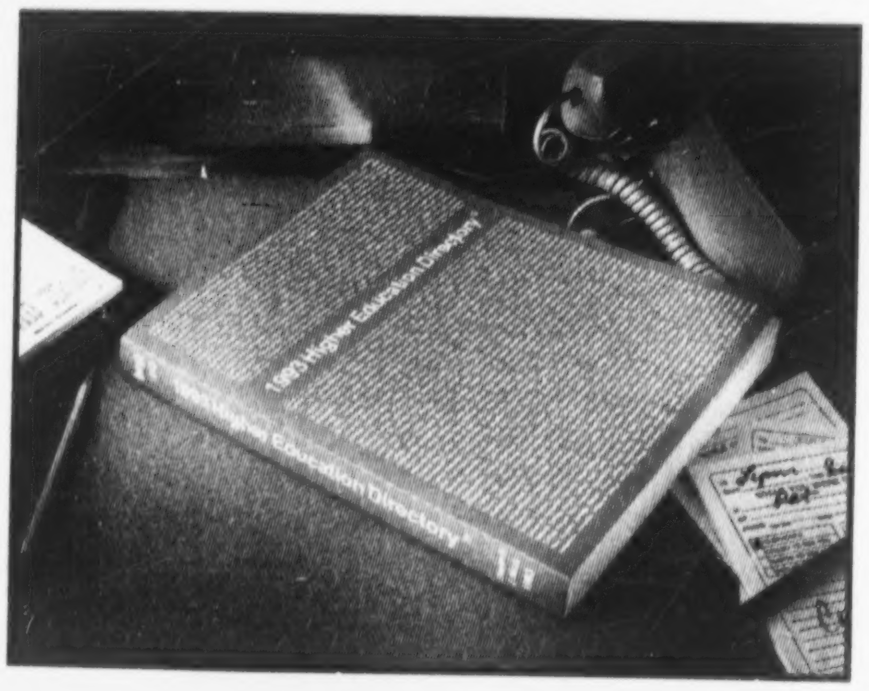
POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy G. Thompson (R), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Thomas Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-1212

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; Herb Kohl (D), term ends 1995

Continued on Following Page



SUMMA CUM LAUDE
THE *HIGHER EDUCATION DIRECTORY*®
IS TOP OF THE CLASS.

The *Higher Education Directory*® has been recognized as *the* authority for information about higher education institutions for over 10 years. The *Higher Education Directory*® uses the Department of Education's strict standards for inclusion. It has no peer for the accurate listing of degree-granting, postsecondary institutions accredited by agencies recognized by the U.S. Secretary of Education.

No other publication in the world can make this claim.

Accept no substitute.

ORDER THE 1993 DIRECTORY NOW AND SAVE!

Order now and take advantage of the low pre-publicaton price of only **$39.00** including postage in the U.S. Place your name on standing order and deduct $2.00 per copy. Prepay your order and deduct an additional 5% of your overall costs. Then join thousands of satisfied customers who've come to rely on the *Higher Education Directory*® for accurate, dependable information on institutions of higher learning. All orders are fully guaranteed. Fully refundable.

CALL, WRITE OR FAX:
Higher Education Publications, Inc.
6400 Arlington Blvd. Suite 648
Falls Church, VA 22042
703-532-2300 ● FX: 703-532-2305

You can earn your Ed.D. without interrupting your career.

PROGRAMS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The Center for the Advancement of Education offers a field-based Doctor of Education degree program that professionals can complete in three years while continuing in their careers. The program is open to those who have a completed master's degree from an accredited institution and are employed in the field of ***Adult Education, Higher Education, or Vocational, Technical, Occupational Education.***

Program Features:
- Offered by a regionally accredited institution
- Leader in field-based doctoral education
- 1700 graduates in leadership positions
- Theory integrated with practice
- 14 convenient U.S. locations
- Monthly weekend classes or intensive summer sessions
- Week-long summer institutes
- Nationally known faculty
- International network of professionals
- Financial aid options

NOVA UNIVERSITY

Call toll free
1-800-541-NOVA, Ext. 7380

☐ YES, please send me a catalog about the Programs for Higher Education.

Name ______________________
(please print)
Address ______________________
City ______________________
State ______________ Zip ________
Phone (____) ______________________

Return to: **Nova University** - CAE
3301 College Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314

HE

Nova University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award bachelor's, master's, educational specialist, and doctoral degrees. Nova University admits students of any race, color, and national or ethnic origin.

To Succeed In Recruitment, This Knight Makes Moves Others Can't.

In chess, the knight has the ability to battle the opposition using a move unique to all board pieces.

When dealing with the complexities of student recruitment, Austin Knight can move your program in directions others can't – directions that give your institution an edge over the competition.

Fact is, students today shop more aggressively than ever before. So, are you doing everything you should to make your school their first choice?

Sending an application or brochure isn't always the answer. At Austin Knight, we draw on our 75 years of recruitment advertising experience to create top-of-the-mind awareness and results. Our expertise includes:

- Primary & Secondary Research
- Adult Image Research & Development
- Strategic Planning
- Viewbook Development & Production
- Direct Response Advertising
- Video/Broadcast Development & Production
- Inbound & Outbound Telemarketing
- Administrative Planning & Support

To keep the competition in check, put this Knight into play – Austin Knight. For more information, please call **James Giffin at 1-800-736-2587.**

Austin Knight

Boston • Chicago
Los Angeles • New York
• San Francisco • Seattle
• Toronto • Europe • Australia

Wisconsin

CONTINUED

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Scott L. Klug (R), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), Toby Roth (R), F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	28
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 90

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1720 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Katharine C. Lyall, president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
25 West Main Street, Suite 583
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Rolf Wegenke, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	2,664
Associate professor	2,011
Assistant professor	2,010
Instructor	240
Lecturer	259
No rank	2,928
Total	10,112

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	4,024
Women	927
Total	4,951

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$53,527
Associate professor	$40,368
Assistant professor	$35,844
Instructor	$29,155
No rank	n/a
Total	$43,894

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$43,490
Associate professor	$36,246
Assistant professor	$30,058
Instructor	$25,553
No rank	$37,964
Total	$37,699

Private 4-year institutions:

Professor	$45,692
Associate professor	$38,019
Assistant professor	$31,136
Instructor	$22,396
No rank	$30,309
Total	$36,320

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	152,691
At public 2-year institutions	100,838
At private 4-year institutions	45,095
At private 2-year institutions	1,150
Undergraduate	266,775
Graduate	29,452
Professional	3,547
American Indian	2,050
Asian	4,991
Black	10,667
Hispanic	4,692
White	271,096
Foreign	6,278
Total	299,774

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	63.6%
Minority	7.6%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.4%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	6.1%
At public 2-year institutions	9.6%
At private 4-year institutions	8.4%
At private 2-year institutions	2.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,549
Bachelor's	25,888
Master's	5,599
Doctorate	784
Professional	1,023

Residence of new students: State residents made up 84% of all freshmen enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 59% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:

Marquette University	73%
University of Wisconsin at Green Bay	31%
University of Wisconsin at Madison	66%
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	36%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,951
At public 2-year institutions	$1,234
At private 4-year institutions	$8,237
At private 2-year institutions	$4,768

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,307,325,000
Private institutions	$588,850,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $863,337,000
Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $42,595,000
Non–need-based: $1,183,000
Other: $1,944,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: $120,300 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $363,364,000

Sources:

Federal government	57.5%
State and local governments	16.3%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	13.1%
Other	8.5%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $198,712,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$107,744,000
National Science Foundation	$36,789,000
Department of Defense	$7,786,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,778,000
Department of Energy	$16,647,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin Foundation	$144,780,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	$128,395,000
Marquette University	$17,478,000
Beloit College	$7,276,000

MISCELLANY

★ Beloit College's department of philosophy and religion offered a course in spring 1992 to examine "political correctness" and other controversial topics, such as multiculturalism, feminism, traditional scholarship, and speech codes. The class is to be offered again in spring 1993.

★ A Kuwaiti prince who graduated from the University of Wisconsin–Parkside is offering two $1,000 scholarships for Kenosha, Wis., residents who served in the Persian Gulf war. The prince, Sabah al-Sabah, said: "I'll never forget the love I got from the Kenosha community during my UW–Parkside years."

★ Administrators at Viterbo College fired the entire staff of the student newspaper in 1992 because the editors had published parodies about condoms and ads for a clinic's abortion-counseling services. The college is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. College officials said that the newspaper, *The Lumen*, had "shocked the sensibilities of many students, faculty, staff, and administrators."

★ Four universities in Wisconsin—far more than in any other state—play host to the summer camps of teams in the National Football League. The four are Saint Norbert College and the Universities of Wisconsin at La Crosse, Platteville, and River Falls.

★ Ninety-one diaries believed to contain the oldest continuous account of rural life in America have been donated to the University of Wisconsin's Eau Claire campus. The diaries were kept in the late 19th and 20th centuries by a farmer and businessman and his sons.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

KEEPING track of higher education in Wyoming is easy. But the politics behind the system sometimes are hard to follow—particularly when financing proposals affect the state's influential energy interests.

The only institution in the state that grants four-year degrees is the University of Wyoming. The state has seven public, two-year colleges, governed by the Wyoming Community College Commission. Wyoming is the only state with no private, non-profit institutions of higher learning.

The University of Wyoming enjoys strong support from lawmakers as well as from Gov. Michael Sullivan, a Democrat. But a downturn in the state's oil and coal industries kept the Legislature from providing any increase in financing for the 1992-93 academic year, and the university is weighing proposals to raise fees and eliminate programs.

The energy industries were influential in killing a legislative proposal that would have instituted a statewide tax to finance increases for the the two-year colleges. Community-college financing is a recurring issue, and often confounding to those who say the existing system is inequitable.

Currently, only the seven counties where the colleges are located assess taxes to support them, even though the institutions also serve students in the state's 16 other counties through off-campus centers.

Backers of the community colleges have been trying for years to expand the tax base to the other counties. But the energy companies, fearful that taxes would require them to increase their prices to non-competitive levels to cover higher costs, have succeeded in defeating such measures in the Legislature and in local referenda.

The state's budget problems also slowed the growth of the Wyoming Educational Trust Fund, which lawmakers created in 1991 with an initial contribution of $10-million. The state contributed no new money to the fund in 1992. Planned as a $50-million endowment, the fund provides income to the university, community colleges, and public schools for innovative programs.

Budget problems, however, didn't deprive Wyoming of all its momentum. Under the direction of the state's new Postsecondary Planning and Coordinating Council, the community colleges and university have taken several steps to make it easier for students to transfer to the four-year institution.

The council is chaired by Governor Sullivan and includes legislators, university and community-college leaders, and other top education officials.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 460,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.6%
18 to 24	9.6%
25 to 44	32.8%
45 and older	28.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	2.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	0.8%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.7%

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):

9th grade or less	5.7%
Some high school, no diploma	11.2%
High-school diploma	33.2%
Some college, no degree	24.2%
Associate degree	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	13.1%
Graduate or professional degree	5.7%

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home: 5.7%

Per-capita personal income: $17,118

Poverty rate:

All	11.9%
Under age 18	14.4%
Age 18 and older	10.8%

New public high-school graduates in:

1992-93 (estimate)	5,670
2001-02 (estimate)	4,840

New GED diploma recipients: 1,304

High-school dropout rate: 6.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1995

Governor's higher-education aide: Scott Farris, Governor's Office, State Capitol, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7434

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1997; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:
1 Republican
Craig Thomas (R)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 12

Statewide coordinating board:
Wyoming Postsecondary Education
Planning and Coordinating
Council
State Capitol
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7434
Gov. Michael Sullivan, chairman

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank:

Professor	244
Associate professor	158
Assistant professor	192
Instructor	58
Lecturer	40
No rank	330
Total	1,022

Full-time faculty members with tenure:

Men	417
Women	121
Total	538

Average pay of full-time professors

Public 4-year institutions:

Professor	$51,005
Associate professor	$40,055
Assistant professor	$36,298
Instructor	$35,868
No rank	n/a
Total	$42,133

Public 2-year institutions:

Professor	$34,048
Associate professor	$34,576
Assistant professor	$27,447
Instructor	$23,296
No rank	$28,947
Total	$28,930

Private 4-year institutions: n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	12,517
At public 2-year institutions	18,106
At private 4-year institutions	0
At private 2-year institutions	703
Undergraduate	28,212
Graduate	2,894
Professional	220
American Indian	444
Asian	184
Black	284
Hispanic	905
White	28,952
Foreign	557
Total	31,326

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.3%
Full-time	54.0%
Minority	5.9%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 48.1%

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:

At public 4-year institutions	5.5%
At public 2-year institutions	6.1%
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	6.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,629
Bachelor's	1,646
Master's	361
Doctorate	58
Professional	67

Residence of new students: State residents made up 77% of all freshmen enrolled in Wyoming; 81% of all Wyoming residents who were freshmen attended college in their home state.

Test scores: Students averaged 21.2 on the A.C.T., which was taken by an estimated 61% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institution:

University of Wyoming	42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,148
At public 2-year institutions	$662
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	$7,500

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$227,131,000
Private institutions	$4,104,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $124,902,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $220,000
Non–need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: $119,940 (1992-93)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $22,831,000

Sources:

Federal government	53.5%
State and local governments	9.0%
Industry	8.8%
The institution itself	27.7%
Other	1.0%

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: $9,731,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,004,000
National Science Foundation	$4,545,000
Department of Defense	$1,042,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,632,000
Department of Energy	$324,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wyoming	$45,291,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Wyoming	$7,272,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Wilhelm G. Solheim Mycological Collection, at the University of Wyoming, contains more than 50,000 fungus specimens.

★ A new library on Easter Island was named in 1991 for the late William Mulloy, an anthropologist at the University of Wyoming who spent much of his career doing research on the island's shrines and monuments and restoring them. Mulloy died in 1978.

★ Casper College has won four national team championships in rodeo. The two-year institution is Defense Secretary Richard Cheney's alma mater.

★ Northwest College, a two-year public college, takes new students through an intensive one-week orientation each fall. Programs include swimming and hiking trips in Yellowstone National Park and sessions on stress management.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

The Chronicle of Higher Education

EDITOR Corbin Gwaltney

MANAGING EDITOR Malcolm G. Scully **ASSOCIATE EDITOR** Edward R. Weidlein

ALMANAC EDITOR Jean Evangelauf

ASSOCIATE MANAGING EDITORS Cheryl M. Fields (Point of View & Opinion), Paul Desruisseaux (International), Scott Jaschik (National)
NEWS EDITOR Robin Wilson
SENIOR EDITORS Goldie Blumenstyk (Business & Philanthropy), Mary Crystal Cage (Students), Rose Engelland (Photography), Jean Evangelauf (Statistics), Catherine J. Hosley (Editorial Operations), Douglas Lederman (Athletics), Liz McMillen (Scholarship), Carolyn J. Mooney (Personal & Professional), Peter H. Stafford (Art Director), Edith U. Taylor (Gazette), Beverly T. Watkins (Information Technology)
SENIOR WRITERS Lawrence Biemiller, Ellen K. Coughlin, Robert L. Jacobson, Kim A. McDonald
ASSOCIATE SENIOR EDITOR Gail Lewin (Section 2)
COPY EDITOR Brian Manning
ASSISTANT EDITORS Nina C. Ayoub, Debra E. Blum, Michele N-K Collison, Colleen Cordes, Thomas J. DeLoughry, Courtney Leatherman, Kit Lively, Denise K. Magner, Joye Mercer, Julie L. Nicklin, Frances H. Oxholm, Jean Rosenblatt, Christopher Shea, Lora Thompson, David L. Wheeler, David L. Wilson
ASSISTANT ART DIRECTOR Ellen V. Winkler
EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS Stephen Burd, Michael R. Snyder, Esther S. Washington, Anne Millar Wiebe
ART ASSISTANTS Carl T. Benson, Scott Seymour
STUDENT ASSISTANTS Salma Abdelnour, Kristin Lieb
CORRESPONDENTS
U.S. Scott Heller, Zoë Ingalls, Karen J. Winkler, Katherine S. Mangan (Austin), Jack McCurdy (Los Angeles), Stanley Saplin (New York), Peter Monaghan (Seattle)
Overseas Cristina Bonasegna Kelly (Argentina), Geoffrey Maslen (Australia), Daniela Hart (Brazil), David Walker (Britain), Jennifer Lewington (Canada), Tim Frasca (Chile), Nick Driver (China), Leslie Gaye Wirpsa (Colombia), Burton Bollag, Dusko Doder (Eastern Europe), Patricia Brett (France), Taryn Toro (Germany), Margot Cohen (Indonesia), John Walshe (Ireland), Herbert M. Watzman (Israel), Nana Mizushima Regur (Japan), Rhona Statland de López (Mexico), Lucien Chauvin (Peru), Justin Burke (Russia), Linda Vergnani (South Africa), Jane Monahan (Spain)

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHERS William D. Criger, Joyce Hackley Giusto, Robinette D. Ross

SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER Ericka J. Fredericks
CIRCULATION ASSOCIATE Susan Lothers
CIRCULATION ASSISTANT Megan Flood

COMPTROLLER Thomas M. Beauchamp
DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL SERVICES Angela Petrillo
ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATES Marie Engel Earnhart, Anne St. Vil
ACCOUNTING ASSISTANTS Debbie Aurigemma, Johanna Cross, Samuel Eziemefe, Bonnie Gaskins

NATIONAL MARKETING DIRECTOR Bruce G. Wilson, Jr. (New York)
REGIONAL SALES MANAGERS Bill Baird (Los Angeles), Meg M. Connolly (Minneapolis), Patricia Valdes (New York)
DIRECTOR OF PROMOTION Jeanette Puranen
DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION Betsy Barefoot
PRODUCTION MANAGER Eugenia N. Hill
SALES ASSISTANT Esperanza Paredes (New York)
STUDENT ASSISTANT Esther Huff

BULLETIN BOARD DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS Laura S. Harris
DIRECTOR OF PRODUCTION Kathlene Collins
CUSTOMER SERVICE COORDINATOR Ann Driscoll
SALES COORDINATOR Barton W. Hosley
SENIOR PRODUCTION ASSOCIATES Mary S. Allison, Gwen M. Lappley, Ellen Treger Wilson
PRODUCTION ASSOCIATES Joseph Pagels, Barbara Papendorp, Rosha Peavy
ADVERTISING ASSISTANTS Shazia Amin, Crystal Dunn, Michelle Lefferts, Jennifer Leffler, Jennifer Liston, Beth Swasta

OFFICE MANAGER Lisa A. Birchard
ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER Angela B. Puryear
OFFICE ASSOCIATE Pamela Poolson
ASSISTANTS Mario Ferlito, Kim Sechrest Guillén, Joyce Phinisee

PRODUCTION AND COMPUTER DIRECTOR Gerard A. Lindgren
MANAGERS Cynthia J. Kennedy, Steve Smith
COMPUTER SYSTEMS MANAGER Timothy A. Steele
PRODUCTION ASSOCIATES Pamela Barton, Brenda Hulme, Carol E. King, Pegeen McGlathery, David N. Miller, Charles E. Short, E. Day Wilkes

CHRONICLE TYPE & DESIGN
PRODUCTION COORDINATOR Holly C. Horner
ART ASSOCIATES Sherrie Good, Jojo Gragasin, Jasmine S. Stewart

CHRONICLE INFORMATION SERVICES
DIRECTOR Judith Axler Turner
STUDENT ASSISTANT Lila Shapiro

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 466-1000
SUBSCRIPTION AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS Post Office Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305, (800) 347-6969
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING (202) 466-1050
DISPLAY ADVERTISING SALES OFFICES
Los Angeles (818) 879-0140
Minneapolis (612) 926-5222
New York (212) 757-8800
Washington (202) 466-1080

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1992 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Sources & Notes

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable from state to state, and, in all cases, they were the latest available at press time.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states was gathered from the decennial census in 1990.

The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its surveys of colleges and universities one to three years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on academic degrees conferred cover 1989-90.

Many statistics that would be useful to educators and policy makers are not available for every state.

For example, the Education Department does not collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on service schools and outlying areas that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1991

Age distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1991

Racial and ethnic distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

Educational attainment of adults (highest level):
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990
NOTE: Figures cover persons 25 years and older.

Proportion who speak a language other than English at home:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990
NOTE: Figures cover persons 5 years and older who "sometimes or always" speak a language other than English at home.

Per-capita personal income:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1991 (preliminary)

Poverty rate:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990

New public high-school graduates:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The figures cover only graduates of public high schools, which account for about 89 per cent of all high-school graduates.

New GED diploma recipients:
SOURCE: American Council on Education
DATE: 1991
NOTE: General Education Development diplomas are high-school equivalency certificates awarded to high-school dropouts who pass the GED test.

High-school dropout rate:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1990
NOTE: The figures represent the proportion of 16- to 19-year-olds who are not high-school graduates and who are not enrolled in school.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:
SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education aide:
SOURCES: National Governors' Association; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

U.S. Senators:
SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:
SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:
SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of state legislatures as of July 1992.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: The figures include public, private non-profit, and private for-profit institutions accredited at the college level by an agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. Public institutions include colleges and universities controlled by local and state governments, as well as military academies and other institutions operated by the federal government. The figures include approximately 300 private for-profit institutions.

Vocational institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figure includes public, private non-profit, and private for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer post-secondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:
SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
NOTE: These organizations are responsible for planning for public colleges and universities. Some boards also have governing authority. Those that do are indicated in the state narratives.

Private-college association:
SOURCES: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1992
NOTE: The AAUP censures institutions when it finds that they have violated its standards of academic freedom and tenure. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in appointment, promotion, and tenure decisions. The standards are included in the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure, which was developed by the AAUP and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by more than 100 other academic organizations. Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except at those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of August 1992

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members by rank and tenure status:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff on 9- and 10-month contracts only. Those faculty members account for 86 per cent of all full-time college professors. Figures do not include medical-school faculty members.

Average pay of full-time professors:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures cover full-time members of the instructional staff on 9- and 10-month contracts only. Those faculty members account for 86 per cent of all full-time college professors. Figures do not include medical-school faculty members. The average for all faculty members includes the category of lecturer, which is not shown separately.

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The figures are from fall 1990. The full definitions of the racial and ethnic categories are as follows: American Indian and Alaskan native; Asian and Pacific Islander; black, non-Hispanic; Hispanic; and white, non-Hispanic. Foreign students are non-resident aliens studying in the United States on a temporary basis.

Enrollment highlights:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: The change in enrollment is from fall 1980 to fall 1990. The other figures are from fall 1990. All proportions are based on total enrollment with one exception: The proportion of students who are minority-group members covers only U.S. citizens.

Proportion of enrollment made up of minority students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1990

Degrees awarded:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

Residence of new students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1988
NOTE: The figures cover freshmen only.

Test scores:
SOURCES: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting; College Board
DATE: 1991
NOTE: The A.C.T. (American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment) is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The S.A.T.—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

Graduation rates at NCAA Division I institutions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
NOTE: These figures were compiled by the NCAA as part of a federal requirement to collect information on graduation rates of all students and student-athletes at the 297 institutions that play in Division I, the top competitive level. The figures represent the proportion of full-time freshmen in 1984-85 who earned a bachelor's degree within six years. The figures include both athletes and non-athletes.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures cover undergraduate charges and are weighted by fall 1990 full-time-equivalent undergraduate enrollment. The figures for public institutions represent charges to state residents.

Expenditures:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1989-90

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1991-92
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees or appropriations from local governments.

State spending on student aid:
SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1991-92
NOTE: "Need-based" aid covers scholarships awarded on the basis of a student's financial situation. "Non–need-based" aid includes scholarships given to reward meritorious students, to encourage students to major in particular disciplines, and to reduce the difference in tuition costs between public and private institutions. The category of "other" aid includes spending for work-study, loan-forgiveness, and loan programs. The statistics cover aid to both undergraduate and graduate students. The figures include most of the money that states spend on student financial aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: 1991-92 or 1992-93, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of fall 1990 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1990
NOTE: Figures cover spending in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1990
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated. Figures include only spending for science and engineering projects, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, and the humanities.

Largest endowment:
SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1991

Top fund raisers:
SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1990-91
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,059 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private contributions to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions may be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

C2175-1A

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

September 16, 1992 • $2.75
Volume XXXIX, Number 4

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Before I came to the Senate, I heard what a thrill it was to serve on the powerful Appropriations Committee. It's still a thrill, but getting less so as time passes."
Sen. Arlen Specter: A31

"It's a wonder I can sleep at night. You just take one day at a time. You feel like you're in suspended animation."
A campus police official, on the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew: A17

"Black Eve has been demolished."
A professor of anthropology, on the theory that human beings share a common African ancestor: A7

"This has nothing to do with family values. This has to do with destruction of our educational institutions as we know them."
The president of Portland Community College, on an anti-gay proposal on the ballot in Oregon: A27

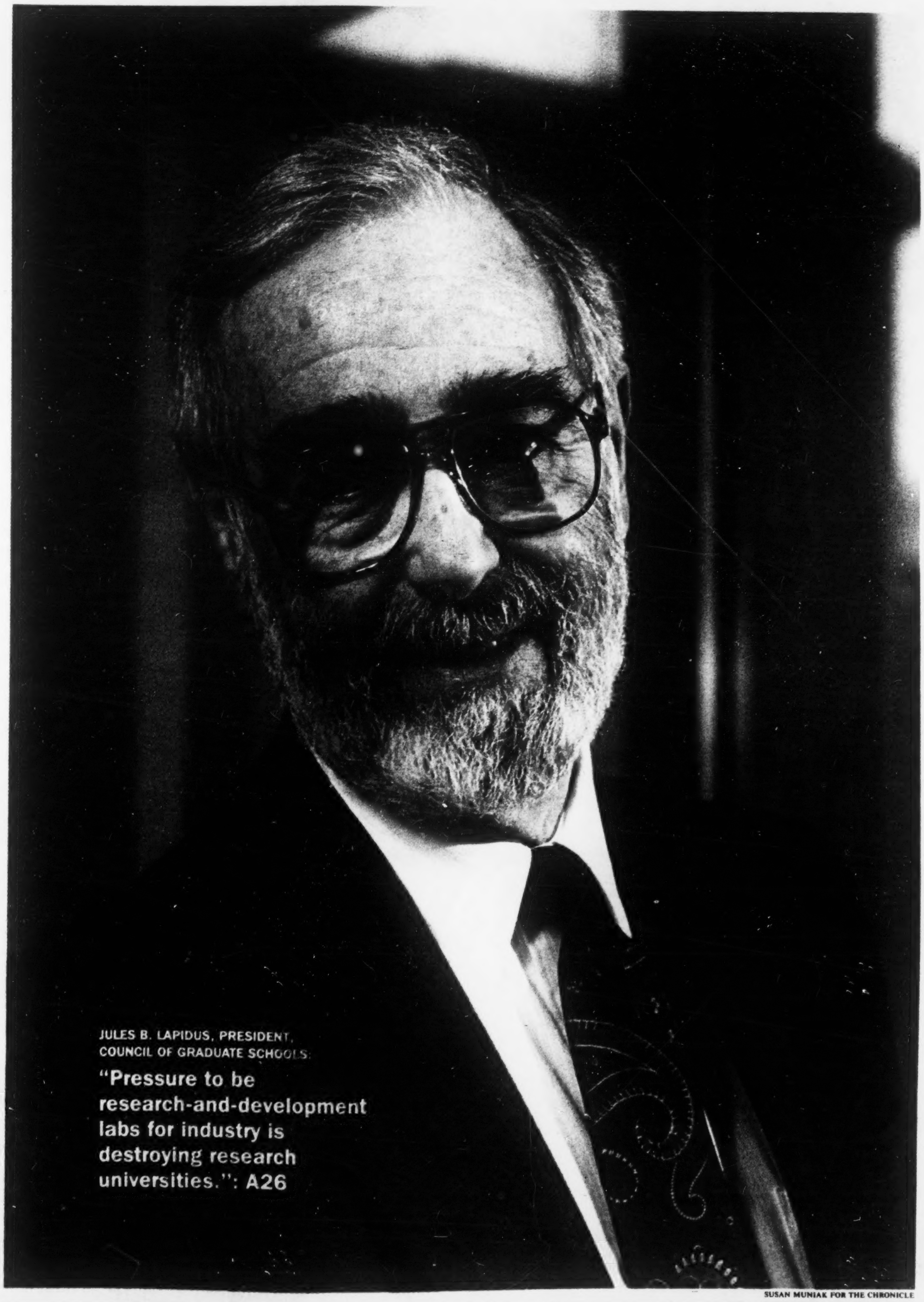
"Japanese education is an absolute mess, and we can offer real, valuable alternatives as American branch campuses."
The academic director of an American institution's campus in Japan: A42

"Powerful factors have kept us from thinking these unthinkable thoughts."
A professor of English, on the benefits of giving up tenure: B1

"That's newer, better, sooner. Those are all valid points. And it's what makes the world go round."
Brooks Stevens, a pioneer of industrial design: B4

"This has made life very happy."
A physics professor, on the use of computers to simulate complicated phenomena: A21

SECTION 1	**PAGES A1-56**
Athletics	**A39-41**
Business & Philanthropy	**A33-35**
Gazette	**A45**
Government & Politics	**A26-32**
Information Technology	**A21-25**
International	**A42-44**
Personal & Professional	**A17-20**
Scholarship	**A7-15**
Students	**A37-38**
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-40**
Bulletin Board	**B7-39**
Opinion, Letters, Arts	**B1-6**



JULES B. LAPIDUS, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS:

"Pressure to be research-and-development labs for industry is destroying research universities.": A26

SUSAN MUNIAK FOR THE CHRONICLE

- **A meeting on 'genetic factors in crime' is dropped: A7**
- **Recession's assault on colleges takes many forms: A17**
- **Senate panel votes to limit Pell Grants to $2,300: A31**

MARGINALIA

Dance review in the University of Iowa's *Daily Iowan:*

"On Sunday evening, Macbride was rife with the smell of foreign incense, the jingling of bells and the rhythmic pounding of bared feet. Friends of South Asian Arts at the UI presented 'Geet Govindam—Indian Classical Dance' by Padmashree Sanjukta Panigrahi and Chitra Krishnamurti and left the audience in a breathless state of hypnosis. . . .

"Odissi dance has been performed for centuries by the 'Maharis,' or temple dancers, with a repertoire based heavily on devotional themes. Because the dance style is based on the classic treatise 'Bhrarat's Natya Shastra,' today's Odissi dancers adhere vigorously to its proscribed elements."

We blush.

■

Advt. in *The Vanderbilt Hustler:*

SELF-DEFENSE PROTECTION
KEY-CHAIN TEAR GAS
DON'T BECOME A VICTIM!
PRODUCT GUARANTEED
MOST ADVANCED
USED BY POLICE, FBI,
AND MILITARY
SMALL PRICE / PIECE OF MIND

The last point sold us.

■

A reader received a letter from Prentice Hall's business and professional-department addressed as follows:

Assistant To The,
DEAR ASSISTANT THE:

■

From Hobart Rowen's column in *The Washngton Post National Weekly Edition:*

"What doesn't make sense is for Perot and White to accumulate $608 billion in spending cuts and tax boosts, and allot only $40 billion to new federal spending for technology and infrastructure; $121 to education and aid to cities; and $61 billion to investment tax breaks."

Doesn't make sense, indeed!

■

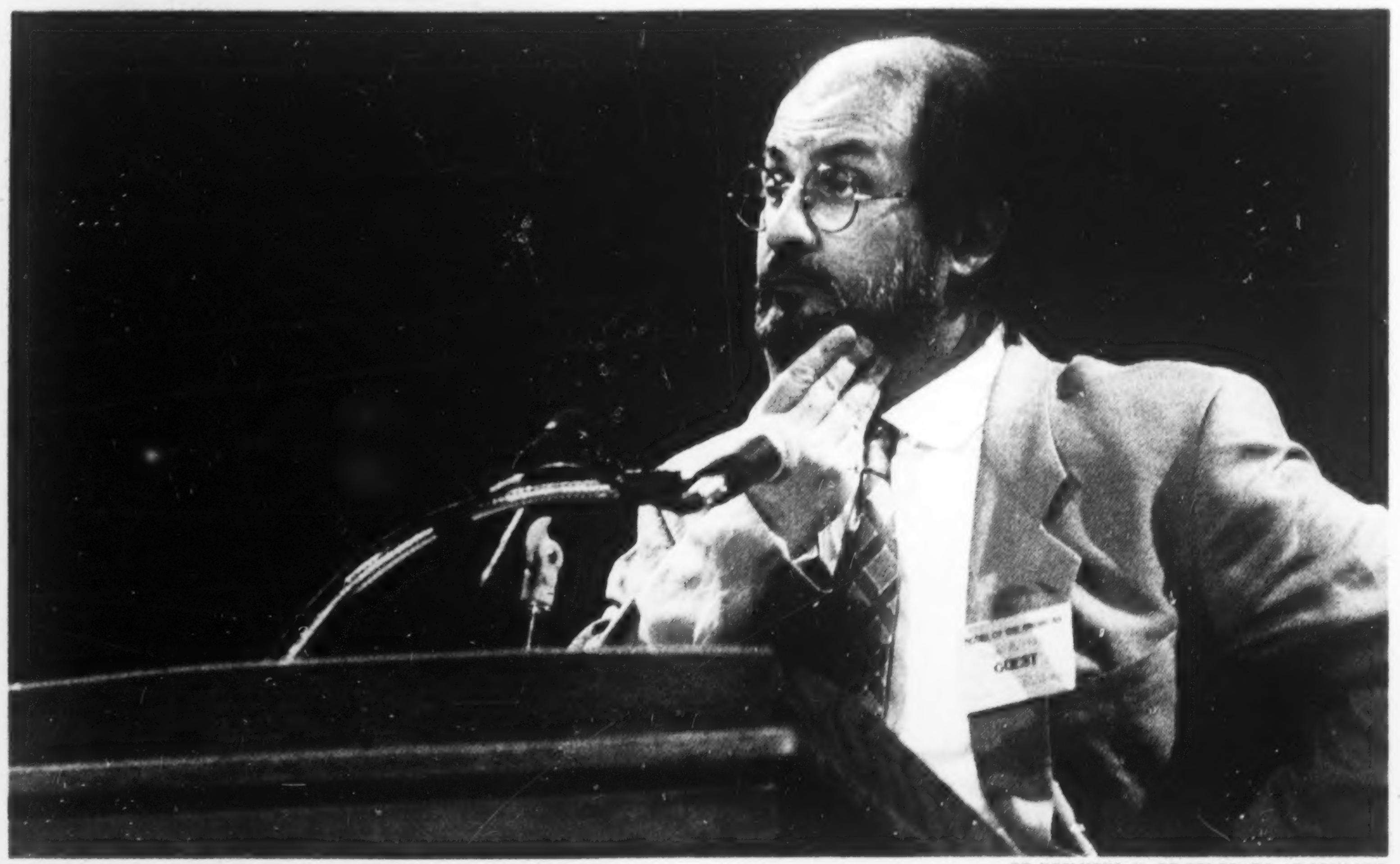
Memorandum to building proctors at the University of Colorado at Boulder:

"This summer numerous electrical outages have been very disruptive to the University. . . . Some of the problems that are occurring are due to major upgrades being made to our aging electrical facilities. . . .

"The project is currently in the testing and start-up mode. . . . Please bare with us during the testing / commissioning phase."

Do we have to? —C.G.

In Brief



ED KOSMICKI, U. OF COLORADO AT BOULDER

Salman Rushdie makes surprise appearance at university conference

BOULDER, COLO.—A writers' conference at the University of Colorado here became the surprise site of the first news conference the author Salman Rushdie has held in the United States since the Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran put a $1-million bounty on his life in 1989.

Mr. Rushdie has been in hiding because of the call for his assassination from the late Iranian leader, who said that Mr. Rushdie's 1988 book, *The Satanic Verses*, blasphemed Islamic beliefs.

A university spokesman said the institution had received confirmation of Mr. Rushdie's visit only hours before his arrival, and that no notice was given to people attending the conference. Mr. Rushdie was one of several authors who spoke at the three-week-long event, called the Novel of the Americas Symposium.

Amid tight security at the news conference, Mr. Rushdie called on the United States to make the threat on his life an "agenda item" in dealing with Iran. ■

Applications rise at medical schools

CHICAGO—The number of applicants to U.S. medical schools grew by nearly 14 per cent last year, reaching the highest number since the early 1980's.

According to a survey summarized in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, 33,301 students sought admission to medical schools for academic 1991-1992. That was 4,058 more than applied in the previous year. Actual enrollment of first-year medical students increased by 5.6 per cent last year, to 17,077.

The survey found that 1.9 applications had been filed for every space available last academic year. Figures have not yet been compiled for students beginning study this fall.

The medical-association survey also found that the proportion of female first-year medical students had risen by 1.1 percentage points to 39.8 per cent. The representation of women in entering medical-school classes has gone up steadily over the past decade.

Dr. Harry S. Jonas, director of the medical association's Division of Undergraduate Education, said the overall increase in applications was somewhat perplexing, given the uncertain future of the medical profession in the United States.

Students apparently have not been daunted by the prospect of health-care reform, which could result in lower salaries for doctors, he said. ■

University employees uncover book scam

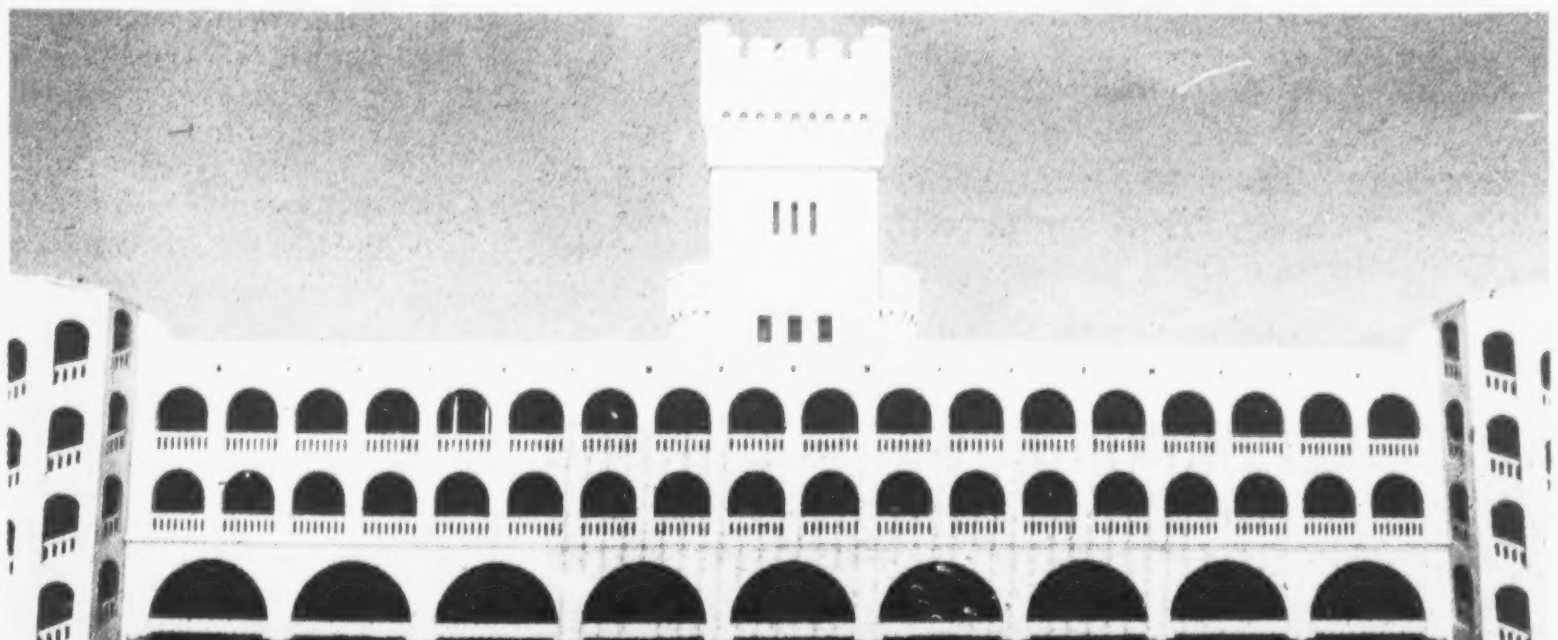
MILWAUKEE—Bookstore employees at the University of Wisconsin campus here have uncovered a $100,000 textbook scam.

The employees became suspicious when two men tried to pass off as used books a number of new volumes that appeared to have been intentionally scratched, marked, and bent. The men sold the books to the store so it could re-sell them to students. When the men returned with more books, the employees called the campus police. While investigating, the police said they discovered that the men, Richard L. Givens and Frederick R. Hitchcock, had used false names over the past two years to order expensive technical books and to set up fake mail drops to which the books were delivered. The men, who never paid for the books, then tried to sell them as used texts to bookstores. The scam had been operating in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Both men are wanted in Toronto on sexual-assault charges. One has been extradited. The other, who is wanted there for attempted murder, is fighting extradition. ■

Corrections

■ An article about the collapse of an oak tree at Guilford College (*The Chronicle*, September 2) incorrectly identified the college's president. He is William R. Rogers.

■ An article about the declining value of the dollar abroad (*The Chronicle*, September 9) omitted decimal points in a quotation describing the rapid rise in the number of Swiss francs to the dollar. The rate is approximately 1.2 Swiss francs to the dollar. The percentage change given in the article was correct. ■



RUSSELL K. PACE, THE CITADEL

Military college closes program to avoid admitting women

CHARLESTON, S.C. — In response to a lawsuit filed by three women seeking admission to a day program for veterans at the Citadel, the military college has decided to scrap the program altogether. The Citadel (its Padgett-Thomas Barracks are pictured above) is one of only two public institutions in the country that admit only men. Three female veterans sued the state-controlled military college in June, seeking to enroll in the day program. Citadel officials said that admitting the women to the day program would mean that the Citadel would also have to consider females for admission as undergraduate cadets, something college officials do not want to do. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1992 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Note Book

Bill Clinton's Presidential campaign will kick off its college effort this week with rallies on as many as 1,000 campuses.

Governor Clinton is expected to speak at one of the rallies, although plans were not final last week. After students hear speeches on campaign and voter registration, they will volunteer together on community-service projects.

Kate Frucher, who is coordinating the effort, said the volunteer work symbolizes the way students are tired of waiting for President Bush to solve the nation's problems. Ms. Frucher is on leave from Harvard University, where she is a senior.

Bush-campaign officials said the President's campus drive had its kick-off at last month's GOP convention.

■

Only half of the college seniors questioned in a nationwide survey on economic issues could define inflation, productivity, and fiscal policy.

The National Center for Research in Economic Education at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and the Gallup Organization asked 1,005 adults, 300 high-school seniors, and 300 college seniors about their knowledge of economic concepts and issues.

The findings, which were released last week, showed that college seniors have a better understanding of economic issues than adults in general. But the survey also indicated that many college and high-school seniors have a lot to learn about economics.

Only 26 per cent of the college seniors knew that the current unemployment rate was roughly 7 per cent, while 10 per cent of the high-school seniors gave the correct answer. The federal deficit is estimated to be $400-billion—a fact that only 24 per cent of the collegians and 22 per cent of the high-schoolers knew.

"The overall results were not good," said William B. Walstad, director of the University of Nebraska's National Center for Research in Economic Education at a press conference last week. "The survey shows there is widespread economic illiteracy."

Mr. Walstad said not enough high schools offered economics classes and college students weren't taking the economics classes that are available. Only 40 per cent of the college seniors and 43 per cent of the high-school seniors reported taking an economics class.

Stephen Buckles, president of the National Council on Economic Education, said that economic ignorance is dangerous because "it has the potential to misshape public opinion on economic issues and lead to policies that have perverse effects on the economy." ,

Mr. Buckles said the council would sponsor a new program that will, among other things, train high-school teachers to teach economics and set standards for what students should know about the subject.

Students

Financial Support for College Students Climbs to a Record $30.8-Billion

Report says aid rose by 7.9% from '90-91 to '91-92, at about the same rate as college costs

WASHINGTON

FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS climbed 7.9 per cent from 1990-91 to 1991-92 to a record $30.8-billion, the College Board reported last week.

Over all, undergraduate and graduate students received $15.1-billion in grants, $14.9-billion in loans, and $791-million in work-study earnings, the board said in its annual report on student-aid spending.

Although financial aid grew at about the same rate as college costs in 1991-92, higher education became less affordable because of the slow growth in income, the report said. Disposable personal income per person increased only 2.6 per cent from 1990-91 to 1991-92.

"We've got more aid dollars, but we've also got more need," said Laura Greene Knapp, author of the report and the assistant director for policy analysis at the Washington office of the College Board.

"Because of the recession, the number of students applying for aid is up considerably, and more students are eligible for aid," Ms. Knapp said.

The number of participants in the two largest aid programs increased in 1991-92, she noted. Some 4,027,000 students received Pell Grants last year, up 18 per cent from the previous year. The average Pell award did not keep pace with costs, dropping to $1,302 last year from $1,442 in 1990-91. The number of Stafford Loan borrowers rose 4 per cent over the year, to 3,854,000. The average amount borrowed went up $49, to $2,761.

Share From Colleges Grows

Continuing a trend of the 1980's, aid from higher-education institutions was the fastest-growing source of financial assistance last year, the report said. Colleges awarded $6-billion in grants in 1991-92, 10 per cent more than in the previous year.

From 1982-83 to 1991-92, the share of aid supplied by colleges jumped to 20 per cent from 12 per cent, the report said. Over the same period, the proportion provided by the federal government fell to 74 per cent from 82 per cent, while the share supplied by the states remained at 6 per cent.

Reversing a pattern of the early and mid-1980's, the proportion of aid going to students at for-profit trade schools has fallen in recent years. The drops were largely the result of federal efforts to reduce loan defaults, Ms. Knapp said.

In fiscal 1990, the latest period for which figures are available, trade-school students received 21.6 per cent of Stafford Loan funds, down from a peak of 34.9 per cent in 1987. The proportion of Supplemental Loans for Students going to such students fell to 40.4 per cent in 1990 from a high of 61.5 per cent in 1988.

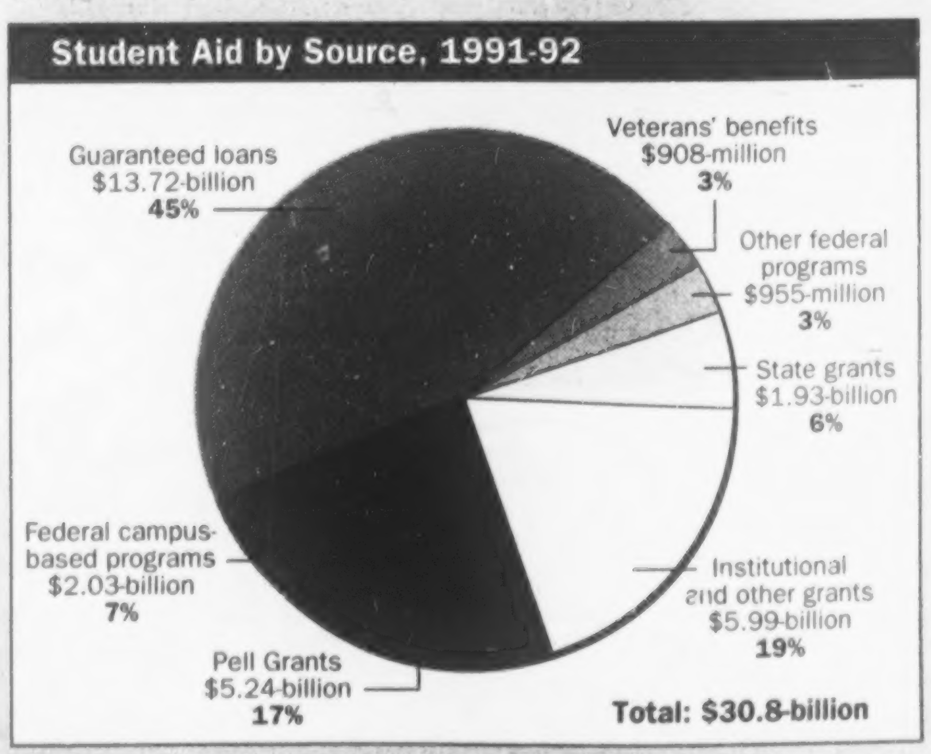
The figures in the report are estimates and include aid to those enrolled at both non-profit and for-profit institutions. The figures do not include aid from state and private student-loan and work-study programs, because of the lack of reliable statistics in those areas.

Copies of the 16-page report, "Trends in Student Aid: 1982 to 1992," are available for $7 each from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York 10101-0886.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

Financial Aid to Undergraduate and Graduate Students

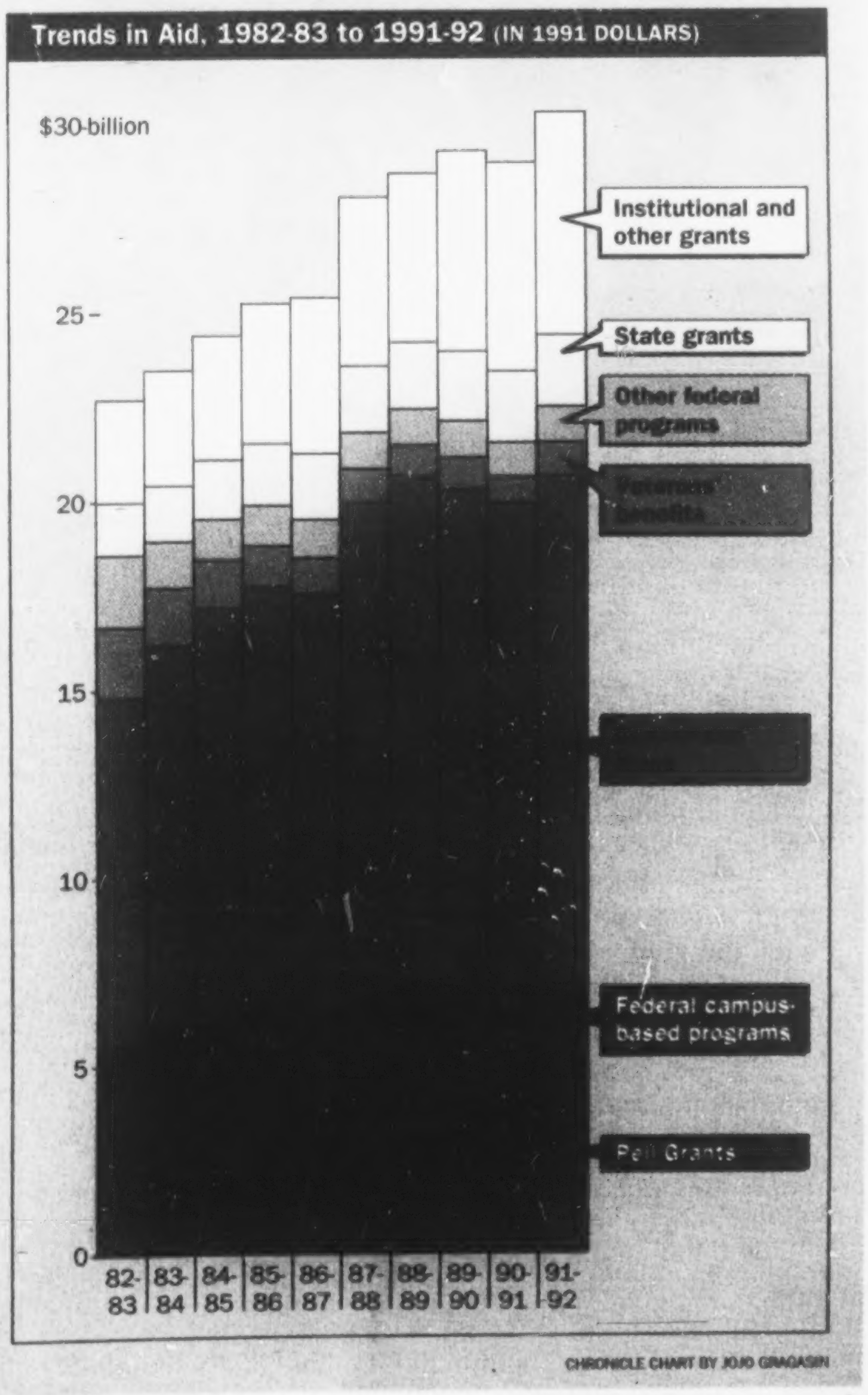
Student Aid by Source, 1991-92



Aid Recipients and Average Awards, 1991-92

Selected programs	Number of recipients	Average award
Pell Grants	4,027,000	$1,302
Stafford Student Loans	3,854,000	2,761
State grants and State Student Incentive Grants	1,648,000	1,210
College Work-Study	841,000	940
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	728,000	570
Supplemental Loans for Students	670,000	2,915
Perkins Loans	660,000	1,248
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	348,000	3,234

Trends in Aid, 1982-83 to 1991-92 (IN 1991 DOLLARS)



Note: Figures for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are estimates. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Federal campus-based programs include College Work-Study, Perkins Loans, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. Funds for guaranteed loans, including Stafford Student Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than actual amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant. Figures for institutional grants include aid from government and private programs that allow the institution to select the recipient.

SOURCE: The College Board

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN